Friday, August 11, 1961
Sravana 20, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume LVI, 1961/1883 (Saka)

[*August 7 to 19, 1961/Sravana 16 to 28, 1883 (Saka)*]

FOURTEENTH SESSION, 1961/1883 (*Saka*)

(*Vol. LVI contains Nos. 1 to 10*)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 11, 1961/Sravana 20, 1883 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Transmitters by A.I.R.

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*371 { **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Dinesh Singh:** / **Shri P. G. Deb:** / **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Telecommunications Union has urged upon the All India Radio to complete arrangements for the setting up of 57 transmitters;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action Government propose to take thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No, Sir, the International Telecommunication Union has not urged upon the All India Radio to complete arrangements for the setting up of 57 transmitters.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to a press report about serving a notice on the Government because they have not completed the arrangements?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As far as I know, we have got these wave lengths with us and our Information and Broadcasting Ministry are trying their best to see that during the next Five Year Plan, the Third Plan, all these wave lengths would be used.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether in the meanwhile they will not withdraw the sanction?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: They will not withdraw without reference to us, because we are members of the Conference.

एक्सप्रेस डाक वितरण पद्धति

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*३७२. { **श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :** / **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** / **श्रीमती इला पाल चौधरी :** / **श्री वाजपेयी :** / **श्री पांगरकर :** / **श्री चुन्नी लाल :**

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १ मार्च, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या ४३२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग की एक्सप्रेस डाक वितरण पद्धति को जारी रखने या बन्द करने के प्रश्न पर इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह निर्णय क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) तथा (ख). हम एक्सप्रेस डाक वितरण पद्धति को बन्द करने का नहीं बल्कि एक्सप्रेस डाक वितरण की वस्तुओं की मौजूदा वितरण-व्यवस्था में सुधार करके उक्त सेवा में सुधार करने का विचार कर रहे हैं । परीक्षण के तौर पर एक्सप्रेस डाक वितरण की वस्तुओं को बांटने का काम तारघरों को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है । इससे न केवल वितरण कार्य में शीघ्रता होने लगी है बल्कि एक्सप्रेस डाक वितरण की अवितरित रह जाने वाली वस्तुओं की मात्रा भी कम हो गई है ।

Shri Tyagi: English also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Yes.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). We have not been thinking of discontinuing the Express Delivery System but of effecting improvements in the Service by revising the present arrangements for delivery of Express delivery articles. As an experimental measure the delivery of express delivery articles has been transferred from telegraph offices to Post Offices. This has not only speeded up delivery but also reduced the percentage of undelivered express delivery articles.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether this system has been introduced in all the post offices or only in a few post offices?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have tried this as an experiment. As it is proving successful, we shall certainly extend it to other post offices.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What arrangements have been made for the village post officers which have been established in areas with a population of 2,000 people?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The difficulty would be that in village post offices we have got very few delivery peons and therefore it may be a little later in their case.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि एक्सप्रेस डिलीवरी की व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के फलस्वरूप क्या इसकी फीस बढ़ा दी गई है । यदि हां, तो कितनी और क्यों ?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, Sir, nothing like that has been done.

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: Has it come to their notice that they will be charging four annas?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We are considering the matter, but nothing has been done; thefee remains the same as before.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The sequence will be decided by my calling a member who begins to put a question, or a member who has been called shall put the question?

Shri Tyagi: What has been the result of these experiments—has the delivery been made easy or it still entails delay?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I said in the main answer itself that the delivery is much better now and less complaints have come about it.

Shri Amjad Ali: The Express Delivery system till now has obtained only in Head post offices and principal town post offices. Will it be extended to semi-urban post offices also?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have already said that this is the intention of Government.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether it is economical or not? If it is a loss what is the loss?

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the system has been introduced in rural areas in any part of the country?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The experiment is only tried in places where we have got a number of delivery postmen.

Road Board at Centre

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*373. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 436 on the 1st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposal to set up a Road Board at the Centre; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The proposal is under examination but it is likely to take some time to arrive at a decision as it involves consultation with various authorities including State Governments.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the State Governments have been asked to send their opinion and if so whether any State Government has sent its opinion?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are in the process of this. We are asking the State Governments how far they are agreeable to this proposal.

Shri Kodiyan: Can the hon. Minister give us the broad nature of the proposal submitted by the Indian Road Congress in this connection?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The proposal seeks to ensure co-ordination expansion and maintenance of the road and road transport system. With that end in view Central Authority, more or less on the lines of the Railway Board, is proposed to be established, with the difference that there may be State Boards also. Road transport and roads are subjects in the Concurrent List and executive authority thereof vests with the State Governments. Naturally, much has to be done before any concrete shape can be given to the proposal.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether this proposal has emanated from the Centre or from the State? What is the reaction of the States?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has emanated neither from the State Governments nor from the Centre. It has emanated from a body known as the Indian Road Congress which consists of Chief Engineers of State Governments. As far back as 1943 they made this proposal. They have repeated it in their Bhopal session held in 1961.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether there are any State Road Baords working at present and if so in what **States?**

Shri Raj Bahadur: Not in the sense in which the proposal has been put forward in the resolution of the Indian Road Congress.

Shri Tridib Kumar Choudhuri: May I know, Sir, what is the present arrangement? How do Government manage to co-ordinate the different rules and orders passed by the different State Transport authorities which sometimes conflict, as they recently occurred in the Grand Trunk Road over the carriage of open loaded trucks and other things?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For inter-state road transport coordination there is the Inter-State Transport Commission which is constituted under the relevant provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act. So far as intra-State road transport is concerned, it is largely a State subject; but co-ordination of policies and programmes, so far as it is possible, keeping in view the autonomy of the States, is sought to be ensured through a body known as the Transport Development Council and a subordinate body known as the Inland Water Transport and Road Advisory Committee.

Siliguri Rail Mishap

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*374. Shri **Subodh Hansda:**
Shri **Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri **S. C. Samanta:**
Shri **Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri **Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri **Indrajit Gupta:**
Shrimati **Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri **Muhammed Elias:**
Shri **Liladhar Kotoki:**
Shri **P. C. Borooah:**
Shri **Hem Barua:**
Shri **Sadhan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the statement made in the Lok Sabha on the 20th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into Siliguri rail mishap has been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) what was the main cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the provisional findings of Government Inspector of Railways, the accident was due to removal of fish plates and fish bolts from a pair of joints and slewing the disjointed end of the rail panel to an extent of 5 inches by some persons unknown.

Shri Subodh Hansda: As this sort of accidents occur very often, may I know what steps Government are taking to stop such mishaps?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are taking all precautions; but accidents do happen.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what is the exact number of casualties? Have Government paid any compensation to the victims?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Thirty persons died on the spot and 91 were injured. Subsequently five died. No compensation has been paid. But ex-gratia payment has been made of Rs. 7,760. A Claims Commissioner has been appointed. Claims have been invited. Forty-three claims totalling Rs. 1,24,978 have been received. No claim has been disposed of yet.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The finding of the preliminary enquiry seems to indicate that sabotage has taken place. May I know whether any further enquiries are being made to find out whether sabotage was caused by ordinary dacoits. Was there any attempt at dacoity along with the accident?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A case was registered by the G.R.P. Siliguri. It is now in the hands of the D.I.G. West Bengal—the matter is under his investigation.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the causes of the accident, may I know whether the Government is making any arrangement for the daily supervision and detection of these things which cause accidents?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This is an exceptional accident caused by the removal of joints by some unknown person. We have got our night patrols. We have got our gangmen doing patrol duty.

भारत-पाक रेल सेवा

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*३७५. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्रीमती इलापालचौधरी
श्री आसर :
श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री १ मार्च, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या ४२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत-पाक रेल सेवा के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) किये गये करार की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). अभी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी यह प्रश्न किस स्तर पर है और क्या सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया है कि किस अन्तिम समय तक इसको अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह उसी स्तर पर है जिस पर पहले था ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि यह प्रश्न किस स्तर पर है, अभी तक यह बातचीत कहां टिकी हुई है, कितने अंशों में हमें इसमें सफलता मिली है और कितने स्तर इस प्रकार के अभी पार करने को बाकी हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि जितना पहले पार्लियामेंट को मालूम था, वही है ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : माननीय रेल मंत्री जी कुछ इसका उत्तर देना चाहते हैं अगर आप उनको ऐसा करने का अवसर दे दें ।

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : मैं कोई नई बात नहीं बता सकता हूं । यह उसी जगह पर है जहां पर यह पहले था ।

Shri Tyagi: May I take it that the question has not yet been finally given up? My idea was that after the trend of the mind of the Parliament, the Government will see their way to give up this question, particularly in view of the attitude taken up by the Pakistan authorities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is at the place where it was, why should the hon. Member try to move it one way or the other?

Shri Tyagi: The idea might also be given up. It unnecessarily creates difficulties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is whether it is given up altogether.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: When I say that it is where it was, it means it is there.

Shri Hem Barua: It transpired on a previous occasion on that the Government was corresponding with the Government of West Bengal and the Government of West Bengal raised certain objections. What has happened to that correspondence? At what stage is it? Is it in the certain objections? What has happened to that correspondence? At what stage is it? In the same place?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has answered.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: More or less at the same stage. We had referred to the various State Governments and we have received their reply.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में वार्ता किस सरकार की ओर से गतिरोध पर है, हमारी ओर से या पाकिस्तान की ओर है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब दिया जा चुका है । बार-बार इसको दोहराया नहीं जाना चाहिए ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं आनरेबल मैम्बर से कहूंगा कि वह पार्लियामेंट की प्रोसीडिंग्ज को देख लें, उनको जवाब मिल जाएगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedi. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: No. 376.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Question No. 382 also may be taken up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 382 also might be linked up with this, I suppose.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both might be answered.

सिन्धु जल सन्धि

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*३७६. { श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब से १९६० की सिन्धु जल सन्धि पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं तब से अब तक उसे व्यवहार में लाने की क्या स्थिति है ;

(ख) इसके उपबन्धों को उचित रूप से लागू करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई या की जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या अब तक कोई झगड़ा या मतभेद पैदा हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसे निबटाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Indus Waters Treaty 1960, was signed at Karachi on 19th September, 1960, and was ratified in New Delhi on 12th January, 1961, when the Instruments of Ratification were exchanged by the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan. Since then, three meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission, which has been set up for the implementation of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, have been held. As provided in the Treaty, the Permanent Indus Commission submitted its first Annual Report to the two Governments on 31st May, 1961.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Permanent Indus Commission

*382. { Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Damani:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the permanent Indus Commission constituted under the Indus Water Treaty met on 9th May, 1961 in Rawalpindi;

(b) whether they have submitted any report to Government;

(c) if so, what are the salient features of the report; and

(d) whether a copy of the Report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, ir. It is presumed that the Honorable member is referring to the Annual Report of the Commission for the year ended on 31st March, 1961.

(c) and (d). A copy of the Annual Report is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3081/61]. The Report was submitted to the two Governments by the Commission on 31st May, 1961.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any quantity of water has been withdrawn since this treaty was signed?

Shri Hathi: So far as the quantity of water is concerned, it has been given according to the terms of the treaty.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पूर्व भारत सरकार ने कच्छ को सिंध वाटर्ज़ देने की एक प्रतिज्ञा की थी और ऐसा एक प्रस्ताव मौजूद था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब जो संधि हुई है भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में , उसके बाद हमने क्यों उस क्षेत्र को पानी देने से इन्कार कर दिया है जब कि सरकार के पहले निश्चय के अनुसार उसे पानी मिलना चाहिए था ?

Shri Hathi: I have no objection to reply to this question. This question relates to the Permanent Indus Commission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise here.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: This question relates to Indus waters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The treaty that has been entered into and the working of it: not what has not been included. That cannot be included now.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I put this question in the last session. This could not be answered. I have now put it in a different form.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what amount of money has been given to the Indus Water Commission by India so far and what are the commitments of the Government of India to the Indus Water Commission in the years to come?

Shri Hathi: The constitution of the Indus Commission means the appointment of a Commissioner by both the Governments. One Commissioner is appointed by the Government of India and a corresponding Commissioner is appointed by the Pakistan Government. Both the Commissioners together form the Indus Water Commission. So far as India is concerned, we have to bear the expenditure of the staff of the Commissioner, Deputy-Commissioner and other technical staff. I have not got the figures of the actual budget of this directorate.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the Commission is satisfied with the working and progress of the treaty?

Shri Hathi: As I have replied to the question, the ratification was done somewhere on the 12th of January. The report is up to 31st of March. There were hardly 2 months or 1½ months in between. Therefore there was nothing much to report by the permanent Indus water commission.

Shri Assar: May I know whether the procedures of the Commission have been so far determined either through correspondence or meetings and if not, when will they be determined?

Shri Hathi: The procedure has been laid down. But, the details were discussed at the three meetings held by the Permanent Indus Commission.

Shri Mahanty: May I know which riverine areas in the Indus system has been investigated by the Indus Commission and what recommendations have been made regarding the division of waters?

Shri Hathi: After the ratification of the treaty before the date of the report, from 12th January to 31st of March, no investigation is reported to have been made by the Commission.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस संधि के पालन के फलस्वरूप क्या भारत को अतिरिक्त कुछ पानी मिल सकेगा ?

Shri Hathi: By all means; that is provided in the treaty. We will get more and more water.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the amount paid by India till now and whether any construction has been started in West Pakistan or not?

Shri Hathi: As the House is aware, the first instalment is paid. We have to make payments in 10 yearly instalments. We have paid Rs. 83 lakhs.†

Shri Raghunath Singh: What about the second part: whether any construction has been started or not?

Shri Hathi: We have no information whether any new construction has been started or not.

†Corrected to read 'Rs. 8.3 crores. See col. 1470.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: In article 7 (a) it has been laid down that wireless stations in India for the transmission of flood warnings to Pakistan will be set up. May I know by whom these wireless stations will be operated?

Shri Hathi: The provision about the setting up of wireless stations is to give flood warning and whenever there is heavy rain, information about flood warning has to be given and which Government should bear the expenditure has not yet been finally decided.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know who will operate these wireless stations?

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether our payments are independent of the actual constructions effected in Pakistan? That is to say, are we required to go on paying irrespective of the fact whether there is any construction or not?

Shri Hathi: No, the treaty provides for the mode of payment and that the payments have to be paid within ten years. The treaty also provides that if they want any extension we are entitled to make a corresponding reduction.

Shri Tyagi: My point is this. Shall we go on paying?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member had put that question already, and now he is standing up again to put the same question.

Shri Tyagi: I beg to submit that the answer is not clear. I wanted to know whether it would be incumbent on us to go on paying in spite of the fact that they are not using it for the purpose of construction but they are using it elsewhere? Shall we go on paying even then?

Shri Hathi: It is not for the commission to look into it, and we have not received any such report from the commission. With your permission, may I correct an answer which I gave just a minute ago? I said that the amount paid was Rs. 83 lakhs; actually, the figure is Rs. 8·3 crores and not Rs 83 lakhs.

International Sugar Council

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*377. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 469 on the 1st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to become a member of the International Sugar Council; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. We have joined the International Sugar Agreement.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think enough has been discussed already on this.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the nature of the benefits which we shall derive by joining this agreement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the first place, we had to join this agreement because it is a matter of our exports to the U.S.A.; they could take sugar only from the participating countries. Then, we have got a quota under the International Sugar Agreement, namely 150,000 metric tons, and we would be in a position to export to the participating countries, that is, the importing countries of the International Sugar Agreement, if we join the International Sugar Agreement.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: May I know the total prospects of further exports

after joining the International Sugar Agreement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That will depend; the balance quota remaining with us for export for the current year is only about 30,000 tons. As for the next year there will be another International Sugar Conference in September, when these quotas will all be reviewed; and we are trying to get an additional quota for exports to the world market.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that our membership of the International Sugar Agreement will limit our exports of sugar to the world market, and if so, what the exact position is?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This limits our exports to the world market or the free market, so to say, to the extent of 150,000 metric tons, as I have already said. But our exports to America will not come within this quota fixed by the International Sugar Agreement. But there is a limitation clause 17 of the International Sugar Agreement. But there is a limitation on the part of the United States to import only from a participating country.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether our membership of the International Sugar Agreement means or can mean that our exports of sugar to America would be paid for not in cash but in the form of surplus wheat exports from America?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): No, it will be paid for in cash and in dollars.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the other members of the International Sugar Agreement like Iran and Pakistan can, after accepting quotas from India, reject them according to that agreement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Pakistan has not joined the International Sugar Agreement.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What about Iran?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Iran also has not joined the International Sugar Agreement.

Shri S. K. Patil: Nobody would join that agreement unless they have got something to export.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why our Government took so long to join the International Sugar Council, and why they could not have done it earlier, in order to be able to export more sugar?

Shri S. K. Patil: We were a member of the International Sugar Agreement years back, but then we had nothing to export for the last twenty years, and, therefore, we did not join it. But now, when we have come to a stage when we can export, again, we have joined it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह इंटरनेशनल शुगर काउंसिल अपने विभिन्न सदस्य देशों में पैदा की जाने वाली चीनी की कीमत तै करती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कीमत को तै करने का क्या सिद्धान्त है ?

Shri S. K. Patil: As for the prices, they are market prices, and whatever prices are there have got to be accepted by us.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: In view of the large quantity of sugar that is produced in India, may I know whether after the signing of this treaty, the quota of India for export will be increased in due course?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have said yesterday that I am not aiming at more than half a million tons for export in future. If that is limited, then, surely, between the export to America and the international quota, we shall cover it.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know how the export prices for countries which are not members of the International Sugar Agreement are determined and whether they are determined only by the Government of India and those countries? If so,

how is it that though Iran offered £24 per ton, the Finance Ministry rejected the proposal, and, therefore, the export could not materialse?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Before joining the International Sugar Agreement, we were free to export any quantity to non-participating importing countries like Iran, Pakistan, the Middle East countries, Malaya and such other countries. Even before joining the agreement, we exported about a lakh of tons to these countries.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: No, my point is.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is entering into an argument. I cannot allow that. Now, next question.

Manufacturing of Rail Cars in I.C.F., Perambur

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*378. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to build rail cars and other varieties of passenger coaches in the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A development order for 36 Broad Gauge and 44 Metre Gauge rail cars has been placed on the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur in March, 1961.

Besides Broad Gauge Third Class Coaches, the Factory has built Broad Gauge Third Class Sleeper Coaches and Third Luggage and Brake-vans (TLRs.). They are currently building Broad Gauge First Class Coaches.

The building of Broad Gauge composite First and Third Class coaches, Broad Gauge Electric Multiple Unit Coaches and Metre Gauge coaches has also been programmed during the Third Plan period.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know our annual requirements of rail cars, and whether they will be fulfilled by this factory?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The annual requirements are much more, but during the Third Five Year Plan, we have programmed to construct 3,723 coaches there.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In view of the decision of Government to introduce two-tier coaches instead of three-tier coaches, in the third class trains or Janata trains, may I know how many coaches have been manufactured in Perambur and put into operation?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are building both, two-tier as well as three-tier coaches. The two-tier coaches will number about 25; if I remember aright, the rest will be three tier coaches; the number of three-tier coaches; the number of is 125, and that of two-tier coaches 25.

Shri Tangamani: May I know by what time these 80 rail cars are likely to be completed, and whether these cars would be made available to those areas where old cars being used, as for instance, the Needamangalam-Mannargudi area?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not 80, but it is 197 rail cars that we have programmed to construct; these will be taken up in 1964-65.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether these cars would be made available in the Needamangalam-Mannargudi area?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is difficult to say just now which area will have this. The hon. Member can take up that question afterwards.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister has said that 44 metre gauge and 36 broad gauge rail cars would be manufactured for these areas, and orders have been placed for these in March, 1961. May I know by what time the construction of these 80 rail cars will be completed? I am not asking about the bigger programme which they are having. May I know wheher they are going to build these 80 rail cars within this year?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The order has been placed in March, 1961, but the actual work will be taken up in 1964-65, because we have got other work to complete.

Shri Damani: During the last year, how many coaches were produced for local requirements, and how many for exports?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All are meant for local use.

Shri Heda: The hon. Deputy Minister has replied that the manufacture of the rail cars would be taken up in 1964-65. May I know whether on the routes where these rail cars are currently operating, the number of rail cars that are there at present will be maintained, or it will be depleted?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have programmed to construct 120 metre gauge rail cars, 67 broad gauge and 10 narrow gauge. Obviously, these will increase the rail car service.

श्रीमती कृष्णा महता : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो नये डिब्बे लगाये गये है उन डिब्बों के अन्दर जो बन्द करने का बोल्ट होता है वह कई डिब्बों में टूट गया है और उसकी जगह जो चीज लगाई गई है वह ठीक न होने से अक्सर दरवाजा खुल जाता है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is it about latches of the I.C.F coaches?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister has said that the demand for rail cars and coaches is greater than the supply. May I know whether during the Third Five Year Plan this coach factory will be expanded or another factory is going to be set up?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have already gone into second shift. The production target was 350; after the introduction of the second shift recently we have now reached the figure of 640. We have to produce 700 for two shifts, which target we will be reaching very shortly.

Use of Gas for Domestic Purposes in Delhi

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*379. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri H. C. Heda:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up and finally approved of any scheme for Delhi under which use of Gas will partially or wholly replace use of soft coke or other fuel for cooking and industrial purposes and ease the situation often caused by its short supply;

(b) if so, the nature of this scheme; and

(c) how it is proposed to be implemented and when?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Town Planning Organisation has carried out studies on the use of gas as a domestic fuel in Delhi and prepared a report entitled 'Gas for Delhi'. The report analyses the economics of gas and soft coke in the context of the present domestic fuel pattern in Delhi and presents a plea for substitution of expensive commercial fuels by soft coke and coal gas; the two bye-products of carbonisation of coal. It calls for transporation of hard coal itself with less of transportation charges so that both the bye-products *viz.* gas and soft coke could be utilised to the optimum. This will help to lower the domestic fuel expenditure in Delhi in all income groups.

2. The report has been forwarded to the authorities concerned for their consideration and action.

Shri Radha Raman: The statement says that the Town Planning Organisation has analysed the economics of such a scheme and that its report is sent to the authorities. May I know what are the recommendations which the Town Planning Organisation has made and whether such a scheme will involve import of machinery? If so, what will be the total cost of the scheme recommended by the Town Planning Organisation?

Shri Karmarkar: The Town Planning Organisation has worked out the economics of this project. In short, what it does mean is the importing of hard coke and then reducing it to soft coke and gas. That is estimated to work out cheaper for the consumer.

As regards the import of machinery; I should like to have notice.

Shri Radha Raman: In view of the difficulty experienced every year by the citizens of Delhi in obtaining soft coke as well as hard coke, may I know whether after the receipt of the report Government are seriously considering taking up this scheme and expediting its implementation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: It has been stated in the report that by the use of gas and soft coke will help to lower the domestic fuel expenditure in Delhi in all income groups. May I know by what percentage it will be lowered?

Shri Karmarkar: The present average monthly expenditure on domestic fuels has been estimated to be about Rs. 11 per month. This could be brought down to Rs. 7.5 per month. That is the estimate.

Mechanised Farms

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*380. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Assar:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 286 on the 24th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the question of setting up new Mechanised Farms on the lines of the Suratgarh Mechanised Farm in Rajasthan has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the nature of decisions taken; and

(c) whether negotiations have been held with U.S.S.R. for obtaining agricultural equipment for setting up new Mechanised Farms?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a second mechanised farm on the lines of the Suratgarh Farm at Jetsar in Rajasthan. Operational details are under examination.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why it is that the second mechanised farm is also being set up in Rajasthan?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is because the site is readily available there. There is no question of evicting any farmers. To acquire 30,000 acres of irrigated land in any other place, we will have to evict at least 20,000—30,000 farmers who are already cultivating the land, whereas here the land is lying idle and fallow. The Rajasthan Canal is coming very soon in that area. So we thought we could start the second mechanised farm in that area.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Suratgarh mechanised farm has yielded any profit so far or it has been a deficit project?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No, Sir. It is working profitably.

Shri Kasliwal: There must have been some experience by now of the working of this kind of mechanised farm. May I know whether in the working of this farm any minor or major defects have been found, and if so, whether they will be taken care of and rectified in the next farm which is going to be set up?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are so many minor and major defects when we work such a big scheme like a mechanised farm; especially with the Rajasthan and Punjab Governments we have every day quarrel for water. We ask them to allot us water. Such minor things are the fate of farmers. When they take up such work, they have to undergo so many difficulties.

Shri Ranga: Have Government given careful consideration to the findings and recommendations of the Estimates Committee which has gone into this question of the working of the Suratgarh farm in great detail, especially as regards their criticism that as much as 25 per cent of the total expenditure is being incurred on establishment alone?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No, no. I have read the whole Report of the Estimates Committee. We have taken note of it also. The major portion of the criticism is not on the working of the farm, but concerning certain estimates. We provided more money than we spent for the building construction. That area is a desert area where even for drinking water we have to depend on transport by railway trains from a long distance. So no contractor came forward to tender and construct the buildings. We had provided Rs. 60 lakhs for the building programme; we could spend only Rs. 12 lakhs or Rs. 15 lakhs. This was not due to our fault, but due to the conditions in that area.

Shri Kodiyan: The answer to part (c) is in the negative. Am I to understand that all the heavy equipments needed for this new mechanised farm are produced in India?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No, it does not mean that. The question was whether we approached the USSR for the machinery, and we have said 'no'. We can work our own farm provided the Finance Minister gives us the requisite foreign exchange.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know if the setting up of this type of mechanised farm is still considered by Government to be purely at an experimental stage or if it is accepted as part of the planned development of agriculture?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know if the opening up of another farm is still on an experimental basis or it has been accepted as a matter of policy.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The Committee appointed for the purpose proposed that site. We are examining the details of the working and discussing them with the State Government. The proposal is to offer it to the State Government with Central finance and technical aid for them to take it up and work it. We have not yet had the reaction of the State Government.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have not yet arrived at that stage where we might say that this is a matter of policy.

Shri Assar: What will be the amount of foreign exchange involved in the purchase of machinery for this farm?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Completion of the farm and all the equipment might require about Rs. 1 crore.

Shri Tyagi: May I know what is the total investment including foreign machinery on the Suratgarh farm and

what was the net profit earned last year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: If the hon. Member gives sufficient notice. I am prepared to answer in detail. But it works out to a cost of Rs. 220 per acre in respect of wheat which is the major crop whereas our realisation is Rs. 300. The second best crop is paddy . . .

Shri Tyagi: What about the recurring cost?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The cost includes the cost of cultivation, depreciation on everything and interest on capital investment . . .

Shri A. C. Guha: Overhead charges also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us proceed.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Have Government drawn up any comprehensive scheme to have an agricultural technological institute attached to the farm in order to train farmers as agricultural experts?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have a workshop there which is working...

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Not workshop. I am talking of a technological institute.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In one farm, we do not require a technological institute. We have an efficient workshop there with all the necessary training personnel to train our people.

Shri Thirumala Rao: In view of the defects mentioned by the Estimates Committee like flooding and the huge loss of money on account of defective farming, have Government come to the conclusion that before taking up other farms, they should perfect this machinery?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A similar question was put by Shri Ranga also.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the Government is proposing to disperse these farms in other parts of the country?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That reason has been given.

Report by U.N. Expert on Bombay Port

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*381. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 54 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Mr. Posthuma, the U.N. Expert, has since submitted his report on modernisation of Bombay Port; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Mr. Posthuma has forwarded his report to the United Nations who have not yet submitted it formally to the Government of India. The details will be made known as soon as the formal submission is over.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the plan formulated by this UN expert is an improvement on the original plan, or if it is an entirely new plan altogether?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Mr. Posthuma, so far as the requirement of Bombay is concerned, examined what is known as the New Modernisation Scheme, as distinguished from the Minimum Scheme. This is what he has considered.

Shri Hem Barua: The original scheme was the Minimum Scheme for the modernisation of the Port of Bombay. I want to know whether this new scheme prepared by the UN expert is a re-examination of the original scheme and an improvement on that, or if it is an entirely new scheme.

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is an entirely new scheme, and is distinguishable

from the Minimum Scheme in so far as it visualises the inter-connection of two docks—the Alexandra Docks with one of the two Victoria and Prince Docks—and thereby on addition of certain number of berths. This is what has been examined by Mr. Posthuma. His conclusions can only be made known when we get officially the report or a copy of it from the United Nations.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The reference of Mr. Posthuma's scheme to the UN is only because of the possibility of getting UN financial assistance for the scheme, but may I know when the Government expects to get a copy of the report for itself to study because Mr. Posthuma has pointed out certain defects in the original scheme which had been drawn up by our own experts, and therefore we will also have to examine it and see whether it is workable or not?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the question of the status of Mr. Posthuma is concerned, he came as an expert from the UN, and naturally he has to submit his report to the UN. We have to get the report formally and officially from the UN. So far as the defects or shortcomings reported by him are concerned, I cannot be expected to go into details at this stage without getting the report.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस नई स्कीम से वहां पर और कितने जहाजों के आने की क्षमता हो जायगी ।

श्री राज बहादुर : यह माड्रनाइजेशन स्कीम है । उसमें लगभग आठ नई बर्थ्स बढ़ाने का सवाल था । अब उन में से पास्थुना साहब कितनी मानेंगे, कितनी नहीं, यह तो उनकी रिपोर्ट पर है । अन्त में हमारे टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट युनाइटिड नेशन्ज के एक्सपर्ट्स की रिपोर्ट पर क्या विचार करते बनाते हैं, क्या निर्णय लेते हैं, यह तो भविष्य में पता चलेगा ।

Purchase of Indian Coaches by Argentina

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*383. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Argentine officials visited India for purchase of coaches from the Integral Ccach Factory; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their visit?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if we are exporting coaches to other countries, and if so, to which countries?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have not actually exported any coaches to any country, but we are looking for some country to which we can export.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार की ओर से ऐसी कोशिश की गई कि जिससे दूसरे देशों में हमारे कोच जा सकें । यदि हां, तो क्या ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जी हां, कोशिश तो बहुत की गई । अरजेन्टाइना ने जब ग्लोबल टेंडर्ज मांगे, तो हम लोगों ने भी टेंडर दिये । हमारे रेलवे एक्सपर्ट्स की टीम वहां गई और उन्होंने उनको बताया कि हमारे कोचिज किस किस्म के हैं । हमने उनको यहां आने का निमंत्रण दिया ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है कि बहुत से देशों में कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि कोचिज भेजे जा सकें ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बताया तो है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उन्होंने अरजेन्टाइना के बारे में बताया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि और कौन से देशों में कोशिश की गई है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : और देश अगर न ह क्या बतायें ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जिन जिन देशों को जरूरत होती है, वे टेंडर मंगाते हैं और हम उनको टेंडर भेजते हैं ।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I ask if tenders have been given to any other country besides Argentina?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In addition to Argentina, we have also submitted tenders to Pakistan.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान दोनों ने कोच के वास्ते टेंडर दिया था । क्या कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान का टेंडर सैकंड आया ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मेरे मुअज्जिज दोस्त की इन्फर्मेशन बिल्कुल ग़लत है । पाकिस्तान को कोचिज़ की जरूरत थी और उसने ग्लोबल टेंडर मांगे थे । हिन्दुस्तान ने भी और लोगों के साथ टेंडर सबमिट किये थे ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमारा टेंडर सैकंड क्यों हुआ और दूसरे देशों का फर्स्ट क्यों हुआ ? क्या कारण था ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस बारे में पता नहीं है ।

Shri Achar: When the question of the rail car was asked, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that they were not able to supply the demand. Now he says they are thinking of exporting. What is the kind of coaches we are thinking of exporting? Why not manufacture the coaches which we require instead of thinking of exporting?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is entering into an argument.

तीसरी योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में नई रेलवे लाइन बनाना

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*३८४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री कांचिका सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री २७ मार्च, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११२८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन प्रस्तावों का विवरण पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) इन प्रस्तावों के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not, yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know whether the Government of U.P. have not given any reason for so much delay in sending their proposals, whether they have no intention of sending them at all?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No reply has been received.

Shri C. D. Pande: As far as I know, the U.P. Government have given the topmost priority to the line from Rampur to Haldwani. That project has been surveyed and was at one time sanctioned, but has been held up for the last ten years. May I know if the Government will consider favourably this project, which is an absolute necessity for border defence?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a good suggestion.

Shri C. D. Pande: It is a request.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Requests cannot be made during the Question Hour

and assurances sought. Only facts are to be elicited.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the proposals have not been submitted by the U.P. Government, or whether proposals have been submitted and the Railway Ministry or Government have not taken a decision?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All State Governments have been addressed to send their proposals. From this Government no proposals have been received for the Third Plan.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know if the U.P. Government is the only defaulting State, or if there is any other State which has not sent any proposal?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What satisfaction would that give to the hon. Member? His own State is in default, that is enough.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether Government is in a position to tell us which are the States and Union Territories which have submitted proposals for the construction of new railway lines in their respective areas, and at what stage those proposals are at present?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Third Plan has already been submitted to the House. The hon. Member may kindly look into Page 548 of the Third Plan.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the reply given some years ago by the then Minister of Railways, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in connection with the proposal for construction of a new railway line from Rudrapur to Khadda *via* Deoria, Kasia and Padrauna, may I know whether any step has been taken in that direction, as the U.P. Government had also sent the proposal?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Third Plan has been finalised, and copies have been submitted to the hon. Members. They may kindly look into it.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In the course of the reply to my question by the hon. Minister it was stated that some railway lines which had been suggested by the U.P. Government would be taken up in the Third Plan. I want to know the reason why, in spite of the assurance given here, no steps have been taken to include them in the Third Plan.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This matter was gone into on the 27th March, in great detail. There has been no change since.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will again discuss it when we take up the Third Plan.

Freight Charges on Tea Exported from India

*385. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether freight charges on tea exported from India to foreign countries have been raised by the Steamer Companies concerned; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, according to information available, there has been an increase in freight rates on tea only in the India/Australia Trade, and no other. On receipt of complaints about the increase in the freight rates from Malabar Ports to Australia the matter was taken up with the Shipping Conference concerned who, however, explained that this increase was a part of a general increase of freight on all cargo moving not only from Malabar to Australia but also from other places like Ceylon and Straits to Australia and was necessitated by continuous increase in handling costs in Australia in crew wages and general operating expenses.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that our general tea exports are

facing a serious situation because of Britain's proposed entry into the European common Market, will the Government take some active steps to try and persuade these steamer companies to reconsider the question of tea freights?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In view of the fact that there has been a simultaneous increase in the freight rates of tea, not only from our ports but also from the ports in Ceylon and Straits, I think the competitive position of our tea export is not prejudicially affected so far as the question of freight increase on tea is concerned.

Durgapur Thermal Power Station

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*386. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether No. 1 generator of the Durgapur Thermal Power Station broke down on the 10th May, 1961;

(b) the reasons for the breakdown;

(c) the number of breakdowns in the plant since its installation;

(d) the loss suffered due to breakdowns; and

(e) the effect of breakdowns on production capacity of the power station?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Heavy leakage in superheater tube.

(c) Nine.

(d) Necessary repairs entailed by these break-downs were undertaken by the contractors concerned at their own cost and hence the Corporation did not suffer any direct loss.

(e) This unit was being run at an output of 50|55 MW. Production to this extent was affected for the period of each break-down.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: After how many days of its commission, did this plant got out of order?

Shri Hathi: It was actually on trial and not on commission.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Is it due to the defect in machine or due to bad handling.

Shri Hathi: There were some defects and I have mentioned them. There was some damage to the generator. But the sets were not actually handed over by the contractors. They were with them and they were on trial. So, the cost had to be borne by the contractor.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that all these nine breakdowns at Durgapur have been due to defects in machinery all of which had been supplied by two or three West German firms, will the Government seriously consider whether they should continue to import the machinery from these particular firms in future for this power project?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether the terms of the contract provide compensation for future breakdowns up to a certain period or whether we have taken them over without any such stipulation?

Shri Hathi: We have not taken them over yet. There is a guarantee for a particular period and the cost will be borne by them if there is any damage in that period.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether there is any consultant engineer and if so what is his opinion about this breakdown?

Shri Hathi: We have appointed a committee to look into this. I may say that this was not with the DVC: this was with the contractor. They have not handed it over so far and so the question whether it is the fault of the engineer or not does not arise.

First Class Coaches in Integral Coach Factory

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*388. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new type of first class Railway coaches have of late been manufactured at the Integral Coach Factory;

(b) if so, what are the special features of these coaches;

(c) what is the estimated cost of each such coach;

(d) who invented this design; and

(e) on which trains these coaches have been attached?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 83].

(c) The estimated cost is Rs. 1,85,000/-.

(d) The design was developed by the Integral Coach Factory and the Research Designs and Standards Organisation.

(e) 53 coaches have so far been put into service on Grand Trunk Expresses, Howrah-Delhi-Kalka Mails, Doon Expresses, one rake of New Delhi-Howrah|Madras bi-weekly Air-conditioned Deluxe Expresses, Madras-Mangalore Mails, Frontier Mails, Kashmir Mails, Srinagar Expresses, Lucknow Expresses and Amritsar Mails.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the coaches which are going to be manufactured this year also will be of the same type with corridor and with provision for vestibuling?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The same type.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the first class sleeping coaches with corridor provide much less space for the passengers? It is inconvenient to travel in the four berth compartments as in the winter season they have to carry all their beddings, etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are they going to change it to a broader type because it is very congested?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir, it is not so. It is only after long deliberations that this coach was designed and all the relevant factors have been taken into consideration. Even now some suggestions have been made and all these will be incorporated in the future coaches. But there is no idea to change the basic design.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether any allotment has been made of these coaches to the Punjab Mail?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have said that the Mails going through Punjab are covered.

Shri Ranga: Are these coaches manufactured only to increase the total capacity for the first class passengers or to replace the overaged first class coaches?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Both, Sir.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know the reaction of the travelling public with regard to these coaches, and especially the shower right at the entrance?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should tell it himself to the Minister.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The reactions have been very favourable. As regards the shower there are some proposals for shifting it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Question No. 390.

Shri A. M. Tariq: There is a very important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will go according to the list.

Godavari Valley Project

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*390. **Shri H. C. Heda:**
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) when was Godavari Valley project sanctioned;

(b) when was the first phase of this project taken up and completed;

(c) when was the second phase to be taken up;

(d) the scope of the second phase and how it differs from proposed Pochampad project; and

(e) at what stage this project is?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The First stage of the Godavari North Canal project with pumping scheme had received the assent of the Government of Hyderabad on 22nd February, 1949.

(b) Work was started in 1949 on Kadam Dam and was completed in 1958. The dam, however, breached soon after completion. The work of rebuilding the dam is still in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.

(c) The Government of India are not aware of any programme for the second phase having been chalked out by the erstwhile Hyderabad State.

(d) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 84].

(e) The revised Pochampad project now designated as Godavari Canals (Pochampad) utilising 41 TMC ft. of waters has been received recently from the State Government and is under examination.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Pochampad project is only a modified form of the second phase of the Godavari Valley Project?

Shri Hathi: Now the Andhra Pradesh Government has informed the Government of India that this is the project which is known as the Godavari North Canal Project. This is a modified project.

Shri Heda: The project was called Godavari Valley and not North Canal Valley project and the only change made is that instead of a left canal, a right canal is being proposed.

Shri Hathi: The latest communication is that they have already named it as Godavari Canal (Pochampad) project.

Shri Rami Reddy: How long will it take for the Central Government to get the modified project report, examine it and take a final decision?

Shri Hathi: It shall be examined as quickly as possible.

New Railway lines in Third Plan

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*391. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Amar Singh Damar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) which are the new Railway lines proposed to be constructed during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the amount allocated for new lines during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether the Tellicherry-Coorg-Mysore line, the survey of which was over long ago, will be taken up during the Third Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Latest position is given in Chapter on Trans-

port and Communications of the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The total estimated cost of Rs. 1,325 crores of the Railway Development Programme in the Third Five Year Plan includes Rs. 147 crores under new lines. The total estimated cost of the Railway Programme is more than the amount proposed to be allotted to the Railways.

(c) The proposal has not been approved for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Kodiyan: Reports had appeared in the press that in view of the fact that the South has been neglected in the matter of taking up new railway lines, an additional allocation of Rs. 35 crores is likely to be made. May I know whether that particular allocation has been made for the South?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As the hon. Member knows very well, a number of new railway lines in South India are under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much out of this Rs. 147 crores allotted for the construction of new lines is set apart for the Southern Railway?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I shall require separate notice for that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Guna-Maksi Line

*387. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made upto the end of July, 1961 regarding the construction of Guna-Maksi Railway link;

(b) the amount spent to the end of July, 1961; and

(c) whether Government propose to accelerate the pace of construction in view of difficulties experienced in the matter of transport of coal to western India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Final Location Survey has been completed. Preparation of the Construction Estimate is in hand by the Railway. Construction of the line has not yet commenced.

(b) Nil.

(c) After the estimate is sanctioned the construction of the line will be carried out as expeditiously as possible, dependent on availability of resources.

Indigenous Oral Contraceptives

389. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to intensify the country-wide search for indigenous oral contraceptives;

(b) what drugs with defertilizing effect have been discovered so far; and

(c) what is the measure of such effect produced by each of these drugs?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A drug known as metaxylohydroquinone has been investigated at the All-India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta. It has been observed that the drug reduces pregnancy rate by about 50%. Its administration has not so far shown any ill effects on the volunteers on whom the trials have been conducted and no complaints of any untoward experience have been received.

Besides metaxylohydroquinone, a number of indigenous drugs reported to have anti-fertility effect have been investigated. The research on such drugs is being continued and the results are awaited.

C.H.S. Scheme for Employees of Union Territory of Delhi

*392. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to extend the Contributory Health Service Scheme to the employees of the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of employees likely to be benefited by the schemes?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Port at Haldia

*393. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank was approached for a loan for development of the subsidiary port at Haldia;

(b) if so, the World Bank's reaction in the matter; and

(c) whether Government of India have considered approaching any other agencies for financial or technical assistance for the Haldia project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. In the application which was submitted to the World Bank last year to cover the foreign exchange requirements of certain Third Plan items relating to the Calcutta Port, the foreign exchange requirements of the Haldia Project which is partially covered by the Third Plan, were also included.

(b) The Bank's reaction has been that a more systematic study of the hydraulic conditions at the site of the satellite port and its approaches will be necessary before the site is finally accepted and the facilities to be put up at the site are decided upon. There is, however, good reason to think that, when the full details of the project are worked out, the Bank will consider the application for the Project favourably. In the meanwhile, provision has been included in the second loan for the Calcutta Port which was recently negotiated with the World Bank, for the foreign exchange required for carrying out engineering and hydraulic studies relating to the Haldia Project.

(c) Does not arise.

Rihand Power for Madhya Pradesh

*394. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 71 on the 16th February, 1961 regarding Rihand power and state:

(a) what progress has been made in deciding the question of the share of Rihand Power to be given to Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what are the main factors which are delaying settlement of this question; and

(c) by what time it is expected to be settled?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). At the meeting of the Central Zonal Council held on the 28th August, 1960, it was decided that the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh should try to settle the matter between themselves. It has not yet been possible for the two Chief Ministers to meet.

(c) It is not possible to state definitely when the matter will be settled.

Power Requirements for Industries in West Bengal

*395. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the minimum requirements of power for industries in West Bengal are not being met from the Damodar Valley Corporation and other public sector power projects in the area;

(b) what are the additional requirements of power for the Third Five Year Plan industries in West Bengal and how far Damodar Valley Corporation and other power sources will fall short of this demand; and

(c) whether it is a fact that future industrial expansion in West Bengal is going to be frozen due to this critical shortage of electricity?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c) A Committee has been set up to assess the power situation in the Bihar, West Bengal including the Damodar Valley Corporation areas in the light of the total load requirements during the Third Five Year Plan period and the steps that should be taken to meet the same.

Resumption of Train Services Between Howrah and Waltair

*396. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to resume the 325-Up and 326-Down trains in the South Eastern Railway Sections from Howrah to Waltair by now;

(b) if not, when the authorities propose to resume these two trains; and

(c) whether the inconveniences of the passengers have been brought to the notice of the Railway Authorities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Trains Nos. 326 Up/326 Down were running between Khargpur and Waltair prior to 22-5-59. The runs of these trains were curtailed between Khargpur and Khurda Road with effect from 22-5-1959. No decision has been taken for the restoration of these trains on the Khargpur-Khurda Road section and the question can be considered only when adequate line capacity becomes available on completion of various engineering works now in progress on the section and also having due regard to the traffic justification obtaining at that time for an additional train on the section.

(c) Some representations have been received for the restoration of the runs of No. 325 Up/326 Down passenger trains between Khurda Road and Khargpur. Consistent with the availability of room, the loads of the existing trains on the section have been augmented and the recent census returns do not indicate overcrowding.

Statutory Central Council of Indian Medicine

*397. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
Shri Nanjappan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for the creation of a Statutory Central Council of Indian Medicine; and

(b) if so, at what stage is the proposal?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

State Transport in Tripura

*398. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under examination any proposal for the in-

troduction of State Transport in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The scheme received from the Tripura Administration for the establishment of a State Transport Undertaking to run road transport services in the Territory is under examination.

Loan for Shipping Development Fund

*399. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to liberalise terms of repayment of loans advanced to the shipping companies from the Shipping Development Fund; and

(b) if so, the nature of liberalisation contemplated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of extending the period of repayment allowed at present for the loans granted to the shipping companies is under consideration.

Theatre Road Post Office, Calcutta

*400. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a picture published in the *Statesman* (Delhi) on the 14th June, 1961 showing postal employees at the Theatre Road Post Office, Calcutta working with umbrellas in hand to protect themselves from monsoon rains coming through crevices in the roof;

(b) if so, whether the Post Office is located in a rented building;

(c) if so, the steps taken earlier to get the roof repaired; and

(d) whether the repairs have been carried out now?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The landlord was repeatedly requested to have the roof properly repaired. Some repairs were carried out by him in July 1959 but during the monsoon of 1960, leakage of water again occurred. The matter was again taken up with the landlord.

(d) The landlord has carried out a major part of the repair work in June 1961 and the leakage has stopped.

Cost of Production of Sugarcane

*401. **Shri Sugandhi:**
Shri Agadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1307 on the 4th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to ascertain the cost of production of Sugarcane in different areas has been submitted;

(b) if so, the details of cost of various sugarcane growing areas; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The scheme to assess the cost of cultivation of sugarcane has been in operation in the States of U.P., Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Bombay and Mysore. Preliminary report in respect of U.P. and Bihar has been received and is under examination.

(c) The survey in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Bombay is complete. The report for Andhra Pradesh is almost ready while those for the States of Bombay and Punjab are being compiled. The survey work in Mysore is in progress.

Manufacture of Aircrafts and Spares

*402. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4405 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to start manufacturing unit for aircrafts, spares and all other allied equipments at Dum Dum under the direct control and ownership of Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether any announcement has been made to this effect?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviations (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up any manufacturing unit at Dum Dum for aircraft or spares under Government management. The question of developing indigenous manufacture of aircraft spares and stores, as recommended by the Estimates Committee in their 62nd Report, is being pursued, with the Ministries who are mainly concerned.

Central Fertilizer Pool

*403. **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an autonomous corporation in place of the present Central Fertiliser Pool; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The Fertiliser Distribution Enquiry Committee has pointed out in their Report that in the Third Plan, as the quantitites of fertilisers to be procured and distributed are very large, and they are mostly in the form of new types of fertilisers, a determined effort has to be made to popularise these fertilisers and to improve the system of distribution. The Committee has recommended that a Central Marketing Corporation with a liberal measure of autonomy which would work under the direction and supervision of the Department of Agriculture should be organised.

The proposal is under consideration.

Drug for Curing Cancer

*404. { **Shri P. G. Deb:** **Maharjkumar Vijaya Ananda:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the statement of U.S. Surgeon-General, Dr. Terry, that they have found a drug for the cure of cancer; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Government have seen the news item appearing in the "Time", Asia Edition, dated the 9th June, 1961. A detailed clinical study with the drug "Methotrexate" has been reported in "Cancer Chemotherapy Reports", 10, December 1960 Perfusion Conference. An extract is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 85].

Bus-Train Collision at Madurai

*405. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a passenger train collided with a city bus at an unmanned railway gate in Madurai city limits on or about the 22nd February 1961 killing two persons and injuring several others;

(b) if so, whether compensation has been paid to the families of the deceased; and

(c) what steps have been taken to provide the level crossing with suitable gate and gatekeeper?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) At about 13.55 hours on 27-2-61 (and not on 22-2-1961) while train No. 187 Madurai-Rameswaram Down Passenger was on the run between Madurai East and Silaiman stations, a city bus collided with the train at an unmanned level crossing. As a result of this accident, 2 occupants of the bus died and eight others were injured seriously.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of providing a gate and gatekeeper is under correspondence with the Madurai Municipality.

Earthen Dams

*406. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several earthen dams constructed during the First and Second Five Year Plans have collapsed;

(b) if so, the number of such earthen dams which have collapsed during 1960 and 1961;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these dams have collapsed due to foundations of low shearing strength, settlement and piping, insufficient spillway and over topping, seepage and subsidence, faulty design and construction; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to remedy these faults in the construction of earthen dams?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) There have been a few such cases.

(b) One earth dam has collapsed during the year 1961. No failure was reported during 1960.

(c) No, Sir. The causes were different in each case. In the case of the collapse of the Dam at Panset recently, the causes of failure will be known only after the necessary enquiries have been completed.

(d) All necessary steps are taken during the designing and the construction stage to make sure that there are no defects and the position is reviewed from time to time.

Colorisation of Vanaspati

*407. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 428 on the 1st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether tests for colorisation of Vanaspati have been finalised; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken for its colorisation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

अखिल भारतीय सामुदायिक विकास प्रशिक्षण संस्था, मसूरी

*४०८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन**
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री १ मार्च, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४२७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अखिल भारतीय सामुदायिक विकास प्रशिक्षण संस्था को मसूरी से अन्यत्र लेजाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमन्त्री (श्री बल० मल० मूर्ति) : (क) व (ख). सामुदायिक विकास की केन्द्रीय अध्ययन एवं अनुसंधान संस्था को मसूरी से राजेन्द्रनगर (आंध्र प्रदेश) ले जाने और मंसूरी में प्राप्त सुविधाओं को मंत्रालय के दूसरे समुचित कार्यक्रमों के प्रयोग में लाने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय ले लिया गया है ।

Hotel Finance Corporation

*409. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport** and **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to set up a hotel finance corporation with a view to promote the hotel industry; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No proposal to set up a Hotel Finance Corporation has been considered by Government so far. However, the question of devising ways and means of increasing hotel accommodation has engaged the attention of Government from time to time.

Specialised Training in Foreign Shipyards

*410. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport** and **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangements are being made for specialised training in foreign shipyards to young technicians from Hindustan shipyard and for the proposed second shipyard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). So far as Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam is concerned, it has already a fairly full complement of Technical personnel to man most of the important posts. An officer of the yard has, however, recently been deputed to Messrs. Fairfield Engineering & Shipbuilding Co. Ltd., Glasgow, U.K. for higher technical training in ventilation and air-conditioning arrangements on ships. For undertaking the construction of Mitsubishi type of ships for which the Yard has entered into an agreement with Messrs. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Reorganised Ltd., Kobe, Japan, the Shipyard propose to send two of their officers to Japan for 6 to 9 months training with the firm.

As regards the requirements of Technical personnel for the Second Shipyard, the question is being examined by Government.

Indo-U.S.A. Air Services

*411. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Assar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations between the Government of India and U.S.A. were recently held in connection with civil air traffic services between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes Sir. The talks were held in Washington from April 24 to May 11, 1961.

(b) The talks were inconclusive and are likely to be resumed shortly. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details thereof at this stage.

Salal Hydro-Electric Project on Chenab

*412. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has taken over the Salal hydro-electric project on the Chenab near Reasi in Jammu from the Kashmir Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and the amount to be spent by the Centre on the same?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Central Government have not taken over the project but its investigation will be done by the Central Water and Power Commission. The details of the project will be known only after the investigations have been completed.

दिल्ली में चेचक के रोगी

*४१३. { **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** **श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :** **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत ६ मास में दिल्ली में बहुत से लोग चेचक से पीड़ित हुए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष १९६० की तुलना में चेचक से पीड़ित लोगों की संख्या क्या थी; और

(ग) इस बीमारी की रोक-थाम के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). १९६० और १९६१ के अन्तर्गत जनवरी से जून तक संघ क्षेत्र दिल्ली में अभिलिखित चेचक के रोगियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

मास	१९६०	१९६१
जनवरी	१०१	२४५
फरवरी	७५	१४९
मार्च	७८	१०५
अप्रैल	१७४	१८७
मई	१९०	१२७
जून	९७	५१
योग	७१५	८६४

(ग) इस बीमारी की रोक थाम के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये :—

१. जैसे ही कोई रोगी स्वास्थ्य विभाग के नोटिस में आता है उसे संक्रामक रोग अस्पताल में भर्ती कर दिया जाता है जहां ऐसे रोगियों के भर्ती करने तथा उनके इलाज की समुचित व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

२. इस रोग से प्रभावित बस्ती की पूरी छानबीन की जाती है कि कहीं यहां कोई दूसरा रोगी तो नहीं है । यदि किसी रोगी का पता लग जाता है तो उसे भी अस्पताल पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

३. संक्रमित स्थानों के निःसंक्रमण करने की आवश्यक व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

४. रोगी के परस्पर सम्पर्क में आये व्यक्तियों तथा पास-पड़ोस के दूसरे लोगों को भी शीघ्र टीके लगा दिये जाते हैं ।

५. इस रोग के टीके लगाने तथा इसके लिये निरोधी उपायों को बरतने के हित में निम्न प्रकार से व्यापक प्रचार किया जा

रहा है :—

(क) समस्त सिनेमा घरों में प्रत्येक शो में सिनेमा स्लाइड

(ख) स्थानिक दैनिक पत्रों में छपवाना

(ग) स्टेन्सिलों की मदद से दीवारों पर लिखना

(घ) पैम्फलेट वितरण

(ङ) टीके को लोक-प्रियता के लिये दिल्ली के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में गायक मण्डलियों का फिरना

(च) डुगडुगी पिटवाना

६. निगम क्षेत्र में ५० टीका-केन्द्रों में टीके लगाने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। नवम्बर १९६० से १७० वैक्सीनेटर घर-घर पर लोगों को टीका लगा रहे हैं। अब तक १६ लाख टीके लगाये जा चुके हैं।

Accident at Calcutta Port

*414. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an accident took place on the 10th May, 1961 at No. 4 Calcutta Jetty resulting in death of two workers and injuries to several others;

(b) if so, the causes of and responsibility for the accident; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents and to provide compensation to those killed and injured?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 86].

Electric Locos

*415. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first 1500 Volt D.C. electric locomotive has since rolled out of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works as scheduled;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the first locomotive is likely to be commissioned?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The first 1500 V DC Electric locomotive has been completed and is ready to be turned out.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The locomotive will be commissioned within a month after it is despatched from Chittaranjan.

Traffic Jam at Vijayawada

*416. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a big traffic jam at Vijayawada which comes in the way of carrying wagons of coal and other goods to the South of Vijayawada;

(b) if so, to what extent coal wagons are held up there;

(c) what action is being taken to ease the situation;

(d) whether the partial doubling of the line between Gudur and Vijayawada has been completed; and

(e) how far the position has eased on that account?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). There has been neither a traffic jam nor any hold-up of coal loads at Vijayawada.

(d) and (e). Out of a total of 93 miles of partial doubling between Gudur and Vijayawada sanctioned during the Second Plan period, doubling of 87.5 miles has been completed and the track so doubled is being utilised to the maximum extent possible.

Committee to Inquire into Working of C.H.S. Scheme

*417. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Dr K. B. Menon:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been constituted to assess the working of the Contributory Health Service Scheme for Central Government employees in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, the precise terms of reference of the committee and its composition; and

(c) when the committee is expected to submit its report?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 87].

(c) In October, 1961.

Gradation of Foodgrains

*418. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 48 on the 16th February, 1961 regarding gradation of foodgrains and state:

(a) whether the standards worked out for grading paddy, rice and wheat have been circulated to the State Governments and other organisations;

(b) if so, which of them have sent their opinion on it along with the nature of the opinion expressed; and

(c) the progress made in respect of working out similar standards for other foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only a few replies have been received which are indicated in the statement placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 88].

(c) Standards have been worked out also for jowar, bajra, maize, *ragi* and pulses which will shortly be circulated.

Movement of Coal on Railways

*419. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many additional wagons are introduced to carry coal from Bengal and Bihar coalfields since the beginning of July, 1961;

(b) whether this increase is sufficient to remove the bottleneck in the movement of coal;

(c) whether further increases are contemplated in the near future; and

(d) whether steps are taken to double the track in certain regions for speeding up coal transport above Mughalsarai?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) It has been decided to increase the target for movement of coal from Bengal and Bihar coalfields by 200 wagons per day for Northern Railway stations from July 1961 onwards.

(b) Though this increase may not meet the requirements in full, the same is expected to improve considerably the transport position of coal

from these coalfields to destinations served *via* Moghalsarai.

(c) No further increase is contemplated in the near future.

(d) The following works of doubling of track are in hand for increasing capacity in the above—Moghalsarai route:

Section	*Length to be Doubled.*
(i) Allahabad-Kanpur : Phase II.	55 Miles
(ii) Tundla-Ghaziabad (Partial)	63 ,,
(iii) Varanasi-Zafarabad	32 ,,
(iv) Moradabad-Saharanpur : Phases I & II	61 ,,
(v) Moradabad-Saharanpur : Phase III.	59 ,,

Transportation of Coal by Ships

*420. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether transporatation of coal by ships has been started to different parts of the country since May this year;

(b) if so, how much coal has been transported by ships till now; and

(c) what is the difference of freight charges between ships and Railways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 3.83 lakh tons from 1st May 1961 to 31st July 1961.

(c) It is not possible to make any generalisation as to the difference between the freight rate on coal moved by the rail-*cum*-sea route and all-rail route, as that would depend on routes and distances involved in individual cases.

Defective Construction of Ship 'Haldia'

*421. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Assar:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ship Haldia recently built at Hindustan Shipyard was found to be defective and is declared unsea-worthy;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the defect and the total amount the ship has involved; and

(c) what steps are being taken to remove the defect and make it seaworthy again?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Hirakud Reservoir

*422. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has undertaken technical inquiries in order to find out whether adequate cushion was provided for the storing of flood waters in the Hirakud Reservoir during the July floods:

(b) whether it is a fact that the Hirakud administration had overfilled the lake and left an insufficient margin for the expected floods; and

(c) if so, what is the finding of this inquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Irigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir. The Central Water and Power Commission have not under-

taken technical enquiries because the Orissa Flood Enquiry Committee is already looking into this matter.

(b) The deal storage level for the Hirakud Reservoir is R. L. 590, which was kept at R.L. 610 during the rainy season of the last two years to enable the 4 units of the Power House to meet the existing load commitments. According to the information received from the Orissa Government during the July floods this year the reservoir level was a little higher than R. L. 610, as some water was impounded to give relief to the Delta area. During the flood on 11th July, 1961, the maximum reservoir level attained was 620.6 against the full supply level 630.00.

(c) Does not arise.

Undelivered parcels at G.P.O. Calcutta

*423. **Shri Amajad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of parcels have been lying for disposal in the General Post Office at Calcutta;

(b) if so, what are the reasons of this delay in delivery of parcels to the persons concerned;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this delay is due to the different procedure adopted by the postal and the Customs authorities at the G.P.O. Calcutta; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to give immediate delivery of the parcels and reducing the period of examination at the Customs?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Out of 229 parcels in deposit in Calcuta G.P.O., 207 have been detained as the addressees have not called for them after delivery of notices.

(c) No. There is no customs examination in Calcutta G.P.O. but in Calcutta Foreign Post Office.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Council of Ayurvedic Research

*424. **Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 430 on the 1st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the curriculum and syllabus for students of Ayurveda formultated by the Central Council of Ayurveda Research; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The curriclum and syllabus of studies formulated by the Central Council of Ayurvedic Research are still under examination.

Ukai Project

*425. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1122 on the 27th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government of Gujerat has sent its report on the investigations of the Ukai Project to the Central Water and Power Commission for consideration and sanction;

(b) whether it has been considered; and

(c) if so, whether it has been sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under active consideration.

Air Flights by Foreign Airlines Through India

*426. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many flights per week are allowed through India to various foreign air-lines;

(b) whether the U.S. air-lines have been demanding an increased number of flights; and

(c) if so, Governments' reactions in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Foreign airlines operate 108 services per week in each direction to or through India.

(b) and (c). The question of additional frequencies to be operated by the national airlines of the two countries was raised during the air talks held in Washington in April/May, 1961 between India and U.S.A. The talks were inconslusive and are likely to be resumed shortly. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details thereof at this statge.

Norwegian Fisheries Delegation

*427. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Norwegian Fisheries Delegation led by Mr. Grogh Hansen visited India, in the first week of May this year;

(b) if so, what matters were discussed with the Delegation; and

(c) what are the details of the projects chalked out in consultation with that Delegation?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The question of extending the activities of the Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Project was discussed with the Norweian Fisheries Delegation. The details have not yet been finalised.

Additional Load to be carried by Railway Wagons

*428. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal that every railway goods wagon should carry some load in addition to its normal carrying capacity is under the consideration of the Government of India:

(b) if so, the reasons for such a move;

(c) the details of and progress made in connection with the proposal; and

(d) the approximate total load which is likely to be carried over annually and the result and approximate receipts expected?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The proposal has already been implemented with effect from 1st May, 1961.

(b) For carrying maximum traffic with the available stock of wagons.

(c) General merchandise has now been permitted with effect from 1st May, 1961 to be loaded to the extent of 2 tons above the marked carrying capacity of a Broad Gauge wagon instead of one ton previously permitted.

In the case of commodities like stone metal, bajri, iron ore limestone etc. for which the weight for charge is the enhanced carrying capacity, loading up to 2 tons over the marked capacity is ensured as freight is recovered on marked carrying capacity plus 2 tons. In the case of foodgrains traffic, the Food Ministry has been requested to load Government foodgrain traffic as far as possible up to 2 tons over the marked carrying capacity. In respect of other commodities, it is left to the users to make full use of this permission, where possible.

(d) It is not possible to estimate even approximately the additional load that will be carried and the earnings therefrom that will accure to the Railways. However, wagons loaded with commodities such as stone metal, sand, etc., mentioned above, will be able to carry roughly 4 to 5 per cent more load than at present.

Extension of C.H.S. Scheme to Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

*429. { **Shri Muhammed Elias:** **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Contributory Health Service Scheme to Calcutta, Bombay and Madras;

(b) if so, what will be the recurring expenditure to be incurred on the expansion Scheme; and

(c) what is the number of beneficiaries at these places?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) About 60 lakhs per annum.

(c) Bombay—1,76,400.
Calcutta—2,29,200.
Madras—49,200.

Zoological Park in Delhi

698. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Chuni Lal:** **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 245 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Zoological Park in Delhi;

(b) when its construction is likely to be completed; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite its construction as early as possible?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 89].

Electrification of Burdwan-Asansol-Gaya-Moghalsarai Section

699. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1994 on the 19th December, 1960 and state the further progress since made in the completion of electrification of the Burdwan-Asansol-Gaya-Moghalsarai Section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The following sections on Burdwan-Moghalsarai line have been commissioned progressively on the dates indicated against each.

1. Durgapur (waria)-Asansol	March, 1961
2. Asansol-Kumardhubi	August, 1960
3. Kumardhubi-Dhanbad (including Pradhankanta Pathardih)	November, 1960
4. Dhanbad Gomoh	February 1961

The remaining sections, namely Gomoh-Gaya-Moghalsarai and Burdwan Durgapur, are expected to be commissioned in stages as follows, provided P & T and Power Supply Authorities complete their portion of work in time:—

Gomoh-Kodarma	August, 61
Kodarma-Gaya	October, 61
Gaya-Moghalsarai	March, 62
Burdwan-Durgapur .	to be taken up during the latter part of Plan Period.

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

700. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to amend the "Prevention of Food Adulteration" Act with a view to make it simpler and more effective?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The comments received from the State Governments/Administrations etc. in respect of the amendments suggested by the Central Council of Health and the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta etc. to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 are under examination.

Movement of Coal by Railways

701. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1865 on the 3rd May, 1961 regarding the expansion of Moghalsarai Yard and state:

(a) the target for coal movement fixed for 1961-62; and

(b) how many wagons have been allotted for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The target for coal movement for destinations above Moghalsarai was 1900 wagons per day during the period April, 1961 to June, 1961. The target has been increased to 2100 wagons a day from July, 1961 provided the additional 200 wagons are not destined for stations served via Chheoki, Kanpur & Agra East Bank. Movements have been up to the increased target from 11th July 1961 onwards.

Chambal Power to Banswada

702. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1866 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to provide Chambal power to Banswada; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The matter is being examined by the Government of Rajasthan.

Interest on Loan Advanced for Nagarjunasagar Project

703. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1872 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally fixed the terms of payment of interest charges on the loan advanced for Nagarjunasagar Project; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Metre Gauge Railway Wagons Factory in Kerala

704. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1881 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the request of Kerala Government for permission to start factory for manufacture of metre gauge railway wagons at Quilon in public sector; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have **not** agreed to the proposal.

Report of the Railway Uniforms Committee

705. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1885 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the examination of the report of the Railway Uniforms Committee; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The report of the Railway Uniforms Committee is still under examination.

Exhibits from Co-operative Societies, Himachal Pradesh, for World Agriculture Fair

706. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exhibits worth thousands of rupees were collected from the co-operative societies in Himachal Pradesh by the Registrar for co-operative societies for display in the World Agricultural Fair;

(b) if so, total amount thus collected;

(c) the number and value of exhibits displayed at the fair;

(d) whether it is also a fact that substantial portion of amount collected through exhibits was misused; and

(e) if so, action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Products worth Rs. 6,000/- (approx.) were collected from cooperative societies. A list of such exhibits is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 90].

(d) and (e). The products were for display and not for sale and nothing was therefore collected. At the end of the exhibition it was found that exhibits worth 103.44 rupees were not returned to the department. This matter is at present under examination.

Co-operative Societies in Himachal Pradesh

707. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative societies formed in Himachal Pradesh so far;

(b) whether they are inspected regularly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 1059.

(b) and (c). Yes, according to an annual programme drawn up for the purposes except in a very few cases where records are not readily available or communications are cut off.

Master Plan for Pathankot Junction

708. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any master plan for Pathankot Junction has been prepared;

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented; and

(c) the time required for completion of work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Panchayats in Delhi

709. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Community Development & Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Panchayats working at present in Delhi;

(b) the number of Panchayats which have constructed their own Panchayatghars; and

(c) the number of Panchayatghars which have been constructed during the Second Five Year Plan period so far?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 205.

(b) 14. (In 50 villages, Community Centres are being used as Panchayatghars. 59 Chaupals in villages are also being used as Panchayatghars).

(c) 12.

P.Os. in Gurdaspur District (Punjab)

710. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Gurdaspur district of Punjab functioning in rented buildings at present; and

(b) the amount of rent paid by Government during 1959-60?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 28, including one in rent-free building.

(b) Rs. 9,030.66 nP.

Telegraph Offices in Madhya Pradesh

711. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telegraph Offices in Madhya Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number during 1961-62 district-wise; and

(c) if so, the names of places where they are to be provided?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). The particulars are shown in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 91].

Bridges in Madhya Pradesh

712. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many bridges in Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned for construction by the Central Government during the year 1961-62;

(b) the various places where these bridges will be constructed; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on each of these bridges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). No bridge estimates have yet been sanctioned during the current year 1961-62, but the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of National Highways provides for the following new bridge works in Madhya Pradesh:

Sr. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Constructing a bridge over Kumhari River on Nation Highway No. 6.	6.00
2.	Constructing missing bridges in miles 94/3, 94/5, 101/5 and 111/3 on National Highway No. 26.	2.00
3.	Constructing bridges (Karanji, Bijora, Deori, etc.) on National Highway No. 26, Sagaur-Narasinghpur Road.	7.00
4.	Constructing bridges on National Highway No. 43 in Dandakaranya Project.	10.00
	TOTAL	25.00

P. C. Os. in Maharashtra

713. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications**

be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices in Maharashtra at present (district-wise);

(b) whether Government propose to increase their number during 1961-62 districtwise; and

(c) if so, the names of places where these offices are to be provided?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). The particulars are shown in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 92].

Electrification of Stations on E. Railway

714. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway stations which have been electrified during the year 1960-61 on the Eastern Railway; and

(b) the number of Railway stations still pending to be electrified?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 26 stations.

(b) Out of a total 509 stations on the Eastern Railway, 251 stations have been electrified upto the end of 31-7-61. Power is available at present only at 18 more stations on which electrification work is already in progress.

Railway Quarters on C. Railway

715. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed for Railway employees on the Central Railway during 1960-61; and

(b) the number of quarters allotted during the period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) During 1960-61, 1452 Units of quarters for class III and class IV staff, 6 Barracks to house 482 RPF personnel and 26 Officers quarters were completed.

(b) 1409 Units for class III and class IV, 6 Barracks for RPF and 26 Officers flats out of the above were allotted during the period.

Diva-Panvel-Uran Line

716. { Shri Pangarkar: / Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 780 on 1st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the estimate of Divapanvel-Uran line has since been sanctioned by the Railway Board; and

(b) if so, when the construction work of the above line is likely to be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Preliminary arrangements for commencement of the construction are in hand, and actual construction will commence after the monsoon.

Haldia Port

717. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state whether Kharagpore (West Bengal) town and the Railway Colony will be affected by the construction of Haldia Port?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): As the Haldia project has not yet been finalised and the question of the alignment of the rail link to Haldia has also not been decided so far, it is not possible to say what the effect of the construction of the Haldia Port will be on Kharagpore town and the Railway Colony.

Sugar Mills in Mysore

718. { **Shri Agadi:** / **Shri Sugandhi:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendations for licensing the sugar mills in co-operative sector at Kamalapuram in Bellary District and Bidar, District Bidar, Mysore State have been received;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision; and

(c) what is the nature of the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agricultur (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. The Mysore Government have recommended establishment of cooperative sugar factories at Kamalapuram and Bidar.

(b) and (c). In view of surplus production of sugar in the country, it has been decided not to license any further capacity in the sugar industry for the present. Consideration of applications of Kamalapuram and Bidar Cooperatives will be taken up, along with other pending applications, when it is decided to resume licensing of new capacity.

Corporation for Tourism

719. **Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an autonomous corporation for tourism; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is still under consideration; hence it is not possible to give its particulars.

Indian Airlines Corporation

720. **Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether priority is given to passenger transport or cargo carriage by I.A.C.;

(b) whether there is any fixed ratio between the number of passengers and the cargo to be carried; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). Scheduled services are operated by Indian Airlines Corporation primarily for passengers. They also carry postal mails and freight. Normal commercial cargo receives the lowest priority except for perishables and urgent medicines. On several services, newspapers are also carried against a quota reserved for them by prior agreement with the publishers.

There is no fixed ratio for passengers and cargo and the proportion depends on availability of space and demand. The trend during the last two years has been that cargo averages between 25 per cent. and 30 per cent. of the revenue ton-miles flown whereas passengers and their baggage have accounted for approximately 64 per cent. to 67 per cent.

Amount Missing from Nagla Post Office

721. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in May, 1961 about Rs. 30,000 disappeared from the safe of the Nagla Post Office, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether culprits have been caught?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir. The actual amount involved is Rs. 25,810·88 nP.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 93].

(c) The case is still under investigation by the Police.

Deaths of New-Born Children in Government Hospitals, Delbi

722. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newborn children who died in Government Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi during the year, 1960;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the number of such deaths as compared to the year 1959; and

(c) the number of persons, if any, against whom action was taken for negligence?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Ten.

(b) No.

(c) No action was taken against any person as the above deaths were not due to the negligence of the staff.

Theft of Copper Wire

723. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and circle-wise worth of copper wires stolen during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the measures that have been adopted to combat these thefts; and

(c) the effects of these measures?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 94].

Indian Doctors for Burma

724. Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Burmese Government has sought help of the Government of India for the recruitment of Indian doctors; and

(b) if so, the conditions of service of the doctors?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Negotiations are going on between the Government of India and the Government of Burma regarding the conditions on which the latter propose to recruit Indian Doctors.

Theft in Loco Shed at Phulera

725. Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint of thefts etc. in the Railway Loco-shed, Phulera (M.G.);

(b) if so, whether Government have made enquiries into the complaint against the contractor doing the work of loading and unloading at Phulera; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It was in October, 1960, that the Government Railway Police, Phulera, received information about the Loco Foreman, Phulera being in unlawful possession of steam coal and cinder. A raid was, therefore, carried out when coal and cinder was recovered from the house of the Loco Foreman. The case against the Foreman is still pending trial in court.

Presumably, as a sequel to this case, the Loco Foreman Phulera made a complaint alleging *inter alia* that the agent of the coal handling ash pit cleaning/cinder picking contractor, Phulera was committing thefts of coal and cinder on a large scale and that the contractor was not unloading coal wagons in time, which did not

permit of coal stacks being built according to the terms of the contract. These allegations on enquiry could not be fully substantiated.

राज्यों में कृषि संस्थायें

७२६. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक राज्य में एक कृषि संस्था खोलने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) और (ख). प्रत्येक राज्य में एक कृषि संस्था खोलने की कोई भी योजना भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। परन्तु राज्यों में चालू कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थाओं को शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिये और/या नयी संस्थायें खोलने के लिए एक परियोजना दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल कर दी गई है और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह चालू रखी जा रही है। इस उक्त परियोजना में, ऐसे राज्यों में जहां अभी कोई ऐसी संस्था नहीं है, नई अनुसन्धान संस्थायें खोलने, और/या जहां जरूरी समझा जायगा वहां पर वर्तमान संस्थाओं को शक्तिशाली बनाने की योजना है। अपनी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस परियोजना के अधीन राज्य सरकारें स्वयं योजनायें तैयार करती हैं। भारत सरकार एक स्वीकृत आधार के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

बैठने या सोने की जगह रिजर्व कराना

७२७. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन स्टेशनों से जहां से वापसी टिकट खरीदे जाते हैं वापसी यात्रा के लिय बैठने अथवा सोने का स्थान रक्षित नहीं किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की जायगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक किया जायग ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) (क) जी नहीं। वर्तमान आदेश के अनुसार वापसी यात्रा के लिए पहले और वातानुकूल दर्जे में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाती है। इसके लिए एक ओर की यात्रा के दुगने किराय के अतिरिक्त जिन स्टशनों से ये टिकट खरीदे जाते हैं वहां से तार देने के लिए २ रुपये लिये जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

इन्दौर में सोने की जगह रिजर्व कराना

७२८. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्दौर स्टेशन से दिल्ली और बम्बई जाने के लिय प्रायः सोने की जगह का रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिल पाता है;

(ख) जून मास में कितने लोगों को उक्त दोनों स्थानों को जाने के लिय रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिला;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस स्टेशन के लिये कोई रिजर्वेशन कोटा निर्धारित करेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) फ्रंटियर मेल से बम्बई के लिए पहले दर्जे के १६२ यात्रियों में से ९ और जनता एक्सप्रस के शयन-यान (Sleeper Coaches) में दिल्ली के लिए तीसरे दर्जे के ८२ यात्रियों में से २३ को छोड़कर इन्दौर

स्टेशन पर सभी गाड़ियों में दूसरे सभी यात्रियों की आरक्षण की मांग पूरी की गयी ।

(ग) और (घ). पहले दर्जे की शायिकाओं का कोटा पहले से नियत है । तीसरे दर्जे के शयनयान में इस स्टेशन का कोटा नियत करने के प्रश्न पर पश्चिम रेल-प्रशासन विचार कर रहा है ।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् के प्रकाशन

७२९. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनसन्धान परिषद् अपने प्रकाशन बेचती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन प्रकाशनों को खरीदने के लिय पास बनवाने पड़ते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो लोगों को इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिय सरकार क्या पग उठायगी ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (ग). परिषद् के प्रकाशन कुछ स्थानीय पुस्तक विक्रेताओं पर उपलब्ध हैं।

कृषि भवन नई दिल्ली में स्थित परिषद् के कार्यालय से प्रकाशनों के खरीदने के लिए ऐसा प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है जहां पर किसी भी पास की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

रेलवे सेवा आयोग द्वारा विज्ञापन

७३०. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न रेलों के सेवा आयोगों द्वारा अपने विज्ञापन केवल अंग्रजी में ही छपाये जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ विज्ञापन हिन्दी में भी छपाय जाने की व्यवस्था की जायगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

रेलवे के डिब्बों में सूचनायें

७३१. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ रेल डिब्बों में रेलवे की सूचनाय अंग्रजी व अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में तो होती हैं किन्तु हिन्दी में नहीं होतीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के डिब्बों में हिन्दी में भी कुछ सूचनाय लिखवाने का प्रबन्ध किया जायगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क), (ख) और (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में जो वर्तमान आदेश है, उसमें यह कहा गया है कि गाड़ी के डिब्बों में जो सूचनाएं लिखी जाती हैं, व सब हिन्दी में भी लिखी जायं । रेल प्रशासनों से कहा गया है कि व इस आदेश का कड़ाई से पालन करायें ।

दिल्ली के उपनगरीय स्टेशन

७३२. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के जो उपनगरीय स्टेशन हैं उन पर न तो मुसाफिरों के लिए कोई छाया की व्यवस्था है और न ही उचित प्लेटफार्म हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम जल्द ही उठाना चाहती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और उसका स्वरूप क्या होगा

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं । सभी उपनगरी स्टेशनों पर पटरी के बराबर या ऊंचे प्लेटफार्म बने हुए हैं और कुछ स्टेशनों पर शेड भी बने हुए हैं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). जिन उपनगरी स्टेशनों पर शेड नहीं हैं, वहां निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार शेड बनाने का विचार है, बशर्ते इस काम के लिए धन उपलब्ध हो ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध वितरण योजना से डिपुओं से घी की बिक्री

७३३. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध वितरण योजना द्वारा तैयार किया गया घी सब दूध के डिपुओं पर मिले; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव का स्वरूप क्या है ?

कृषि उपमन्त्री (श्री मो० वे० कृष्णप्पा): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा बनाया गया घी उसके मिल्क डिपुओं से बेचने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । इन डिपुओं का काम अंश-कालिक कर्मचारियों के द्वारा किया जाता है और वे दो घण्टे के लिए प्रातः और या मध्याह्न बाद कार्य करते हैं और बसारे शहर में फैले हुए हैं । इसके साथ ही, घी का वर्तमान उत्पादन सीमित है और सब डिपुओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकेगा ।

Railway Concession to Nurses

734. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state for what reasons the Railways do not permit nurses and student nurses (girls) authorized to travel on concession rates from travelling to their destinations by routes other than the direct ones—chosen for reasons of personal safety—and from travelling by Mail or Express Trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Concessions for nurses and student nurses, as in the case of other concessions, are permissible by the reasonably direct route between specific stations and are available by mail or express trains only when the journey covers over 480 kilometers (formerly 300 miles. These limitations have been prescribed in order to avoid over-crowding of long-distance trains by short distance passengers and to prevent unintended benefits, they can however, be relaved in individual cases by the individual Railway Administrations, where such a course is justified.

Foodgrains Target during the Third Plan

735. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has fixed the target of foodgrains production and the necessary allocation under the Third Five Year Plan for Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Yes. The target of additional production envisaged during the Third Plan period for Punjab is 18.50 lakh tons and the total production of foodgrains is 78.50 lakh tons. This target of additional production is expected to be achieved from the following schemes:

Major irrigation,
Minor irrigation,
Fertilisers and Manures,
Green Manures,
Improved seeds,
Soil Conservation,

Land Reclamation, and

Dry Farming.

The financial allocations made for various heads of development under the State Plan having a bearing on production are as under:

(i) Agricultural production including land development.—Rs. 11·33 crores.

(ii) Minor Irrigation—Rs. 7·52 crores.

(iii) Soil Conservation—Rs. 1·89 crores.

Total—Rs. 20·74 crores.

Norwegian-Indian Agreement

736. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Food** and **Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Norwegian-Indian agreement has been extended for the third time;

(b) if so, whether there has been any change in the agreement; and

(c) the precise nature of aid that would be made available during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister for Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). The question of extending the Indo-Norwegian agreement is under negotiations between the Governments of India and Norway. It is not possible to give details at this stage as these have not yet been finalised.

Location of R.M.S. Headquarters in Bihar

737. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time ago a very large number of M.L.As. from Bihar submitted a memorandum to the Minister in respect of location of R.M.S. headquarters in the State of Bihar, the retention of existing offices and sections presently under R.M.S. 'C' division of Gaya and transfer of headquarters of all the sections now under Bihar Circle but located at Calcutta to their rest stations;

(b) if so, whether the same was considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, a memorandum signed by 158 M.L.As. of Bihar was received protesting against the opening of WB-8 section between Howrah and Madhupur in West Bengal Circle and transfer of Asansol R.M.S. from Bihar to West Bengal Circle and asking for the transfer of headquarters of C-3 and C-12 sections both working between Howrah and Gaya from Calcutta to Gaya, extension of beats of WB-7 (Howrah-Muri) and C-6 (Patna—Barkakana) sections to Ranchi and Tatanagar respectively and transfer of Tatanagar RMS and the transit mail offices at Sakrigalighat and Maniharighat to Bihar Circle.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposals were not considered feasible from the operational and administrative points of view.

Committee for each Project for Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

738. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 435 on the 1st March, 1961 and state the nature and details of steps taken by State Governments so far for formation of Committees at each project for the maximum utilisation of irrigation potential?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Report by Indian Road Congress

739. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 439 on the 1st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have also since received report of the Indian Roads Congress meeting;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Congress; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 95].

Prices of Sugar

740. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of Tariff Commission regarding the revising of the price linking formula for sharing the sugar prices between the factories and the cane-growers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report is under examination. A copy of it will be placed on the Table of the House when the recommendations of the Commission have been examined and decisions taken thereon.

Dam on Ravi River

741. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a dam on the river Ravi to harness the waters of the Upper Bari Doab Canals;

(b) whether Government have also received any scheme in this regard from Punjab Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of Punjab have a proposal to construct a dam on Ravi river near village Thein.

(b) The project report has been received only recently.

(c) The 'Thein Dam' envisages the construction of a storage reservoir on the River Ravi for a gross storage capacity of about 2 million acre ft. including a live storage of 1955 MAF. The stored supplies will be used to irrigate areas in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir.

The principal features of this project include a 460 ft. high R. C. concrete Buttress Dam, a radial gate controlled overflow spillway, river outlets and pen-stock openings for installation of a Power Plant at a later date.

(d) The project report has yet to be examined.

Linking of Ravi and Beas

742. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link river Ravi with Beas river; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Modhopur Beas link, which provides for diversion of supplies of River Ravi to the extent of 10,000 cusecs to River Beas, has already been completed. Another link channel known as Ravi-Beas link is also being investigated by the Government of Punjab. Detailed investigations on this scheme are reported to be in progress.

Passenger Amenities on Northern Railway

743. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the amenities to be provided to Railway passengers during 1961-62 on Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the list laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 96].

Track Renewal on Rewari-Bhatinda Route

744. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of track renewal on the Rewari Bhatinda route of the Northern Railway has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Out of the total length of 186.40 miles of this Section, 69.23 miles of track have been relayed and the work on 83.47 miles is in progress. The remaining 33.70 miles are proposed to be renewed in phases during the 3rd Plan Period.

Circular Railway Round Calcutta

745. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 687 on the 1st March, 1961 and state the progress since made in regard to the scheme for construction of circular Railway around Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): No progress has been made.

New Lines in Coal Field Areas

746. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri Jangde:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 724 on the 1st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for construction of new lines in coal-field areas during Third Five Year Plan has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Bank

747. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Bank is not audited regularly;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when it was audited recently?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On 6th May, 1961.

लिंग परिवर्तन

७४८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६१-६२ में अब तक सफल लिंग परिवर्तन के कितने मामलों का पता लगा है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसे लिंग परिवर्तनों और उनके कारणों की गवेषणा कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । विदेशों में की गई गवेषणा के आधार पर लिंग परिवर्तन के कारणों से सम्बन्धित एक नोट नीचे दिया जाता है ।

नोट

मनुष्य में जननग्रन्थि सम्बन्धी अपजनन तथा लिंग अपवर्तन के जनिक, विकासी तथा न्यासर्गीय पहलू—एस० विंची, पी एच० डी०, डब्ल्यू औ० नेलसन, पी एच० डी, तथा एस० जे० मेगल, पी० एच० डी, स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी आफ लोब—बिलनिकीय अन्तरासर्ग विज्ञान तथा चयापचय पत्रिका—ग्रन्थ १७, १९५७ (पृष्ठ ७५२)

मनुष्य में लिंग परिवर्तन से होने वाली लिंग असामान्यताओं के विश्लेषण से तीन भिन्न वर्गों का पता चलता है । कार्यकारण सम्बन्ध, व्यक्तिगत जीवन के विकास इतिहास के उद्भव में प्रव्यंजना के उद्भवकाल तथा प्रौढ़ व्यंजना के लाक्षणिक प्रकार में इन तीनों वर्गों में भिन्नता है ।

असामान्यतायें

प्रथम वर्ग

अण्डे अथवा मुक्त कोशा में क्षति होने के परिणाम स्वरूप आद्यरोही कोशा में जो त्रुटिपूर्ण विकास होता है, उससे ये असामान्यतायें पैदा हो जाती हैं । प्रजननग्रन्थि लिंग भेद की अवधि में पूर्व मौलिक गौनिया के पूर्णतः छुप जाने की हालत में जैनेटिक-मेल्स स्यूडौ-फीमेल्स हो जाते हैं । यदि गोनिया की संख्या पर्याप्त घटती ही है तो जेनेटिक फीमेल्स या तो स्यूडौमेल्स में विकसित हो जाते हैं अथवा उभयलिंगों में ।

दूसरा वर्ग

ये असामान्यतायें माताओं की उस पैतृक विशेषता पर निर्भर करती है जो 'उनके' भ्रौण भेद के तुरन्त पश्चात् उनसे गर्भ परीक्षण के सामान्य मध्यक कार्यों का प्रतिविधान करवाती है । इस प्रकार जनन की दृष्टि से पुरुषभूण पुरुष कूट-उभयलिंगों (स्यूडो हार्माफ्राडाइट्स) में विकसित हो जाते हैं ।

तीसरा वर्ग

ये असामान्यतायें पुन्सकारी हारमोन की उत्पत्ति के साथ उपवृक्क अतिवृद्धि (अड्रेनल हाइपरप्लासिया) से उपद्रव के रूप में विकसित हो जाते हैं । प्रव्यंजना पांचवें महीने या उसके बाद से ही शुरू होती है । जनन की दृष्टि से स्त्रीतत्व (फीमेल इंडिविजुअलस) स्त्रीकूट उभयलिंगों (फीमेल स्यूडोहर्माफ्राडाइट्स) में विकसित हो जाते हैं ।

Arrangements for Kumbh Mela at Hardwar

749. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for arrangement to be made for coping with the rush of pilgrims who are expected to go to Hardwar by rail to the forthcoming Kumbha Mela in 1962, have been taken in hand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details of arrangements proposed to be made are being worked out.

Laxmi Vilas Palace at Udaipur

750. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to acquire the Laxmi Vilas Palace at Udaipur belonging to the Maharana of Mewar by the Department of Tourism is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, details of the proposal; and

(c) the progress made in connection therewith so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Government of India have purchased from the Maharana of Udaipur the building at Udaipur (Mewar) know as the Laxmi Vilas Palace for use as a hotel. The price settled is Rs. 7,00 lakhs.

Reclamation of Water-Logged Land

751. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to reclaim water-logged land; and

(b) what would be total acreage of wate-logged and ravine land reclaimed during the first year of the Third Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The requiste information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possibble.

Floor Price of Wheat

752. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab has urged upon the Government of India to fix the floor price of wheat at an early date; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). In the beginning of the harvest season the Punjab Government suggested that as the production of wheat this year was going to be exceptionally good, the Government of India should fix the purchase price of wheat and be ready to give support to the prices of wheat to safeguard the interests of the cultivators. The matter was carefully examined. In addition to the withdrawal of zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat the roller flour mills were permitted to make purchases of wheat in the open market and the restrictions on the advances by banks against the stocks of wheat were withdrawn. These measures have had the desired result and it was not found necessary for the Government to enter the market.

Effects of Hydrogenated Oils on Consumers

753. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 311 on the 24th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have arrived at any conclusion regarding the effects of hydrogenated oils on the consumers; and

(b) if so, the details of the conclusion arrived at?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). From the studies carried out at the Nutrition Research Laboratories on moneys with hydrogenated vegetable fat and other

fats and oils, the following conclusions have been drawn:—

(1) The intake of hydrogenated vegetable fats at moderate or low levels (10 to 15% total calories in the diet) is associated with no significant increase in serum cholesterol levels.

(2) If consumed in high amounts, i.e. supplying nearly 40% of the total calories in the diet, hydrogenated vegetable fats tend to increase serum cholesterol concentrations significantly.

(3) If, however, 20 to 30% of the total hydrogenated fat intake is replaced by unhydrogenated vegetable oils which are rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids, the increase in serum cholesterol brought about is considerably less.

(4) Studies have shown that distribution of hyrogenated vegetable fat equally in all the meals of the day result in considerably less increase in serum crolesterol than consuming the same amount all at one sitting.

(5) There is at present no definite evidence to show that consumption of high amounts of hydrogenated vegetable fats alone, can produce coronary heart disease. All that can be said is that such a high intake may produce one of the factors known to be associated with coronary heart disease.

Bomb Explosion between Amritsar and Pathankot

754. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 316 on the 24th February, 1961, and state:

(a) whether the police have since investigated into the causes of bomb explosion on the Railway line between Amritsar and Pathankot; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Despite vigorous police investigations, the case has remained untraced.

Sugarcane Production

755. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the sugarcane production during the Second Five Year Plan period, calculated on the basis of average yield per acre;

(b) whether this increase, if any, was due to the supply and application of more fertilizers or due to the better seeds made available to the farmer; and

(c) whether the prices have also shown fall and rise in accordance with the rise and fall in total sugarcane production during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishappa): (a) Yes Sir; the average yield per acre has gone up from 13.1 tons in the last year of First Plan to 14.8 tons in the last year of the Second Plan.

(b) The increase was due to both the application of Fertilizers and also to the better planting material made available to growers.

(c) The minimum cane price is fixed every year by the Government of India and as such the question of rise or fall in the prices does not arise.

Credit Facilities to Transport Operators

756. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 458 on the 1st March, 1961 and state the final decision taken and progress made on the scheme for providing credit factilities to transport operators?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The scheme for setting up State Transport Finance Corporations for providing credit facilities to transport operators in the private sector was discussed at the meeting of the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee held at New Delhi on the 28th and 29th July, 1961. It was noted that a proposal for amendment of the State Finance Corporotions Act, 1951, so as to make the "road transport industry" and "inland water transport industry" eligible for financial assistance from State Finance Corporations was already under the consideration of the Ministry of Finance. The Committee accordingly recommended that while there was no need to set up separate State Transport Finance Corporations, the proposed amendment of the State Finance Corporations Act should be worded in such a manner that not only the road transport industry as such but also organisations engaged on financing road transport operators were eligible for assistance from the State Finance Corporations. It was also recommended that the State Governments should set up hire purchase companies and take advantage of the State Finance Corporations. The recommendations of the Cmmittee are being brought to the notice of the Ministry of Finance.

Ecafe Seminar on Tourism

757. Pandit D N. Tiwari:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the 12 day seminar on promotion of tourism sponsored by ECAFE in co-operation with the Government of India held in New Delhi;

(b) whether all the recommendations have been accepted by Government; and

(c) if so, steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes sir. A statement enumerating the recommendations of the ECAFE Seminar on Promotion of Tourism is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3082/61].

(b) and (c). The report of the Seminar has not yet been formally received by the Government of India from ECAFE. However, action on some of the recommendations of the ECAFE Seminar is being initiated, but it is a continuous process and may take considerable time to materialise.

Release of Sugar Stocks in U.P.

758. Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement attributed to the Chief Minister of U.P. that North Indian mills were being discriminated against by Gov-

ernment in matter of release of sugar stocks;

(b) whether the United Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation has also submitted and repeated this charge of discrimination in their memorandum; and

(c) if so, what is the factual position?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Enquiries made from the State Government reveal that the Chief Minister, U.P. did not make any such statement. What he said was that U.P. allocations had to be treated on a different basis because of high production of sugar in that State as compared to other parts of the country.

(b) No such memorandum has been received by the Union Food & Agriculture Ministry.

(c) The Government of India have been releasing, that is permitting internal sale of, 2 lakh tons of sugar every month. This quantity is apportioned among all the factories in the country, having regard mainly to their production. At present there is a specified quota for each State. The quantity which cannot be met out of the releases of the factories located in the State, is allotted from the surplus States. Sugar is thus allotted from factories in U.P. & Bihar to the nominees of these Governments as also to the Governments of other states. It so happens that the demand for allotments from U.P. & Bihar factories is often less than the quantity earmarked for such allotment. This, along with occasional special releases either for export or to meet special difficulties, accounts for the variation in actual releases from factories in different states. There is no discrimination against the factories in U.P. or the Northern Indian factories.

Singareni Collieries

759. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of wagons supplied to the Singareni collieries daily during the month of June; 1960;

(b) what was the indent of the company;

(c) at what stage is work of linking the siding serving Mundamari; and

(d) what are the stocks at the pithead as on 31st July, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 256.

(b) 289 per day.

(c) The siding serving Mundamari has been linked and brought into commission with effect from 4th March, 1961.

(d) The stock at the pit-head on the last day of July 1961 was 19248 tonnes.

Pension-cum-Gratuity Scheme for Railway Employees

760. { **Shri P. Kunhan;**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway employees who have opted for pension-*cum*-gratuity scheme upto the end of March, 1961;

(b) the total amount contributed by the Railways towards their share of the Provident Fund during 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960;

(c) the amount disbursed as gratuity to retired railway employees who have not opted for pension during that period; and

(d) the total amount paid by way of pension and gratuity to the retired railway employees who have opted for pension during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 45,471.

(b) Rs. 6,81,41,423.

(c) Rs. 3,10,12,497.

(d) Rs. 97,48,175.

Departmental Catering Establishments on Railways

761. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the salesmen working at station under the Departmental Catering establishment are charged for damaged articles, which occur in due course of their working;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their rehris and hamams are not repaired early; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. Debits are raised only in cases in which it is established that the damage was due to negligence on the part of the employees concerned.

(b) Arrangements exist for carrying out prompt repairs to rehris and hamams.

(c) Does not arise in view of answers to parts (a) and (b).

Beas Dam at Pong

762. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final location of the site for the proposed Beas Dam at Pong has been selected;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the hillocks on both sides of it are porous; and

(c) what will be the proposed height of this dam?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A site for the Beas Dam has been selected near village Pong in Kangra District, about 5 miles from Talwara and 24 miles from Mukerian Railway Station on the Jullundur-Pathankot Section.

(b) The clay shales are imprevious and the sand rock beds are porous. Provision has been made for necessary treatment of the sand rock beds in the Project estimate.

(c) About 340 feet above the river bed.

Derailment near Barsoi Station, N.E.F. Railway

763. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the engine of the Siliguri bound Janata Fast Passenger train was derailed near Barsoi Station on the North East Frontier Railway and serious disaster averted by the promptness of the driver, on or about the 12th May, 1961;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident; and

(c) whether the driver has been rewarded for his prompt action?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 11th May, 1961 at about 10.08 hours while 21 Up Passenger train was entering Barsoi Station, the train was stopped near the island platform on account of the alarm raised by the gangmen who found the tender tilting due to sinkage of track on new bank.

(c) No Sir.

Visit of Malayan Minister of Transport

764. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malayan Minister of Transport visited India for a fortnight in May-June this year;

(b) if so, what places he visited; and

(c) what was the purpose of his visit?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He visited Railway installations and manufacturing centres etc. in Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Darjeeling and Calcutta.

(c) The purpose of his visit was to have a general idea of the progress made by the Railways and the Production Units in this country.

Hunger Strike by Members of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital Employees' Union

765. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital Employees' Union went on a hunger strike in May this year;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) Government's decision in respect of these demands?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The main demands of the Union were: (i) its recognition, (ii) reinstatement of workers who had been discharged/dismissed about 12 years back, and (iii) ownership of the night school building in the campus of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital.

(c) The Board of Administration of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital have accorded recognition to the Union. The cases of discharged/dismissed employees are under review and it is proposed to construct a new building for the night school in a suitable place.

Research Centres for Cancer

766. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to establish four full-fledged research centres to carry on research on cancer which was postponed due to shortage of qualified personnel is likely to be implemented in the course of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). It is not proposed to establish new cancer research centres.

Government Financial Assistance to Kerala for Flood Control Schemes

767. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of financial assistance asked for by the Kerala Government for flood control schemes in the State during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the nature and extent of assistance given;

(c) which are the schemes for which assistance has been given; and

(d) the progress made in the execution of these schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The State Government had forwarded flood control schemes costing Rs. 78.6 lakhs for approval for Central loan assistance during the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) Loans amounting to Rs. 41 lakhs were given to the State Government during Second Plan.

(c) The flood control schemes for which the above loans were given are:

(1) Revetments and groynes in Kadalundi.

(2) Deepening and widening Muriyad Moorkanad Canal.

(3) Groynes in Chalakudy river.

(4) Deepening and widening Achencoil River.

(5) Improvements to Machayil Thodu.

(6) Improvements to Kottukal Channel.

(7) Improvements to Karuvannur North Bund.

(8) Pamba Manimala Cut.

(9) Flood Control Works in Killiar.

(10) Converting Veeyam Dam into a Regulator.

(d) Out of the 10 schemes mentioned above, 4 (S. Nos. 1, 3, 6 & 7) have been completed while work on the others is in progress.

Kuiloor and Vallapattanam Projects

768. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** / **Shri Kodiyan:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1781 on the 6th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Kuiloor and Vallapattanam projects have been included in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the amount set apart for each of these projects; and

(c) what are the details of the projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) There is no separate project called 'Kuiloor'. It is a place where the diversion headworks of the Vallapattanam Project are proposed to be executed. No final decision in regard to the inclusion of Valapattanam Project in the Third Five Year Plan has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Vallapattanam Project envisages the construction of a barrage across the river Valapattanam to irrigate about 40,000 acres in Cannanore district in Kerala at an estimated cost of Rs. 440 lakhs.

Retrenchment of Employees of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital

769. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain employees of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi have been retrenched recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that employees of this Institution are not paid overtime arrears; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No overtime allowance is at present admissible to the employees of this institution except to the drivers who are paid overtime allowance regularly.

(d) Does not arise.

अवकाश गृह

७७०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन-किन स्थानों पर "अवकाश-गृह" (होलीडे होम) बनाये गये हैं; और

(ख) इन 'गृहों' से प्रति वर्ष कितने रेलवे कर्मचारी लाभ उठाते हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) विभिन्न रेलों में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर अवकाश-गृह बनाये गये हैं :—

रेलवे	अवकाश-गृह कहां बनाया गया है
मध्य	माथेरान
पूर्व	हजारी बाग रोड
	पुरी
	बैद्यनाथ धाम
	मसूरी
उत्तर	बड़ोग
	मसूरी
	शिमला
	पहलगाम

रेलवे	अवकाश गृह कहां बनाया गया है
दक्षिण	कुटाल
	मैसूर
	यरकोंड
दक्षिण-पूर्व	रांची
	पुरी
पश्चिम	बांदरा (बम्बई)
सभी रेलों के लिए	पहलगाम, कश्मीर

(ख) १९६०-६१ में लगभग ३००० कर्मचारी इन अवकाश-गृहों में ठहरे ।

उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ नगरों को मिलाने वाली नई रेलवे लाइन

७७१. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के जिला भिंड से इटावा तक रेलवे लाइन बनाकर और चम्बल तथा जमुना पर पुल बनाकर तथा इस लाइन को आगे फर्रुखाबाद और शाहजहांपुर तक ले जा कर उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश को मिलाने तथा दोनों राज्यों में सीधे व्यापार सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिये प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइन बनाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस रेलवे लाइन को बढ़ाने के बारे में इटावा (उत्तर प्रदेश) के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा पेश की गई रिपोर्ट पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री सें०वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) तीसरी आयोजना की अवधि में जिन नयी लाइनों के निर्माण का अनुमोदन आयोजना आयोग ने किया है उनकी सूची में यह सुझाव शामिल नहीं है । इसलिए निकट भविष्य में इस लाइन के निर्माण की कोई संभावना नहीं है ।

(ख) सरकार को इस तरह की किसी रपोर्ट की जानकारी नहीं है ।

Child Guidance Clinics in India

772. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Child Guidance Clinics are there in India;

(b) where are they situated and with what institutions;

(c) how many cases were registered with them and how many have been successfully treated; and

(d) how many such clinics are proposed to be opened during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) No scheme for the establishment of any Child Guidance Clinic with Central assistance has been included in the Third Five Year Plan.

फलोत्पादन के विकास के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को ऋण

७७३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री २८ अप्रैल, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४११७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६१-६२ के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को फलोत्पादन कार्य के विकास व प्रसार के लिए ऋण या अनुदान देने के जिस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है;

(ख) अब तक जो भी ऋण या अनुदान इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को दिया गया है वह किस प्रकार व्यय किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या इसका विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० प० शा० देशमुख) : (क) से (ग). चाल विधि के अन्तर्गत राज्य प्लान योजनाओं के लिये वित्त सहायता पृथक योजनाओं के लिए नहीं दी जाती है, लेकिन इसका सम्बन्ध विकास के मुख्य शीर्षकों से है उदाहरणार्थ कृषि उत्पादन (जिस में फल उत्पादन का विकास भी शामिल है।)

अलीगंज स्टेशन का नाम बदलना

७७४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री २३ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५९५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अलीगंज रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम बदल कर उस स्टेशन के पास स्थित बुधनपुर गांव के नाम पर "बुधनपुर" रखने के जिस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री सें०वें० रामस्वामी): इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श किया जा रहा है।

South East Asian Agrarian Research and Training Institute in Malaya

775. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether collaboration of India has been sought for setting up South East Asian Agrarian Research and Training Institute in Malaya; and

(b) if so, under whose auspices is this institute being started and what aid or collaboration the Government of India is giving for the success of this institute?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Institute will be set up under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. The question of aid to be given by member countries of the F.A.O. will arise only after a final decision for the setting up of the Institute has been taken by the 11th Session of the F.A.O. Conference in November, 1961.

Utilisation of Waters Released under Indus Waters Treaty

776. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the waters released under Indus Waters Treaty for internal consumption in India has not been fully utilized by the State Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan;

(b) the reason therefor; and

(c) whether any instructions had been given to these States in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The supplies available to India under the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 are being utilized to the extent the State Governments find it possible to do so with their existing canal systems. In order to make full use of all the waters of the Eastern rivers, the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan have undertaken certain schemes including the Beas Dam Project and the Rajasthan Canal Project. After these schemes have been completed, it will be possible for the State Governments to utilise most of the waters of the Eastern rivers. Until then, the utilization of the waters will have to be limited.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to ensure that within the existing arrangements maximum use is made of available supplies.

Lift Barrier at Level Crossing at Moga

777. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Moga Municipal Committee has approached the Railway authorities for lift barrier at the main bazar level crossing until overhead bridge is provided as envisaged during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal has been accepted and the Northern Railway has been advised to provide the lifting barriers expditiously.

Soil Conservation schemes of Punjab for Third Plan

778. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab State Government have submitted any schemes of soil conservation during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the schemes submitted and total allocation for the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The schemes proposed by the State Government in their Third Plan and the financial allocation for each are shown in the list laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 97] Detailed schemes have not been submitted to the Government of India except in a few cases.

Manual for the Guidance of Public Health Engineers

779. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 576 on the 6th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed to prepare a draft manual for the guidance of public health engineers in India has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Control of Homeopathic Medicines under Drugs Act

780. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no control over Homeopathic medicines is being exercised by Government, even though the definition of the term 'Drug' in the Drugs Act covers Homeopathic drugs also; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, except that such drugs are required to be labelled with the words "Homeopathic medicine" under the relevant provisions of the Drugs Act.

(b) The Drugs Rules exempt medicines prepared in accordance with the Homoeopathic system from the provisions of the Drugs Act relating to import, manufacture, distribution and sale. Homoeopathic medicines could not be tested by method used for testing drugs administered in the allopathic system of medicines. In Homoeopathic medicine the active ingredient is present in extremely small quantities and consequently Homoeopathic medicines are not easily amenable to test procedure used for testing drugs used in the modern system of medicine.

Export of Sugar on Barter System

781. { Shri Damani: / Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision on export of sugar on a barter system has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). It has been decided not to export sugar on barter system.

Displacement of money-lenders

1569. { **Shri Damani:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that co-operative movement has been helpful in steadily displacing the money-lenders in supply of credit in the countryside; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it has taken the place of money-lenders?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) In the absence of any recent specific survey regarding the trend in indebtedness in the country as a while, it is not possible to give precise figures. However, on the basis of the limited data collected in the Rural Credit Follow-up Surveys conducted by the Reserve Bank during the four years 1957-60 in some selected districts it can be generally stated that for the country as a whole the proportion of borrowing from co-operatives to total borrowings of cultivators might have increased from 3 percent in 1951-52 as estimated in Rural Credit Survey Report to about 17 to 21 per-cent in 1959-60.

पटना में डाक वितरण

७८३. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना शहर में डाक पहुंचाने का काम प्राइवेट ठेकेदार अपनी गाड़ियों से करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि प्राइवेट ठेकेदारों ने डाक पहुंचाने के काम के लिए जो गाड़ियां रखी हुई हैं वे पुरानी और बुरी हालत में हैं जिससे डाक बहुधा समय पर नहीं पहुंच पाती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्राइवेट ठेकेदार उचित दर से ज्यादा पैसा सरकार से लेते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसकी जांच कराना चाहती है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्राइवेट ठेकेदारों की गाड़ियां पुरानी हैं और कुछ समय से डाक पहुंचाने का कार्य थोड़ा अनियमित हो गया है ।

(ग) लगभग एक रुपया प्रति मील की दर से दी जाने वाली रकम अधिक नहीं समझी गई है ।

(घ) जैसा कि समझोते में दिया हुआ है गाड़ियों को देरी से चलाने के लिए ठेकेदार के विरुद्ध उचित कार्रवाई की जा रही है । कोशिशों के बावजूद भी यथोचित दरों पर कोई उपयुक्त ठेकेदार न मिलके के कारण विभाग, अपनी विभागीय सेवा चालू करने की संभावना पर विचार कर रहा है ।

Agricultural Graduates

784. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the agricultural gradutes who come out of the colleges are not rural minded;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have considered giving preference to the boys from the families of peasants in giving admissions to the agricultural colleges?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). It is not known what proportion of agricultural graduates are actually from rural areas. Each State has the freedom to prescribe the qualifications for

admission to Agricultural Colleges or to reserve seats for any particular area. In so far as Government of India is concerned, it is not in a position to give preference to boys coming from any particular area or community as no College of Agriculture is directly under its control.

Goitre Disease in Champaran, Bihar

785. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a medical scientific team of Central Government has visited district of Champaran, Bihar in connection with the goitre disease in the month of May, 1961;

(b) if so, the result of team's visit; and

(c) whether the team has suggested any suitable medicine to do away with goitre disease?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) By investigation the team came to the conclusion that the causative factor for goitre in Champaran district was deficiency of iodine intake.

(c) The team has recommended that the endemic areas of India should be protected from goitre by supplying them with iodised salt regularly and continuously.

Site for Vamsadhara Project

786. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 832 on the 14th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any reply by now in respect of the inauguration of Vamsadhara Project at a site by the Andhra Government which was not agreed to by the Orissa Government;

(b) if so, the site where the Andhra Government has laid the foundation of the Project;

(c) whether the Orissa Government has made any protest in this respect; and

(d) if so, the nature of protests made?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh reported that they had formally inaugurated an anicut scheme across Vamsadhara at a place called Neradi. The State Government have been advised to obtain the concurrence of the Government of Orissa and the approval of the Government of India before work on this scheme is actively undertaken.

(c) The Government of India have not received any protest from the Government of Orissa in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

Enquiry into the Spread of Jaundice in Bombay

787. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jaundice spread severely in Bombay city and suburban areas during recent months;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry about the incresae of jaundice; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to check it?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rice from Burma

788. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Burma have requested the Government of India to take de-

livery immediately of rice according to the agreement;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have made any arrangement to lift up that rice; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir. We have been ready to take over all acceptable quality of rice in accordance with the agreement.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Derailment near Santa Cruz Station

789. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that **there** was derailment of a goods engine near Santa Cruz Railway Station on Western Railway on the 17th May, 1961;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there was any loss of property and casulties; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Failure of Railway staff.

(c) and (d). There was no casulty. Approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rs. 3,000.

Derailment of Wagons Near Kalyan

790. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was derailment of four wagons of goods train near Kalyan on the 19th May, 1961 on Central Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total loss of goods and loss sustained by Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 19.5.1961 at about 1.45 hours while 30 Up Goods train was on its run on the Up Local line between Kalyan and Dombivli stations on the Central Railway, two empty wagons derailed and capsized.

(b) Due to the after effect of the parting of the train on account of the breakage of Shackle of the screw ccupling of a wagon.

(c) There was no loss of goods. Approximate cost of damage of Railway property was assessed at Rs. 6,000.

Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Communications visit to Foreign Countries

791. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Transport** and **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communications recently visited foreign countries;

(b) if so, the exact details of his Mission; and

(c) the success achieved by him?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Transport Secretary proceeded to Washington on the 19th May, 1961 as the leader of two teams, one to negotiate a loan with the International Development Association for the development of certain National Highways and the other to negotiate a loan with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, for the development schemes of the Calcutta Port included in the Third Plan. The negotiations with the International Development Association began on the 22nd May and concluded on the 8th June. As a result of these negotiations, an agreement has been concluded between the Government of India and the Association for the grant of a loan of 60 million dol-

lars, bearing no interest but only a Service Charge of ¾ per cent and repayable in 50 years. The negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a second loan to Calcutta Port began on the 1st June 1961 and concluded on the 21st June 1961 and as a result, an agreement was reached for the grant of a loan of 21 million dollars to the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

This loan will bear interest at 5¾ per cent. It is repayable in 20 years, but a grace period of five years has been allowed.

He also inspected the Government of India Tourist Offices at New York, Toronto, London, Frankfurt and Paris.

Pamba Hydro-Electric Scheme

792. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Government of India to get foreign aid for the Pamba Hydro-electric Scheme; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government of India have taken on this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The question of allocation of the necessary foreign exchange for the Pamba Hydro-electric Project out of the several sources of foreign aid is under active consideration.

Anti-Sea Erosion work in Kerala

793. **Shri Maniyangadan:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 45 on the 15th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have since received any fresh proposal from the Government of Kerala regarding anti-sea erosion work in the State; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have considered the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Catering Contracts on Railways by certain concerns

794. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the concerns Divadkar and Co. and Sadashiv and Co. are the same proprietorship concerns; and

(b) on how many railway stations the above concerns are having their contracts for restaurants, tea stalls, fruit stalls etc. giving the names of the stations and nature of establishments?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). It is ascertained that no firm of the name Divadkar & Co. holds any catering contract on the Central Railway. The holdings of M/s. Sadashiv & Co. and their partner are as follows:

M†s. Sadashiv & Co.—Vegetarian & non-vegetarian Refreshment Rooms at Nasik Road, and Vegetarian Refreshment Room and Sweetmeat, Food & Fruitstall at Manmad.

Shri G. J. Divadkar (Partner of above firm)—Tea, Coffee, Sweetmeat & fruitstall at Nasik Road.

प्रादेशिक चीनी अनुसन्धान केन्द्र

७९५. **श्री विभूति मिश्र**
श्री अर्जुनसिंह भदौरिया :
महाराजकुमार विजय आनन्द :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रादेशिक चीनी अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों को खोलने का है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये केन्द्र किन जगहों पर खोले जायेंगे ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमन्त्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख). तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रादेशिक चीनी अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों के खोलने का कोई उपबन्ध नहीं है। तथापि राष्ट्रीय चीनी संस्था के कार्य की आपूर्ती के लिये ऐसे केन्द्रों के खोलने का एक प्रस्ताव चीनी उद्योग विकास परिषद् के विचाराधीद था। इस मामले का निर्णय चीनी की प्रादेशिक समस्याओं तथा राष्ट्रीय चीनी संस्था कहां तक प्रादेशिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकती है, पर निर्भर होगा।

Tripura Land Reforms

796 Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of court cases instituted for felling of trees in one's jote land in Tripura, during the last three years;

(b) whether the new Tripura Land Reforms Act gives right to raiyats over their jote land; and

(c) whether in view of such provisions in the Act, the court cases instituted against raiyats would be withdrawn?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a)	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	63	116	84

(b) Yes. But the relevant Sub-Section of the Act which authorises the raiyats to fell and dispose of trees has not yet been enforced.

(c) Does not arise.

Girana Co-operative Sugar Factory, Malegon

797. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) at what rate non-member cane suppliers to Girana Cooperative Sugar Factory, Ltd. (Dabhadi) Malegon, district Nasik were paid their sugarcane price per ton;

(b) whether the management had any deductions towards other expenses etc. from the cane price;

(c) whether any other sugar factories, private or cooperative, had any deduction from the cane price per ton; and

(d) if so, at what rate and for what purposes?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a). Rs. 51·20 per Metric ton in 1960-61.

(b) Yes, the factory deducted @ 35 N.P. per metric ton as unloading charges against the supply of cane by trucks. No sum has been deducted from those who unloaded the cane themselves.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected.

Supply of Central Quota Rice to Kerala

798. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has considered the question of doubling the weekly ration of rice supplied from fair-price shops in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the central quota of rice allotted to Kerala will be increased;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) what is the monthly allotment to Kerala during the first six months of this year?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). To relieve the distress caused by the recent floods, the Government of Kerala have raised the weekly ration of rice from two edangazhies to three edangazhies per card per week and for this purpose the Government of India have agreed to supply an additional quota of 20,000 tons of rice from the Central stocks.

(d) About 10,000 tons of rice per month on the average were supplied to the Government of Kerala durin the months of January to May, 1961, and 19,000 tons in June, 1961. These supplies exclude about 7,000 tons supplied in December, 1960, as advance quota for 1961.

Train Derailment

799. **Shri Assar:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three bogies of the Bombay bound Pathankot Express derailed on the 30th May, 1961 near Pimparkheda station on the Manmad Bhusaval section;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry was made; and

(c) if so, the causes of the accident?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir. on 29-5-1961 (and not on 30-5-1961).

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The accident was due to tampering with the track by some person or persons unknown.

Misdeclaration of Consignment

800. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 77 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether investigation by the Excise Department under section 34 of the Excise Act against the consignor for misdeclaration of the contents is over;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the name of the consignor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a) above.

(c) Shri H. N. Jaiswal, Hyderabad.

Family Planning

801. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 96 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) the details as to the manner in which Rs. 1000 sanctioned to each of the 104 commercial establishments to popularise family planning programme is spent;

(b) whether any directives have been given to the Administrative Medical Officer of the State Government; and

(c) whether there is any method of checking to find out that the amount is spent according to rules?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A token grant of Rs. 1000 per annum to commercial organisations, etc. is sanctioned on the recommendation of the authorities of the State Governments in which commercial organisations concerned are located, provided they

have a medical or health centre. The commercial organisations purchase contraceptives included in the list approved by the Government of India and distribute them through their medical and health centres, free to people whose income is Rs. 300 p.m. and below, at half price to those with income above Rs. 300 and upto Rs. 500 p.m. and at cost price to those whose income is above Rs. 500 p.m.

(b) The Administrative Medical Officers of the State Governments are informed when the token grant mentioned above is sanctioned. The State Family Planning Officers under the Administrative Medical Officers are responsible for overall supervision of family planning programme including the distribution of contraceptives properly. Normally the Administrative Medical Officer calls for a report in this respect from the local medical administrative authority such as Civil Surgeon or District Medical Officer of Health and the medical or health centre of the commercial organisations is inspected by State Family Planning Officer.

(c) Each commercial organisation is required to give a utilisation certificate to the effect that the grant sanctioned has been spent for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and the certificate is countersigned by the State Family Planning Officer. The Regional Family Planning Officer under the Government of India will also carry out necessary checks on the proper utilisation of the grant by the commercial organisations.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

802. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Railway Service Rules any employees were dismissed at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the last six months; and

(b) if so; how many of them were permanent?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). One employee was dismissed and he was permanent.

Train Accident in Raichur-Madras Section of Southern Railway

803. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any accident between Jakkalacheruvu and Gooty on the Raichur-Madras Section of the Southern Railways on or about the 11th May, 1961;

(b) if so, the nature of the accident;

(c) whether any investigation has been made to find out the cause thereof; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 11-5-1961 at about 08:35 hrs. while 1572 Up Goods train was running between Vannadoddi-Jakkalacheruvu stations on Gooty-Nandalur section, Motor-Car No. APG. 221 with 4 occupants collided with the train at an unmanned level crossing.

(c) and (d). According to the findings of the Departmental Enquiry Committee, the accident was caused by the car driver attempting to cross the Railway track in face of the approaching train at a time when the train was too close to the unmanned level crossing.

Level Crossings on S. Railway

804. **Shri Sugandhi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of un-manned and manned level crossings on the Southern Railway; and

(b) the number of accidents that have occurred on such un-manned and manned level crossings during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 to date?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Number of Un-manned level crossings: 4,156. (this does not include cattle crossing and authorised footpaths which number 841). Number of manned level crossings: 2,378.

(b) Number of accidents occurred:

Year	At Un-manned Level crossing	At Manned Level crossing
1958-59	22	6
1959-60	16	1
1960-61	25	4
1961-62 (up to 30-6-61)	4	1

Central Aid to Punjab for Leprosy Treatment

805. **Sardar Iqbal Singh**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to the Government of Punjab for the prevention and treatment of leprosy during the year 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far; and

(b) whether any direct assistance has been given to any non-official organisation of the State and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) During the year 1960-61, the Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 14·88 lakhs was released to the Punjab Government on Group-wise basis under the Group "Schemes of Public Health for control of diseases" which includes the Leprosy Central Scheme. The State Government were free to regulate the expenditure on schemes within the "Group". The allocations for the various schemes for 1961-62 have not yet been made.

(b) Financial assistance to the following non-official leprosy institutions in the Punjab was given during the year 1960-61:—

Name of the Organisation	Amount. Rs.
1. Subathu Leprosy Home and Hospital, Subathu.	10,000/-
2. Bhartiya Lachar Seva Dal, Ludhiana.	10,000/-

No assistance has so far been given during the year 1961-62.

Yogic-Practices

806. **Sardar Iqbal Singh**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 4065 on the 28th April, 1961, and state:

(a) whether further study has been conducted to determine the exact significance of physiological changes produced in the body as a result of yogic practices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). As already stated in part (iii) of reply to Unstarred Question No. 4065, Yogis are not volunteering for Yogic researches. It has not been possible since then to get any more Yogies for this purpose.

Family Planning Centres in Ferozepur District

807. **Sardar Iqbal Singh**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of family planning centres opened during 1956—61 in Ferozepur District of Punjab and their places of location?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Nine family planning centres were opened in Ferozepur District during 1956—61 at the places mentioned below:—

(1) Ferozepur.

(2) Patto Hira Singh.

(3) Channa.

(4) Fazilka.

(5) Zira.

(6) Khui Khera.

(7) Chak-Shera Kalan.

(8) Kot Ise Khan.

(9) Bhaga-purana.

Railway Quarters at Ferozepur

808. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed for Railway employees at Ferozepore (Punjab) during 1959-60 and 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the number of quarters to be constructed during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i) 8 quarters for Class III staff, 4 quarters for class IV staff, and a barrack for 25 Saniks, were constructed during 1959-60. 6 quarters for class III staff were under construction during 1960-61 and were completed in April, 1961.

(b) 150 quarters for class III staff and 75 quarters for class IV staff are proposed to be constructed during the 3rd Five Year Plan subject to the availability of funds.

Milk Supply for Punjab State

809. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of milk powder bought and brought from outside by Punjab State separately during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise;

(b) the cost of milk Powder borne by the State and Centre; and

(c) the nature of consumption district-wise in the State?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). 72 cases of tinned milk at a cost of Rs. 3652·58 nP. were purchased by the Punjab Government during 1957-58 out of the Punjab Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund. During the Second Five Year Plan period the following quantities of milk were donated by the UNICEF authorities as a gift:—

1956-57	35085 lbs.
1957-58	109998 lbs.
1958-59	145017 lbs.
1959-60	249968 lbs.
1960-61	587190 lbs.

(c) The milk powder purchased out of the Punjab Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund was distributed to expectant and nursing mothers and babies in arms of beneficiary ex-servicemen in the Districts of Jullundur, Hissar, Ludhiana, Gurdaspur and Kangra. The UNICEF milk was distributed to expectant mothers and under-nourished children. During 1960-61 UNICEF milk was also distributed to 7787 students below the age of 14 years through the schools of Rohtak, Dharamsala, Patiala and Ludhiana Districts of Punjab.

Tourists from South America

810. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists from South America who visited India during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the total earnings from them during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Tourist statistics are compiled for calendar years.

The number of tourists from the South America who visited India during 1959 and 1960 and the amount of foreign exchange earned from

them as assessed by the Reserve Bank of India are as under:—

Year	*Number of Tourists*	*Earning in Lakhs*
1959	489	Rs. 6.33
1960	651	Rs. 7 58

(Provisional)

P. & T. Facilities in Punjab

811. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for extension of posts and telegraphs facilities in urban, rural and backward areas of Punjab during 1961-62 has been finalised by now; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 98].

Eastern Regional Railway Equipment Advisory Committee

812. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether meeting of Eastern Regional Railway Equipment Advisory Committee was held recently; and

(b) the details of the decisions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes on 25-5-61.

(b) A statement giving the gist of the decisions taken at the meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 99].

Betel Leaves' Research Centre

813. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Betel Leaves' Research Centre during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, details of this scheme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). There is no proposal as such. However, there are at present three Schemes on Betelvine in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Madhya Pradesh. The object of these schemes is to evolve suitable control measures for the destructive wilt of betelvine occuring in various parts of the State. There is also a proposal to draw up a co-ordinated scheme on comprehensive lines for improvement of the betelvine which will operate in the States of Andra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujrat and Uttar Pradesh. This scheme is yet to be drawn up by a Committee of experts and as such details are not available.

Special Bajra Seed

814. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uarwari Farmers at Barmer in Rajasthan have discovered special species of Bajra seed which cannot be destroyed or eaten by locusts:

(b) whether Government have received any report regarding this;

(c) if so, its details; and

(d) in what manner Government are going to popularise this species?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). Government are not aware of any such locust-resistant species having been discovered.

(d) Does not arise.

Deer in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

815. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large growth of deer in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to arrest the growth and to diminish their numbers;

(c) whether tigers were indented to diminish their numbers; and

(d) if so, how many tigers were indented and whether the process has proved effective?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The following steps have been taken to decrease the number of deer:—

(i) Shooting of deer by patrolling parties in regeneration and Plantation areas;

(ii) An award of 50 Naya Paise has been offered by the Andamans Administration for the production of each deer tail.

(c) and (d). No. But attempts were made to introduce panthers in the Islands but were not successful as the panthers did not survive.

Remodelling of Ballyganj Station

816. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to remodel the Ballyganj Station, Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway for suburban and long distance trains;

(b) if so, whether any preliminary steps have been taken in the matter and the estimated cost for the same; and

(c) when the work of remodelling is expected to be taken up and is expected to be finished?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shanawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir, for handling suburban trains and movement of goods trains only. There is no proposal to develop the station for long distance trains.

(b) The plan to remodel the Ballygunj station has been prepared. The estimate will be prepared after the scheme is finally approved.

(c) As soon as the estimate is sanctioned the work will be taken up and it will take approximately 2 to 3 years to complete the work, thereafter.

Terminal Station at Ultadanga, Eastern Railway

817. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a terminal station near Ultadanga goods station, Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway or nearabout that place;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether this aspect of starting terminal station in the aforementioned places has been examined; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A proposal for providing a terminal station in Chitpur area (near Lockgate) was examined and not accepted for want of adequate justification.

Annual Research Session of Central Board of Irrigation and Power

818. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a four-day Annual Research Session of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power was held on the 5th June, 1961 onwards, in Calcutta;

(b) if so, what were the main subjects on the agenda; and

(c) what major recommendations and observations were made at the Session?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The main subjects discussed at this Session were:—

(i) Theory and practice of model experiments;

(ii) Hydraulic works;

(iii) Power;

(iv) Hydrology;

(v) Soil Science and Soil Mechanics;

(vi) Theory of flow and design of channels;

(vii) Irrigation practice;

(viii) Navigation practice; and

(ix) Water utilisation projects.

(c) The Research Committee made the following suggestions for consideration and implementation by the Board:—

(1) Analytical methods should be explored for arriving at the velocity distribution in a transition in a tunnelentry and exit without elaborate model studies.

(2) Freeze model techcnique for model studies to enable stress analysis being done easily and accurately.

(3) A belt conveyor technique for separating mica from river and for use of micaceous sand for construction without much cost thereof saving a huge amount of transport and other incidental cost for getting clean sand.

(4) To develop proper technique for correct assessment of evaporation losses in reservoirs and channels.

(5) To explore the feasibility of cheaper linings in the form of soil cement blocks and single tile lining and standardizing them as early as possible.

(6) Assessment of efficiency of hydraulic turbines on the basis of prototype as well as model tests to be conducted in India for which suitable equipment should be provided for with a view to gaining knowledge for eventual development and manufacture of hydraulic machinery in the country.

(7) In the design and layout of power system the State Electricity Boards should keep in mind the continuing need of power systems and aim at standardization in types and ratings with a view to helping the indigenous electrical industry to standardize on fewer items, and thereby effect economy in production costs.

(8) The Research Stations are requested to develop such common instruments as pilot tubes etc., standardize them, make drawings suitable for production and supply them to various concerns in the country who are able to manufacture them.

(9) Earnest efforts should be made to collect data on quality of water and also on soil profile for the correct interpretation of soil moisture to fix up crop pattern.

Construction of Lighthouse tender by Yugoslav Company

819. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an order had been placed by Government with a Yugoslav Company for the construction of a lighthouse tender;

(b) whether the order has since been complied with; and

(c) if so, what was its cost?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A contract for building a lighthouse tender has been entered into with M/s. Titovo Brodogradiliste (Tito's Shipyard), Yugoslavia on 4th May 1961 and the builders are required to deliver the vessel in June 1963.

(c) The total cost of the lighthouse tender will be 1·5 crores approximately

Rural Electrification in Punjab

820. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have sent any proposal for Central assistance for rural electrification programmme during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Road Accidents in Delhi

821. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of road accidents in Delhi in which D.T.U. buses were involved during the period from 1st January 1961 to the 30th June, 1961 (month-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): 797, as indicated below:—

Month	*Number of accidents*
January	153
February	140
March	129
April	115
May	141
June	119
Total	797

Ticketless Travel

822. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless travellers detected from 1st January, 1961 to 30th June, 1961;

(b) how it compares with the corresponding period of last year; and

(c) on which Railway there was largest detection of such ticketless travellers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The number of ticketless travellers detected from 1st January, 1961 to 30th June, 1961 was 50,60,524 as against 47,95,415 during the corresponding period of 1960.

(c) Northern Railway.

Supply of Sleepers from Punjab

823. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab has been able to supply any sleepers during 1961-62; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

८२४. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में कितने अनुभाग हैं और उन में से कितनों में हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्ति बहु संख्या में हैं ; और

(ख) ऐसे अनुभागों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें टिप्पण (नोट) और पत्रों के प्रारूप (ड्राफ्ट) हिन्दी में लिखने की अनुमति दी गयी है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वो० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) (१) २१२

(२) १३७ अनुभागों में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी काफी अनुपात में हैं, लेकिन यह कहना कठिन है कि किस हद तक वे हिन्दी में प्रभाव रूप में नोट और ड्राफ्ट लिख सकते हैं ।

(ख) धीरे धीरे हिन्दी में नोटिंग और ड्राफ्टिंग करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

Non-Availability of Wagons

825. **Shri Raman:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any petition from the Arhti Association, Rampur regarding non-availability of wagons;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the grievances; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The complaint is regarding delay in supply of wagons for loading Priority 'E' traffic. Sunday is already set aside for loading of traffic strictly according to date of registration irrespective of priority. The loading position of Priority 'E' traffic at Rampur is fairly satisfactory and is better as compared to other stations on the Moradabad Division in general. 800 wagons were supplied at Rampur for loading Priority 'E' traffic during the period Jan. Ist to July 25th 1961.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद्

८२६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद द्वारा कितनी पत्र–पत्रिकायें प्रकाशित की जाती है ;

(ख) उन पत्र-पत्रिकाओं पर अलग-अलग कितना वार्षिक व्यय आता है;

(ग) इनमें से कितनों का हिन्दी संस्करण भी छापा जाता है ; और

(घ) जिनका हिन्दी संस्करण नहीं छापा जाता उनका हिन्दी संस्करण निकालने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई विशेष कदम उठायेंगी ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं शा० देशमुख) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [देखिए परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या १००]

(ग) एक "खेती", "इन्डियन फार्मिंग" का हिन्दी संस्करण

(२) रामरस अन्य जनरल वैज्ञानिक जनरल हैं । अभी इन के हिन्दी संस्करण निकालने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

कृषि तथा पशु-पालन कालिजों में प्रशिक्षण सुविधायें

८२७. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कृषि और पशु-पालन कालेजों में प्रशिक्षण सुविधायें बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई आर्थिक सहायता देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस साल अब तक कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी जा चुकी है ;

(ग) १९६० में इन कालिजों से कितने स्नातक प्रशिक्षित होकर निकले ; और

(घ) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने स्नातकों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) चालू विधि के अन्तर्गत, राज्य प्लान योजनाओं के लिए वित्त सहायता, पृथक योजना के लिए मंजूर नहीं की जाती है, लेकिन ये विकास के कुछ मुख्य शीर्षकों से सम्बन्धित हैं :— उदाहरणार्थ कृषि उत्पादन (जिसमें कृषि शिक्षा भी शामिल है), पशु पालन, डेरी तथा मछली उद्योग जिसमें पशु चिकित्सा की शिक्षा शामिल है) आदि । आम तौर पर ये वित्त सहायता वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में स्वीकृत की जाती हैं । फिर भी, यू० एस० ए० सरकार के टैक्निकल कोअपरेशन प्रशासन से प्राप्त सामग्री के रूप में, जुलाई, १९६१ के अन्त तक राज्यों को १४,६९६ रुपये की एक सहायता दी गई है ।

(ग) सन् १९६० में, देश के समस्त कृषि तथा पशु-चिकित्सा कालिजों से २०९० कृषि स्नातक और ८३१ पशु-चिकित्सा स्नातक परीक्षायें पास कर के निकले ।

(घ) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में २०,००० कृषि स्नातक और ६,८०० पशु-चिकित्सा स्नातकों को प्रशिक्षित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

केन्द्रीय नारियल अनुसन्धान केन्द्र

८२८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय नारियल अनुसन्धान केन्द्र भारत में कहां-कहां खोले गये हैं ;

(ख) ये क्या क्या अनुसंधान कार्य करते हैं ;

(ग) सरकार को इन पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय करना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) इनके द्वारा किये गये अनुसन्धानों का उपयोग कैसे किया गया ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) कायांगुल्म (केरल राज्य)

(२) कासरगोड (केरल राज्य)

(ख) कायांगुल्म का केन्द्रीय नारियल अनुसन्धान केन्द्र नारियल के नाशीकीट तथा बीमारियों से सम्बन्धी खोज करने में लगा हुआ है । कासरगोड का केन्द्रीय नारियल अनुसन्धान केन्द्र मौलिक अनुसन्धान में लगा हुआ है जैसे नारियल का परिचय और उसकी अन्य स्थानीय किस्मों का अध्ययन करना, प्रसंकरकरण, कृष्य और खादों का प्रयोग इत्यादि ।

(ग) १९५६–५७ से १९६०–६१ तक के पांच वर्षों में इन दो केन्द्रों पर वर्ष के अनुसार हुआ व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	राशि
	रुपये
१९५६–५७	५,५८,८००
१९५७–५८	४,३०,६९०
१९५८–५९	५,९२,३३१
१९५९–६०	८,५०,३७३
१९६०–६१	८,२७,७८४

(घ) इन केन्द्रों पर किये गये अनुसन्धान के परिणामों को समिति के प्रकाशन, प्रचार और प्रदर्शन कार्य के द्वारा, किसानों को अपनाने के लिए कहा जाता है और उगाने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा अनुभव की गई विशेष समस्याओं पर सलाह दी जाती है ।

प्रादेशिक वन अनुसन्धान केन्द्र

८२९. **श्री न० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६ की विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार प्रादेशिक वन अनुसंधान केन्द्र कहां कहां खोले गये हैं ; और

(ख) इन केन्द्रों द्वारा किये गये कार्यों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत दक्षिण में एक प्रादेशिक वन अनुसन्धान केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है, जिसमें दो यूनिट हैं अर्थात् दक्षिण वन अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, कोयम्बटूर और वन अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशाला, बंगलौर ।

(ख) दक्षिण वन अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, कोयम्बटूर

यह केन्द्र वन के वनवर्द्धन और जीव विज्ञानीय पहलुओं पर अनुसन्धान करने के लिए दिसम्बर, १९५९ में स्थापित किया गया था । इसकी चार शाखायें हैं अर्थात् (१) वन वर्द्धन तथा भूमि विज्ञान, (२) कीट विज्ञान, (३) कवक विज्ञान और (४) वनस्पति विज्ञान ।

मद्रास और केरल राज्यों में कुछ प्रदेशों का सर्वे, एक जड़ी बूटी संग्रहालय बनाने के लिये नमूनों का संग्रह और मुख्य रूप से यूक्लिपटस की विभिन्न जातियों पर अंकुरण अध्ययन का कार्य किया गया है । कुछ स्थानीय जातियों पर जीवर्नु निरीक्षण आरम्भ किया गया है। वन के कुछ मुख्य जातियों के बीजों और फलों के हानिकारक कीटों का अध्ययन भी किया जा रहा है ।

वन अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, बंगलौर

इस केन्द्र का न्यूक्लस अक्तूबर १९५६ में बनाया गया था, जब कि मैसूर सरकार क वन अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला को भारत सरकार ने ले लिया था । इस केन्द्र का पूरा स्टाफ मार्च १९५९ में स्वीकृत किया गया । इस केन्द्र का सम्बन्ध वन उपयोगिता से है और इसको चार शाखायें हैं अर्थात् (१) इमारती लकड़ी का उपयोग, (२) लकड़ी का परिरक्षण, (३) रासायनिक तथा छोटे वन उत्पाद और (४) सन्दल स्पाइक रोग । इमारती लकड़ी उपयोग शाखा में लकड़ी के अनेक यान्त्रिक गुणों, जिनका, सम्बन्ध उसकी उपयोगिता से है, का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है । कुछ जातियों के अण्वीक्षसूप तैयार किये गये और लकड़ी के कई नमूनों को पहचाना गया । लकड़ी का जातियों की जैसे यूक्लिपटस सिट्रीओडोरी (Eucalyptus citriodora) की यांत्रिक गुणों का अध्ययन किया गया । कुछ मुख्य व्यापारिक लकड़ियों (लगभग ४० जातियां) के नीरंजन का अध्ययन किया गया । उन यांत्रिक गुणों का भी परीक्षण किया गया,

जिनमें पिथेकालोबियम् सामान और अरोकारिया कोकी Pithecolobium saman (and Araucaria cooki) के हवा का प्रभाव न होना शामिल है ।

लकड़ी परिरक्षण शाखा के अन्तर्गत, दक्षिण भारत की कुछ मुख्य व्यापारिक इमारती लकड़ी का (१) असक्यू (ascu) और (२) क्रीओसोटे (creosote) से परिरक्षणों के रूप में उपचार किया गया और परीक्षण कक्ष में समय के साथ साथ उनकी अवनति का अध्ययन आरम्भ किया और जारी रखा गया ।

रासायनिक और छोटे वन उत्पाद शाखा में कुछ मुख्य सुरभिपादप, जैसे विटीविरिया ज़िजानिओइडस (Vetiveria zizanioides), अर्टेमिसिया पेल्लन्स (Artemisia pallens), पोगोस्टेमोन पाट्चौली (Pogostemon patchouli), और ओसिमम किलमन्डस्केरिकम (Ocimum kilimandscharicum), के कृष्य और जुताई सम्बन्धी अध्ययन किये गये और इन पौधों के लिए बहुत अच्छी स्थितियां उत्पन्न की गई । यूक्लिपट्स सिट्रीओडोरा (जिसमें अरोमेटिक अलकोहल सिट्रोनिलोल) (aromatic alcohol citronellol) शामिल है) की कुछ किस्मों के स्थान के लिए क्रमबद्ध खोज भी प्रारम्भ की गई थी । मैसूर राज्य में होने वाले डिओपाइरोस टुपरा (Diospyros tupra), (जो कि बीड़ी बनाने के काम आता है) के पत्तों के अनुपयोगिता के कारणों को जानने का भी अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

सन्दल स्पाइक शाखा में, सन्दल वृक्ष (सन्टालम अल्बम्) (Santalum almum), की समस्याओं पर खोज की गई । स्पाइक बीमारी के कारण जानने और उसके नियंत्रण और उन्मूलन के लिये खोजें की गई और जारी रखी गई । सन्दल की बीमारी विरोधी तन्तुओं को ढूंढने के प्रयोग भी आरम्भ किये गये ।

हिन्दी में तार

८३०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली मई, १९६१ तक देश में ऐसे कितने तार घर थे जहां हिन्दी में तार लिये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) इस साल के अन्त तक ऐसे कितने तार घर होंगे जिनमें हिन्दी के तार लिये जाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) १,८३८ ।

(ख) लगभग ३७० ।

प्रोटीन बनाना

८३१. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री एन० डब्ल्यू० पाइरी ने भारत में प्रोटीन तैयार करने की संभावना का अध्ययन किया था ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने प्रोटीन सम्बन्धी अन्वेषण करने के लिये एक योजना सुझाई है ; और

(ग) इस योजना के बारे में सरकार का निर्णय क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमन्त्री (श्री अ० म० थोमस) : (क) हां । कोलम्बो योजना के अधीन श्री एन० डब्ल्यू० पाइरी, एफ० आर० एस०, जो ब्रिटेन में रोथमस्टेड एक्सपेरिमेंटल स्टेशन पर जीवन रसायन विभाग के अध्यक्ष हैं, फरवरी-मार्च, १९६१ में ६ सप्ताह के लिये भारत आये थे । भारत में बहुतायत से पैदा होने वाले पत्तों से मानव

भोजन के लिये प्रोटीन तैयार करने की सम्भावनाओं का अन्वेषण करने के लिये उन्होंने कई स्थानों का दौरा किया और भारत सरकार को एक रिपोर्ट दी है ।

(ख) श्री पाइरी ने सुझाव दिया है कि विभिन्न प्रकार के पत्तों के साथ, खाद डाल कर और फसल बदल कर पत्तों की प्रोटीन प्राप्यता (प्रति एकड़ प्रति मास) निश्चित करने के लिये प्रयोगशाला स्तर पर उनके द्वारा बताये गये ५ केन्द्रों पर अनुसन्धान किया जाए । उन्होंने पांच केन्द्रों में से एक केन्द्र पर प्रारम्भिक संयंत्र द्वारा अध्ययन करने की भी सिफारिश की है ।

(ग) सरकार ने श्री पाइरी की यह सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली है कि भारत में बहुतायत से पैदा होनेवाले पत्तों से बड़े पैमाने पर प्रोटीन तैयार करने की क्षमताओं का अनुसन्धान लाभदायक होगा । श्री पाइरी द्वारा बताये गये विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर अनुसंधान संस्थाओं से श्री पाइरी के तरीकों पर अनुसन्धान कर सकने की संभावना जानने के लिये पत्र लिख दिये गये हैं । कृषि विभाग, वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् (सी० एस० आई० आर०) राज्य सरकारें आदि जो इन संस्थाओं का नियंत्रण करती हैं, को भी पत्र लिख दिये गये हैं ।

German Consultant for Delhi Zoo

832. { **Shri Sugandhi:** / **Shri Agadi:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4444 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) the terms of employment of Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, a German consultant, for the preparation of the layout plan for the Delhi Zoological Park and duration of employment;

(b) the amount of remuneration paid to him in foreign and Indian currency;

(c) whether any plans were called for from an Indian or any other foreign country architect for the above work; and

(d) what were the special circumstances for selecting this German consultant?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Under the agreement entered into between Shri Carl Hagenbeck, the German expert, and the Government of India Mr. Carl Hagenbeck assisted by his architect, Shri Fritiz Kieb, was required in the first instance to advice the Government of India on the set up of the Delhi Zoological Park for a period not exceeding one month on the following terms and conditions:

(i) First Class air passage from Hamburg (Germany) to New Delhi and back.

(ii) Daily allowance of Rs. 50 to each including days of air journey from Hamburg to New Delhi and back.

(iii) Lumpsum payment of Rs. 1,500 to Shri Hagenbeck and Rs. 1,000 to his Architect.

(iv) Internal transportation on duty at headquarters.

(v) Medical facilities.

(vi) Cost of official communications, telephone etc.

(vii) Local personal services, technical and administrative as well as labour including clerical, secretarial or other assistance required by the expert and the architect to enable them to carry out their work.

(viii) Suitable office accommodation.

After going through the preliminary report submitted by Mr. Hagenbeck and further discussions, it was decided to engage the expert to prepare:—

(i) A general layout plan showing location of roads and

paths, animal enclosures, buildings, waterways (Ponds and canals), landscape features, sewers and drains, a water supply system and general explanatory notes to enable judgement of the plan;

(ii) Detailed plans and descriptions for the general layout plan; and

(iii) Detailed designs for 18 important animal enclosures (including 4 type designs) and installations.

For the above mentioned services, the expert would receive the following payments:—

(i) DM 46,000 (or (Rs. 52,154-3-0) after the receipt of general layout etc., and the explanatory notes from him;

(ii) DM 46,000 (or Rs. 52,154-3-0) after the detailed plans and descriptions for the general layout plan had been received and accepted with or without modifications; and

(iii) DM 8,400 (or Rs. 9,533-7-0) after the designs for animal enclosures and installations had been received and accepted.

It took the expert about an year to complete the assignment in accordance with the agreement.

(b)

In foreign currency	*In Indian currency*
DM 1,00,400 (or Rs. 1,13,841·81 nP) for technical services and DM 7·70 (or Rs. 8.75 nP) for postage.	Rs. 15,628/- towards, passage daily allowance and lumpsum payments.

(c) The services of Major Weinman of the Colombo Zoo were obtained under the Colombo Plan for a period of one month in October, 1955, to investigate and report on the establishment of the Zoological section of the park. Since his services could not be availed of further, Mr. Carl Hagenbeck was appointed.

(d) The Government of India wanted the park to be designed on most modern and scientific lines. For this, it was considered necessary to have technical guidance on the spot from a Zoo Biologist having knowledge in Zoo construction, layout of animal enclosures and in modern techniques of keeping and exhibiting wild animals especially Carnivora in semi-natural conditions. The Indian Embassies at Bonn and London were asked for suggestions. The Indian Embassy at Bonn recommended Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, and he was appointed. Mr. Carl Hagenbeck is a reputed authority on the subject.

Subsidiary Foods

833. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to step up production and consumption of subsidiary foods in the country during the last five years;

(b) the quantity of such food produced during this period and the quantity produced during the same period prior to these five years; and

(c) whether the production of such foods have contributed to any extent to easing the shortfall in food production in the country and lessening the quantity of import thereof during the period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The expression "subsidiary foods" denotes a large number of items other than the common staples and has been used to cover roots and tubers, leafy and other vegetables, fruits, milk and dairy products, meat, fish and eggs, lower plant foods, as well as yeast, algae, mushrooms etc., and certain other processed and derived foods (particularly protective foods such as edible groundnut flour, the Indian multipurpose food, vegetable milk etc.) which have been developed

by the food-scientists and technologists. While there was no concerted programme in the first and second Plans for enhancing the production and consumption of "subsidiary foods" as such, there were separate programmes for the development of animal husbandry, dairying, poultry and fisheries. Programmes for the development of horticulture were also taken up during the Second Plan on an all-India basis. A statement showing the increases in the production of some of the important items achieved as a result of these programmes is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 101]. As regards the processed and derived foods referred to above, they have so far been produced only on a laboratory-scale and have been used only in small-scale acceptability trials and popularization programmes.

It is only in the Third Five Year Plan that programmes have been undertaken with the deliberate objective of popularizing subsidiary foods. Even in the Third Five Year Plan, however, funds have not been available to the extent originally anticipated. With the available funds it is proposed mainly to undertake the setting up of plants for the production (on a somewhat larger scale than higherto) of edible groundnut flour and the Indian multipurpose food, the dissemination of information regarding the techniques (both industrial and home-scale) of preservation dehydration etc. of perishable foods and the setting up of demonstration units in this connection, the propagation of improved techniques for the parboiling of rice etc. Efforts will also be made to foster a change in the eating habits of the people gradually by means of publicity, demonstration, extension units, training in scientific catering etc. In addition to this, separate programmes for the development of animal husbandry, dairying, poultry, fisheries etc., will continue as before. Some State Governments have also made small provisions for the increased production of subsidiary food crops in the Third Plan.

(c) As there was no concerted programme during the first two Plans, it is premature to assess results. It may be added that measures to step up the development and popularization of subsidiary foods are not regarded primarily as measures to make up the shortfall, if any, in the production of staples: they are rather intended to secure in the long run a diversification of the Indian dietary and the enrichment of its nutritional content. This is a long-term objective which cannot be achieved in a few years' time, but it is hoped that the programmes in view will make a significant impact on the problem during the Third Five Year Plan.

इमारती लकड़ी का निर्यात

८३४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अंडेमान के जंगलों से इस साल कितने रुपये की इमारती लकड़ी बाहर भेजी गई ; और

(ख) इस साल अब तक कितने एकड़ जमीन को साफ किया गया ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) सन् १९६०-६१ में अन्डेमान प्रशासन ने द्वीपों से ३६,२३,४०५ रुपये की इमारती लकड़ी (लट्ठे और चिरी हुई) का निर्यात भारत को किया । इस वर्ष अप्रैल से जून की अवधि में भारत को ६,३५,०६३ रुपये की इमारती लकड़ी का निर्यात किया गया ।

(ख) १९६०-६१ में नई बस्ती बसाने के लिए २१७५ एकड़ भूमि के क्षेत्र को साफ किया गया ।

केन्द्रीय भारतीय तम्बाकू समिति

८३५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष अब तक केन्द्रीय भारतीय तम्बाकू समिति द्वारा किये गये अनुसन्धानों

का क्या ब्यौरा है; और

(ख) इस समिति द्वारा इस समय कितनी योजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० शां० देशमुख): (क) चालू तम्बाकू मौसम अभी (जुलाई १९६१) आरम्भ हुआ है । जुलाई, १९६० से जुलाई १९६१ तक की अवधि में भारतीय केन्द्रीय तम्बाकू समिति के द्वारा किये गये अनुसन्धानों का ब्यौरा बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । (**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या** LT-3083/61)

(ख) ३२

केन्द्रीय भारतीय गन्ना समिति

८३६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष अब तक केन्द्रीय भारतीय गन्ना समिति द्वारा गुड़ और गन्ने पर किये गये अनुसन्धानों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) वर्ष १९६१-६२ के बजट में सरकार ने इस के लिये कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की है ?

कृषि उपमन्त्री (श्री सो० वें० कृष्णप्पा): (क) विभिन्न केन्द्रीय और राज्यगन्ना अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों पर की गई गन्ना अनुसन्धान और गुड़ तथा खांडसारी अनुसन्धान योजनाओं को भारतीय केन्द्रीय गन्ना समिति सहायता देती है । भारतीय केन्द्रीय गन्ना समिति के तत्वाधान के अन्तर्गत चालू साल में जिन योजनाओं पर कार्य किया जा रहा है, उनके ब्यौरा का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [**देखिए** परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०२]

(ख) २० लाख रुपये ।

Dairy in West Bengal

837. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the T.C.M./UNICEF has given any help to West Bengal Government for setting up a dairy for processing milk; and

(b) if so, what is the amount of money and whether it is in the shape of loan or gift?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The value of the equipment given by T.C.M. is 4·4 lakh dollars (Rs. 21 lakhs approximately) and that given by UNICEF is 6 lakh dollars (Rs. 28 lakhs approximately). The T.C.M. aid is a gift. The UNICEF aid is on the condition that the State Government undertakes the distribution of milk at a subsidized rate to low income families in Calcutta equal in value to 1½ times the aid over a period of 10 years.

Railway lines in Champaran District

838. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the southern part of the District of Champaran there is no railway line; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any idea to construct railway lines in this area?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. The railway line from Mehsi to Sagauli station traverses the southern half of the Champaran District.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Mangalore Port

839. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore has approached the Central Government for "immediate" clearance of the Mangalore

Port Development projects and for an indication as to the amount to be provided for the project under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the decision of the Union Government;

(c) who have offered to act as agents to execute the project;

(d) whether any soil tests have been conducted by the Government of Mysore in the Mangalore Port area;

(e) if so, what is the result; and

(f) whether it is suitable for development construction work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The Chief Minister addressed the Planning Commission on the subject.

(b) The Planning Commission have informed the Mysore Government that the project for the development of Mangalore Port has been included in the Third Five Year Plan and that the amount required will be found from the provision for major ports. As there is a gap between the financial provision and the total requirements of the programmes included in the Plan, the Commission have stated that the actual allotment of funds for individual projects will be taken care of through the annual plans.

(c) No decision has so far been taken. The more urgent step is to complete the necessary investigations for finally deciding the location of the site. In the case of a major project involving a large outlay of capital, such a step is essential.

(d) Some soil tests have been conducted in the Mangalore Port area by the Government of Mysore.

(e) and (f). The results of the soil tests are being analysed. The advisability of undertaking certain other confirmatory investigations is under consideration, before final conclusions can be drawn.

Drowning of a Norwegian family near Bombay Port

840. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Norwegian family was drowned near Bombay on the 19th June, 1961; and

(b) if so, why Bombay Port Trust did not attempt to rescue them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The accident occurred off Madh Island about 18 miles north of Bombay, outside the Port limits. A Norwegian family of four, sailing in a motor boat from Norway to Australia, were involved in the accident. All of them, except the head of the family, Mr. Ankar Jensen, were saved. Mr. Jensen was drowned in the choppy sea, while trying to rescue his daughter who had been swept over-board by a big wave. He had no life-belt on at the time and, as the sea was extremely rough, his wife's efforts to help him were of no avail. The motor boat was of about thirty feet in length. It had no wireless apparatus on board and the night was about to set in. So it was not possible for the Port Trust or for any one else to have been aware of the tragic happening and done anything to rescue the family. The survivors were rescued by local fishermen at dawn on the next morning.

Fish Export

841. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to step up the production and export of fish in India; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Yes. A provision of nearly Rs. 30 crores has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for fisheries schemes both in the Central and State sectors. Fish production during the year 1960 was about 14 lakh tons. A target of 18 lakh tons of fish has been fixed for the Third Five Year Plan.

Mechanisation of fishing craft, introduction of improved gear and modern fishing techniques, encouragement in the establishment of Indian companies for fishing and fish processing, if necessary, with foreign collaboration, and location of new fishing grounds are the chief steps designed to increase marine fish production.

So far as Inland fisheries are concerned, the programme of work includes setting up of demonstration and fish farms, reclamation of estuarine areas and marshy lands. 1200 million additional fry and fingerlings will be stocked in ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

The following inventives are being provided to step up export of fish and fish products from India:

(1) Issue of tin plate at concessional rates to exporters of tinned fish.

(2) Grant of import licences for essential packing materials like fibre board cartons, cellophane papers, printed labels etc., under the special export promotion schemes for packing sea foods and frog legs.

(3) Propagation of scientific methods of fish preservation and processing to make Indian products acceptable in foreign markets.

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Industry

842. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedural difficulties in providing for loan assistance to fruit and vegetable preservation industry have stood in the way of speedy development thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for simplifying the procedure for grant of the said assistance in view of the immense potentialities of the said Industry?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Loans for setting up fruit and vegetable preservation units are given by the State Governments as a part of State Plan schemes.

Under the current procedure, which is in vogue since 1958-59, loans from Central Government are not given for individual schemes but are given under the major heads of development, e.g., Agricultural Production, which includes assistance under this scheme.

Tea and Fruit Stalls on N. Railway

843. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for the grant of licences of tea stalls and fruit stalls on the Northern Railway during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) whether any Scheduled Castes persons applied for the same during the above period;

(c) if so, how many applied and how many were granted licences, and

(d) whether any preference has been shown to the Scheduled Castes applicants?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement giving the necessary information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 103].

(d) Yes.

Air Conditioned First Class Passengers

844. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of passengers who travelled in the Air-conditioned I Class between Bombay and Delhi during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) of them how many were pass-holders?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

1959-60—19,280.

1960-61—19,209.

(b) 1959-60—898.

1960-61—873.

Passenger Amenities on Fazilka-Ferozepore Line, N. Railway

845. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been received regarding provision of goods sheds, drinking water facilities, parcel godowns, enlargement of third class waiting halls, and covering sheds on the passenger platforms on the Fazilka-Ferozepore line of Northern Railway during 1959 and 1960 departmentally;

(b) if so, which of them have been accepted; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Chemical Fertilizers for Punjab

846. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has requested for increased allocation of chemical fertilizers to the State;

(b) what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto;

(c) what is the quantity supplied for the year ended 31st March, 1961 and 1961-62 so far to this State; and

(d) whether the allocation for 1961-62 for the State will be increased?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (d). The following additional allocations were made in favour of Punjab for the period April-September, 1961:—

(*All figures in metric tons*)

Kind of fertilizer	*Original allotment*	*Additional allotment*	*Total*
Sulphate of Ammonia	7,000	7,000	14,000
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	20,000	10,000	30,000

The allocation for the second half of 1961-62 (1st October 1961 to 31st March, 1962) is likely to be made to meet substantially their demand for the half year in terms of nitrogen.

(c) The informatian is given below:—

(All figures in metric tons)

Year	Quantity supplied	
	Sulphate of Ammonia	Calcium Amm. Nitrate
1960-61	17,212	16,060
1961-62 (Till 1.8.61)	8,363	24,730

Rural Water Supply Scheme in Punjab

847. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allocated to Punjab in 1961-62 period for implementing rural water supply schemes in the N.E.S. and C.D. areas in Punjab;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) the nature of schemes proposed to be implemented in 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Yes. The Schematic Budget provides Rs. 50,000 for this purpose for each Block.

(c) Information with regard to the nature of schemes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telephone Connections in Police Stations in Jullundur Division

848. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police stations in Jullundur Division having telephone connections;

(b) whether it is a fact that a few telephone connections have been disconnected on account of non-payment of their bills; and

(c) if so, whether the police department was intimated before the connections were disconnected?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 55.

(b) Two telephone connections were disconnected due to non-payment of telephone dues during the last one year.

(c) The officers incharge of the police stations concerned were duly informed before disconnecting.

Shortage of Power in Punjab

849. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab is now faced with shortage of power;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has sent any proposals in this respect to the Central Government; and

(c) whether any of these proposals have been considered by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in affirmative.

(b) and (c). The proposal of the State Government for the installation of 10 MW diesel generating sets at various load centres, estimated to cost Rs. 60 lakhs has been agreed to. Another proposal for the installation of a 15 MW steam set at Faridabad has also been agreed to in principle. Besides, the following additional generation schemes are likely to be completed in the Third Plan:

(1) Thermal Station for Punjab at Delhi—50/60 MW.

(2) Uhl Stage II.—40 MW.

(3) Upper Bari Doab.—22 MW.

(4) Bhakra Right Bank.—280 MW.

Telephone—Connection in Mandi Giderbha, Punjab

850. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications for telephone connections from merchants of Mandi Giderbha, District Ferozepore, Punjab are pending since long;

(b) if so, the number of applications and reasons for delay in giving connections;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the applicants have also deposited Rs. 300 each for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for early installation of telephones?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). There are only 5 applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections at Giderbha Telephone Exchange which serves this area.

Due to non-receipt of the stores required for line construction, the provision of these connections is held up.

(c) Only one applicant has deposited Rs. 290 for a telephone connection.

(d) Every effort is being made to obtain the stores as early as possible on receipt of which the telephone connections in question would be installed.

Railway Protection Force, Northern Railway

851. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total strength of the railway protection force of the Northern Railway as on the 1st July, 1961 in each Division separately; and

(b) what is the total amount involved in maintaining the above Protection Force in each Division during 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 104].

Advertisement of Vacancies in Regional Languages by N. Railway

852. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vacancies of posts on the Northern Railway are being advertised in the regional languages of Punjab State's newspapers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Class III vacancies in the lower grades are required to be advertised in Indian language papers commonly read in the area where the vacancies exist. These instructions are being observed in respect of vacancies on the Northern Railway.

Ports in Orissa

853. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to tate:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Chandbali and Gopalpur Ports in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether any investigation in regard to their capacities for trade has been made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Central Government have agreed so far to schemes costing Rs. 99 lakhs for Paradip and Rs. 1 lakh for Gopalpur for inclusion in the Third Plan. The

Central Government have not so far agreed to include any scheme for Chandbali in the Third Plan.

(b) The State Government have stated that no investigation in regard to the traffic capacity of Chandbali or Gopalpur has been made.

Power House in Garo Hills

854. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a power house is being constructed in Garo Hills; and

(b) if so, whether this plant is to use local coal?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) In the Third Five Year Plan of Assam, a scheme for the construction of a Thermal Power Station of 5,000 KW. capacity in Garo Hills has been included.

(b) The scheme envisages utilisation of coal that will be available after mining the coal fields in Garo Hills.

Ayurvedic Hospital in Delhi during Third Plan

855. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to have an Ayurvedic Hospital in Delhi in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, a scheme for the establishment of an Ayurvedic Hospital in Delhi has tentatively been included in the Third Five Year Plan of the Delhi Administration.

(b) The details have not yet been worked out.

Grow More Food Scheme in Tripura

856. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount that has been budgetted to be spent during the Third Five Year Plan for the successful implementation of the grow more food scheme in Tripura; and

(b) what is the target per acre and what are the ways and means that are going to be adopted to serve the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Rs. 57·82 lakhs.

(b) No target has been set for increased production per acre. The target for overall increase and the measures by which it is intended to achieve the same are indicated below:

Foodgrains

		Tons
(1)	Providing more irrigations facilities (Minor Irrigation)	4,000
(2)	Land Development	8,300
(3)	Distribution of fertilisers and manures	4,020
(4)	Distribution of improved seeds (including natural spread)	1,700
(5)	Plant protection measures	400
(6)	Other improved cultural practices including JPC	1,550
		20,000

Fish

(1)	Reclamation of water areas to bring under fish cultivation.	2,000 tons
(2)	Distribution of fish fry and fingerlings.	
(3)	Development of fresh water lakes for fisheres	

P. & T. Staff, Cachar

857. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Government have written to the Central Government complaining about the behaviour of the Posts and Telegraphs personnel in Cachar and other Bengali speaking regions in Assam in July this year;

(b) if so, what were the acts of misbehaviour complained of; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Central Government in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes. The Government of Assam had made certain complaints to the Director Posts and Telegraphs, Assam.

(b) The complaints related to alleged non-receipt of certain letters, leakage of instructions passed over the telephone and cross—connection of a telephone call. The complaints are being enquired into.

Dehydration of Lichis

858. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether Central Government or State Government of Bihar is considering any scheme for the dehydration of Muzaffarpur lichis so that whole India can get lichis which have a very short season?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The Central Government have no scheme at present for dehydration of Muzaffarpur lichis and are also not aware of any State scheme for the purpose.

Unclaimed Savings Bank Accounts

859. { Shri Raghunath Singh: Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount in savings bank accounts of Indian Post Offices which have not been claimed for the last eight years; and

(b) how do Government propose to make use of it?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Savings Bank Accounts in which no transactions take place for six years are treated as dead. The balance in accounts in which no transaction has taken place for 8 years would therefore be the balance of dead accounts in 1958-59. This was Rs. 8,39,19,672. Some of the accounts may have been reopened later, details of which are not available.

(b) Government cannot utilise these funds. They are merely held in deposit. The dead accounts are revived if and when claims are received from depositors or their heirs.

Proprietary Medicines

860. { Shri Agadi: Shri M. Rampure: Shri Khadilkar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the findings of the Cohen Committee appointed by the U.K. Government on the claims of proprietary medicines have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) whether there is any move to proscribe such proprietary medicines that do not have their therapeutic values; and

(c) if so, the particulars of action taken to avoid such medicines from marketing and prescribing?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The question as to what action should be taken to proscribe the use of proprietary medicines which are therapeutically of no value is under consideration.

Expansion of Fruit Production

861. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allotted to Punjab Government by the Central Government for the development and expansion of fruit production during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the schemes for which it has been allotted?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The following provisions have been included for fruit development scheme in the State Plan for 1961-62:

Name of the scheme	*Estimated cost for 1961–62*
(i) Development of fruit production in the plains.	Rs. 3,90,000 (Loan)
(ii) Development of fruit production in hilly areas.	Rs. 2,00,000 (Loan)
(iii) Staff, etc for the implementation of the schemes at (i) and (ii) above.	Rs 1,10,000

Under the current procedure, financial assistance for State Plan Schemes is not granted scheme-wise but is related to the major heads of development e.g. Agricultural Production (which includes development of fruit production).

Employees who Went Abroad for Training in Irrigation

862. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the number of Government employees who went abroad during 1961 so far for training in respect of irrigation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Seven officers have been sent abroad for training in respect of irrigation so far during 1961, as per details given below:

Central Government employees ..	3
State Government employees ..	4
Total ..	7

Drinking Water Schemes of Punjab

863. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for drinking water (urban and rural) submitted by the Punjab Government to the Centre during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3084/61].

Telephone Connections in Punjab

864. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections given in Punjab during the period from 1st January, 1961 to 30th June, 1961; and

(b) the total amount spent thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 986.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on subscribers installations was about Rs. 2·61 lakhs.

Supply of Sugar in Kerala State

865. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in certain localities in Kerala State sugar is not available in adequate quantities; and

(b) what steps are being taken to meet the needs of such localities?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala has intimated that the stock position was somewhat low in Trivandrum during the first week of July and in Trichur during the second week of June for a few days. The deficiency was immediately made good by arranging stocks from other places. Adequate stocks are reported to be available to meet normal requirements of the public.

विदेशी नौवहन

८६६. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी नौवहन से भारत के व्यापार पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). जैसा कि भली भांति विदित है, हमारे सुदूर समुद्री व्यापार का सिर्फ लगभग ६ प्रतिशत माल (गैर सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार) भारतीय जहाजी कम्पनियों द्वारा और बाकी माल विदेशी जहाजी कम्पनियों द्वारा ढोया जाता है। विदेशी जहाजी कम्पनियों पर इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में हमारे निर्भर होने के कारण सुदूर समुद्री व्यापार में जिस में आयात का व्यापार भी शामिल है, सहज ही कुछ दिक्कतें आती हैं । इन कठिनाइयों से पार पाने का यही एक तरीका है कि भारतीय जहाजरानी का विकास किया जाय । सरकार इस दिशा में सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न कर रही है जैसे आसान शर्तों पर ऋण देना, सरकारी क्षेत्र में जहाजी निगमों की स्थापना आदि आदि ।

Earth Conductor Accessories

867. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has applied for the release of foreign exchange for the import of earth conductor accessories;

(b) when the application was forwarded;

(c) whether the required foreign exchange has been released and if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) August, 1960.

(c) Necessary foreign exchange was released on 1-4-1961.

(d) The question does not arise.

Pay Scales of Law Inspectors on Railways

868. Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of Law Inspectors have been revised by zonal railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The authorized scales of pay of Legal Staffs in the following Prescribed scales of pay have been notified as under:

Prescribed Scale	*Authorized Scale*
Rs. 360-500	450-575
Rs. 300-400	370-475
Rs. 260-350	335-425

The authorized scales for those in the Prescribed Scales of Rs. 200—300 and Rs. 150—225 have not yet been finalized and they are under examination in consultation with the Railways.

Overbridge near Lajpat Nagar, Delhi

869. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many deaths occur due to lack of an overbridge near Lajpat Nagar, Delhi; and

(b) if so, when the bridge is likely to be constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There have been no casualties due to accidents on the level-crossings near Lajpat Nagar.

(b) No proposal for a Road-over-bridge has been received from the Delhi State Administration so far.

Railway Accident on Sariyan Station, N.E. Railway

870. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a serious rail accident at Sariyan Station of the North-Eastern Railway on the 15th July, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). At about 9·55 hours on 15-7-1961 while Ballast train was standing on the Main line at Sarayan station on Burhwal-Sitapur single line section of North Eastern Railway, Train No. 162 Down Sitapur-Burhwal Passenger also entered the same line and collided head-on.

As a result of this collision two persons were killed and damage to Railway property amounted to Rs. 24,700.

Minor Irrigation Projects for Orissa in Third Plan

871. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Minor Irrigation Projects or schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan of Orissa have been finally approved for execution;

(b) whether any allotment has been made to Orissa in 1961-62 for starting the construction work of any of these schemes; and

(c) if so, how much money has been allotted and for which of the schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. The State Government asked for a provision of Rs. 304 lakhs for Minor Irrigation Tube-wells and Lift Irrigation Schemes in the Third Five Year Plan. This was approved.

(b) and (c). The State Government have reported that they have made a provision of Rs. 61·34 lakhs in 1961-62 budget for execution of minor irrigation projects including Lift Irrigation and Tube-well schemes.

Loss to Tele-Communications by Poona Floods

872. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated loss of property to tele-communications between Bombay and Poona as a result of floods in Poona area in the second week of July, 1961;

(b) whether the affected portion was restored in time; and

(c) whether complaints were received of delay?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 105].

छत्तीसगढ़ मध्य प्रदेश से चावल और धान की खरीद

८७३. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, १९६० से जून, १९६१ तक केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र से कितना चावल और धान खरीदा गया और उसके कितने दाम दिये गये; और

(ख) कितने चावल बेचने वाले नियमों के विरुद्ध चावल निर्यात करते हुए या बेचते हुए या चोरी-छिपे ले जाते हुए रंगे हाथ पकड़े गये ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमन्त्री (श्री अ० म० थामस): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने लगभग १३,००० मीट्रिक टन धान और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लगभग १,२९,००० मीट्रिक टन चावल खरीदा था ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने रेल केन्द्रों पर किस्म के अनुसार धान का मूल्य उ० मा० श्रे० (उचित माध्यम श्रेणी) के लिये रु० ९।५० से रु० १४।२० प्रति मद दिया । रेल केन्द्रों से अन्य स्थानों पर से धान खरीद जाने की स्थिति में, खरीदे जाने वाले केन्द्र से निकटतम रेल केन्द्र तक का आधा भाड़ा उपरोक्त मूल्य से काट लिया जाता था ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न किस्म के चावलों का चालू अधिकतम नियन्त्रित मूल्य देती थी ।

(ख) दिसम्बर, १९६० से जून, १९६१ की अवधि में ६२ व्यक्तियों का ऐसे अपराधों के लिये चालान किया गया था । रंगे हाथ पकड़े जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Loan for Calcutta-Cuttack Highway

874. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to give financial assistance for the construction of a highway connecting Cuttack and Calcutta;

(b) whether this will be a separate Highway or the present Highway will be extended and improved;

(c) what are the details of such a proposal; and

(d) the total amount of money which will be available from the World Bank for this purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The International Development Association, which is an affiliate of the World Bank, have agreed to give a Development Credit of Rs. 12·69 crores for the development of the Calcutta-Cuttack road.

(b) Generally the existing road is proposed to be improved along the accepted National Highway route.

(c) The credit will broadly cover the following works:

(i) Four-lane road from Vivekanand bridge (near Calcutta) to Joypurbeel.

(ii) Two-lane road from Joypurbeel in West Bengal to Subernrekha bridge on the Bihar| Orissa border including the construction of bridges over the Rupnarain and Kangsabati rivers.

(iii) Single-lane road from Subernrekha bridge to Cuttack including the construction of bridges over the Mahanadi, Birupa, Brahamani, Kharswan, Baitarni, Salandi, Nuniajihari and Budabalang rivers.

(d) See (a) above.

Works Committee of Indian Agricultural Research Institute

875. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the elections of the Works Committee of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute were held;

(b) the number of meetings and the date on which they were held;

(c) whether it is a fact that meetings of the Works Committee have not been held at least once in three months as required under the Indian Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The elections of the Works Committee at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute were held on 29-2-1960.

(b) So far four meetings of the Works Committee have been held one each on 14-6-1960, 22-6-1960, 8-11-1960 and 11-4-1960.

(c) and(d) Yes. The meeting of the Works Committee could not be held strictly once in three months for want of sufficient number of items for discussion.

Coconut Research Station in Orissa

876. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated production of coconuts in Orissa in 1961, as compared to 1959 and 1960;

(b) whether the Government has agreed to upgrade the Regional Coconut Research Station at Sakhigopal in Orissa to a full-fledged research station;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been given to this research station in 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(d) if so, what amount?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The estimated production of coconuts in Orissa during the years 1958-59, and 1959-60 is given below:—

1958-59	15,937 thousand nuts
1959-60	46,056 thousand nuts

Information for 1960-61 is not available so far.

(b) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Central Government.

(c) and (d). An amount of Rs. 9,638 was paid by the Indian Central Coconut Committee in the year 1960-61. Grants are remitted half-yearly on receipt of information from the State Government regarding the actual expenditure incurred. No grant has been paid for the year 1961-62 so far.

रेलवे सेवाओं में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये संरक्षण

८७७. **श्री अमर सिंह डावर** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे सेवाओं में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये कोई पद रक्षित हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत स्थान रक्षित हैं और यह नियम कब से लागू है ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). सिर्फ अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये जगहें आरक्षित है जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

अनुसूचित जाति :

अखिल भारतीय आधार पर यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन या रेलवे सर्विस कमीशनों द्वारा प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा लेकर भर्ती . १२ ½%

अन्य प्रकार से भर्ती अर्थात् स्थानीय या प्रदेशिक आधार पर . १६ ⅔%

अनुसूचित आदिम जाति :

यह आरक्षण २६–१–१९६० से लागू है ५ %

रेलवे में विभागीय भोजन व्यवस्था

८७८. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब से रेलवे में विभागीय भोजन-व्यवस्था आरम्भ हुई है तब से रेलवे को कितना लाभ या हानि हुई;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने आदमी रेलवे में नियुक्त किए गये; और

(ग) इन व्यक्तियों के वेतन और वर्दी पर प्रति मास कितना खर्च किया जाता है ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) विभागी खान-पान व्यवस्था सभी रेलों पर १९५५–५६ से शुरू हुई । तब से वह इस व्यवस्था में जितना घाटा रहा वह इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	घाटा (हजार रुपयों में)
१९५५–५६ .	. ११,०१
१९५६–५७ .	. १७,५३
१९५७–५८ .	. २१,९८
१९५८–५९ .	. १०,९२
१९५९–६०	३,७८
१९६०–६१ .	४,३५*

*अनुमानित

(ख) और (ग). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

रेलवे में रूसी ढंग के माल डिब्बे

८७९. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कितनी रेलवे अपने यहां रूसी ढंग के माल डिब्बों का प्रयोग कर रही हैं; और

(ख) इन की लागत और क्षमता को देखते हुए ये माल डिब्बे उपयोगी सिद्ध हुए हैं या नहीं ।

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) :

(क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

चितरंजन लोको वर्कशाप में इंजनों का उत्पादन

८८०. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्कशाप में जब से उसने काम शुरू किया प्रति मास औसतन कितने इंजन बनते हैं; और

(ख) ये इंजन किसी गड़बड़ के बिना कितने समय तक ठीक चलते हैं ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). एक बयान सभा पटल पर रखा गया [देखिये परिशिष्ट १८ अनुबन्ध संख्या १०६]

तीसरी योजना में रेलवे के लिए विदेशी सहायता

८८१. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये भारतीय रेलों को विदेशी संगठन और विश्व बैंक से कितनी धनराशि मिली है; और

(ख) उक्त धन राशि का ब्याज कितने प्रतिशत रखा गया है ?

रेल उप मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). एक बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबंध संख्या १०७] । जिसमें रेलवे से सम्बन्धित चालू ऋण और सहायता का उल्लेख किया गया है । जैसा कि बयान में बताया गया है इस ऋण और सहायता का कुछ भाग तीसरी आयोजना के खर्च के लिए है । तकनीकी तौर पर ये ऋण भारत सरकार ने लिये हैं, भारतीय रेलवे सीधे कोई ऋण नहीं लेती ।

किचनर रोड नई दिल्ली पर प्रसूति केन्द्र की इमारत

८८२. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली के किचनर रोड स्थित प्रसूति केन्द्र (मेटरनिटी सेन्टर) की इमारत के लिये कोई धन राशि स्वीकृत हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रसूति केन्द्र की इमारत का निर्माण कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने बतलाया है कि इस केन्द्र के लिये २.१६ लाख रुपये का एक प्रारम्भिक प्राक्कलन स्वीकृत हो चुका है ।

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये टेण्डर आमंत्रित किये जा रहे हैं और यदि दरें उचित हुईं तो आशा है कि दो महीने के बाद कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ।

रेलवे में चोरियां और डकैतियां

८८३. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९६०-६१ में भारतीय रेलों में चोरी और डकैती के कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) आवश्यक सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

तीसरी श्रेणी के रेलवे डिब्बे

८८४. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरी श्रेणी के बहुत से पुराने डिब्बों में अभी तक पंखे नहीं लगाये गये है और उन में से कुछ की खिड़कियां बाहर को खुलती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसे ठीक करने के लिये क्या पग उठाये हैं ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). तीसरे दर्जे के जिन पुराने डिब्बों को ५ साल से अधिक समय तक काम में लाया जा सकता है, उनमें पंखे लगाये जा रहे हैं । ३१-३-६१ को लाइन पर तीसरे दर्जे के कुल १८,०३५ पुराने डिब्बों में से १३,७१६ डिब्बों में पंखे लगा दिये गये हैं, और २,२२६ डिब्बों में पंखे नहीं लगाये जायेंगे क्योंकि उनके चलने की अवधि पांच साल से कम रह गयी है । बाकी २,०९३ डिब्बों में रकम और सामान मिलने पर निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पंखे लगाये जा रहे हैं ।

किसी डिब्बे की खिड़कियां बाहर की ओर नहीं खुलतीं । दिसम्बर, १९५६ में रेलों को आदेश दिया गया था कि १-४-५६ को जो

सवारी डिब्बे ऐसी हालत में रहे हों कि वे अगले दस साल या इससे अधिक समय तक काम में लाये जा सकें, उनमें बाहर की ओर खुलने वाले दरवाजों की जगह भीतर की ओर खुलने वाले दरवाजे लगाये जायें । यह काम लगभग पूरा हो चुका है ।

Recruitment of Office Clerks in N.E. Railway

886. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that advertisement for recruitment of 250 office clerks in the North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur was published on the 2nd September, 1959 out of which 141 posts were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, how many applications were received in response to the advertisement;

(c) how many persons were called for interview and test, if any;

(d) how many persons have been (i) selected, (ii) appointed and (iii) kept on the waiting list for future appointments; and

(e) if the reply to part (d) above be in the negative, what are the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(b) 6120.

(c) 5760 for written test in which 969 qualified and were called for interview.

(d) and (e). The first 68 of the selected men have already been appointed. Due to the economy drive, no further vacancies are expected in the near future. As and when vacancies arise candidates will be called up till the full quota of 141 is mad up.

Charitable Homoeopathic Dispensaries in Delhi

887. Shri Amar Singh Damar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of homoeopathic charitable dispensaries and hospitals in Delhi;

(b) the number of such dispensaries to whom Government is giving annual grant-in-aid;

(c) the exact amount of such grant given during the last financial year;

(d) whether the amount of money granted to them is sufficient for running a public dispensary;

(e) whether Government have reduced the annual grant-in-aid of any such dispensaries during last financial year; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There are about 30 homoeopathic dispensaries in Delhi and no hospital as such.

(b) and (c): Only one dispensary was given a non-recurring grant of Rs. 500/—last year.

(d) No recurring grant is given to any dispensary and the question whether the grant is sufficient for running a public dispensary does not, therefore, arise.

(e) and (f). No.

Homoeopathy

888. Shri Amar Sing Damar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not forming a Central Directorate for Homoeopathy at the Centre;

(b) whether Government are aware that many Government servants enrolled with C.H.S. Scheme consult and take medicines from physicians of other systems of treatment;

(c) if so, whether the Government contemplate to include these systems of treatment in the C.H.S. Scheme at any time;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government intend to open any indoor Homoeopathic Hospital in Delhi in the near future?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There is already a Homoeopathic Advisory Committee to advise the Government of India on the development of Homoeopathic system of medicine. It is not considered necessary to have a separate Directorate for Homeopathy at the Centre.

(b) According to the information of the Government of India, the number of such persons taking advantage of other systems of medicine is insignificant.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration of Government at present as there has been no popular demand for it.

(e) No.

Refund of Fares

889. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable delay is experienced by the travelling public in recovering the refund of the fares of the uncovered part of the journeys; and

(b) if so what action Government propose to take to simplify the procedure of refund of the fares?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) While the average time for arranging a refund on fare of ticket is about four weeks, it is possible that in a few cases, it has taken a longer time owing to the difficulties in verification of the amount collected etc.

() The question of simplifying the procedure for refund of fares on partly used tickets is under examination.

Typists Cadre on Northern Railway

890. Shri D. C. Charma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the reason of separate cadre of typists on Northern Railway while there is no such cadre in other departments of Central Government;

(b) how many typists opted for clerical cadre in Northern Railway, Headquarters Office, New Delhi vide Railwway Board's letter No.E (S) 57 TRB '57 dated 23rd January, 1958 and how many have been absorbed as clerks so far; and

(c) the reasons for the remaining optees not being absorbed as clerks so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A Separate Cadre of typists exists on all Railways and it is considered that this arrangement is satisfactory.

(b) 43, out of whom 13 have been transferred to the clerical cadre.

(c) Out of the remaining 30 typists, 2 did not fulfil the conditions prescribed for transfer, 2 had been promoted as Stenographers, 1 resigned the post and 1 has refused transfer to the clerieal cadre. The remaining 24 typists could not be absorbed in the clerical cadre on acccount of the ban imposed on recruitment of ministerial staff.

Bomb Explosion in Brake Van

891. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bomb exploded in a spare brake van attached to a passenger train proceeding towards Kalkalighat, two miles from Karimaganj on the 27th July, 1961;

(b) whether any inquiry has been instituted into the matter; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and(c). The case is under police investigation and their findings are not yet known.

Accident averted at Madurai

892. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an accident was averted by the driver of the Trivandrum Passenger on the 27th May, 1961 at Madurai;

(b) if so, the commendation done to the driver; and

(c) what are the circumstances connected with the incident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy). (a) Yes.

(b) A reward of Rs. 50 was paid to the Driver in the form of 5 years interest-free Prizebonds.

(c) The accident was by the shunting engine Driver passing the shunt signal in the 'ON' position.

Sugar Supply at Madurai

893. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madurai Ramnad Chamber of Commerce made representation to the Deputy Minister when he visited Madurai regarding sugar supply; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the representation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation is under consideration.

River Boards

894. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have sought clarification regarding the powers and functions of the River Boards; and

(b) what are the difficulties experienced by these States in implementing the provisions of the River Boards Act?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No but correspondence is still going on with the States concerned.

(b) Does not arise as the River Boards are yet to be set up.

D. D. T. Stocks

895. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious shortage of D.D.T. stocks is anticipated next year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet this shortage;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a certain kind of malarial vectors has developed resistance to insecticides; and

(e) the steps taken to check the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) One vector mosquito has developed resistance to D.D.T. in a few foci in Maharashtra and Gujerat.

(e) Another insecticide *BHC 50* water dispersible power is being used from this year. Surveillance operation has been intensified and necessary chemotherapeutic measures are being taken.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FAILURE OF I.A.C. TO PROVIDE ACCOMMODATION TO PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIANS

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): Under Rule 197 I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The reported failure of the Indian Airlines Corporation to provide accommodation for the personal physicians to the President by their Patna-Delhi flight on the 20th July, 1961."

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I am grateful to you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to make a statement on the alleged failure of the Indian Airlines Corporation to provide accommodation on their service from Patna to Delhi on July 20, 1961 to Dr. T. N. Banerjee and Dr. Raghunath Saran.

The Indian Airlines Corporation have reported that Dr. Saran called at their booking office at Patna at about 10.00 hrs. on 20th July 1961 and asked for two seats for Dr. Banerjee and himself on their flight No. 412 leaving Patna for Delhi. While asking for two seats for Delhi, Dr. Saran is reported to have informed the Traffic Assistant of the Indian Airlines Corporation at Patna that he had received a telephone message from Rashtrapati Bhavan, Delhi on the morning of the 20th requesting him and Dr. Banerji to proceed to Delhi to attend on the President who had fallen ill. The Traffic Assistant at the counter informed Dr. Saran that one seat could be offered on a firm basis straightaway and that as regards the other position could be confirmed after an hour or so. After about 45 minutes Dr. Saran was informed that a second seat may be available on a 'chance' basis. Thereupon Dr. Saran is reported to have remarked that if two seats were not available on a definite basis, he would prefer to go by train, which was available at 13.00 hrs. as against 13.40 hrs. which was the departure time of the plane. I may add that subsequent enquiries have confirmed that at the time Dr. Saran approached the Indian Airlines Corporation booking office at Patna only one seat was available ex-Patna. Apparently this urgent need for two seats for the two doctors on the flight was not made known to anyone else in the Corporation's Patna office other than the Traffic Assistant at the counter.

If the officer-in-charge of the station had known of Dr. Saran's enquiry for two seats or of the nature of urgency of Dr. Saran's visit to Delhi, I am sure he might have managed to accommodate them by asking Banaras, the next station of call to release one seat, or by persuading some other passenger to stand down or, if need be, by offloading some freight.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know what is the quota fixed for Patna people to come to Delhi and may I know if any passenger who had booked from Patna to Delhi was requested by the I.A.C. to give a change to the doctors of the President and, if so, who were the passengers who had booked from Patna to Delhi?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There were five seats from Patna to Delhi and another two seats held for the Indian Embassy, Kathmandu, on 48 hours' release basis. Patna to Lucknow—2 seats. As a matter of fact, as far as it has come to my notice, no passenger was asked to vacate the seat for the doctors concerned.

Shri A. M. Tariq: My question has not been fully replied to, Sir.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have replied to it fully, and I have said nobody was asked to vacate the seat.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): Is it true that there were five to six

seats vacant at the time when Dr. Saran approached the Patna booking office and, if so, why the booking office clerk did not intimate the station officer there to provide seats to the doctors?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As far as I have known—and I have enquired fully—there was no seat available at that time.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know why the traffic assistant could not get into touch with the gentleman in charge of the Patna office on his own and why did he want that others should have got into touch with him? Was he not such a responsible officer that he should have done it himself?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It was all in a hurry. No doubt he thought he could provide a seat if he could get one. He found in the end that he could not provide them.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Patna booking office is not usually aware of the fact that so many seats are going vacant in the plane?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have already told the hon. Member that there were no seats vacant at that time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): What exactly is the form of the enquiry that has been undertaken to find out exactly how this whole affair was handled? Is it only verbal or is anything written down on paper?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon. Member will repeat the question, and I would then be able to hear it better.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The question is, what is the manner of the enquiry. The hon. Minister says that nobody was requested to vacate and that this particular assistant was the only one who knew about it. Is it an enquiry which is based only on verbal, information, or is there anything written down?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As a matter of fact, the only question asked of the assistant was whether two seats were available, and the person was not told of the urgency. All that he did was, he said that at once one seat was available and the other one would be provided. (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Shall I take it that the President's illness was not a case of urgency, because the hon. Minister said that the person was not told of the urgency?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister said that it was not disclosed to the assistant.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: What I said was that the traffic assistant was not told of the urgency of the President's illness. What he was asked was whether there were seats available for the two doctors.

Shri Tyagi: It was just now stated by the hon. Minister that the doctors had told the assistant that they had received a telehonic message from Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed so many questions on the Calling Attention Notice. Perhaps there was not so much need for that. Now that we have discussed it, I think we should not pursue the matter further.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Of course, questions are not permitted or need not be permitted further after you have allowed a certain number of questions. But one clarification is necessary after the Minister has pointed out one thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can all that be taken up now?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Since it stands to reason that when seats were required by two gentlemen for a very serious purpose, they should naturally divulge it to the authorities. When such an emergency had arisen, how can it be that the Minister concerned seems to take it on trust that the purpose of the visit was not known to

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be to look after the President who was seriously ill? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Is it then the desire that the Minister should carry on further investigations and report to the House? That is another matter.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am already doing it. I need not be told.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As many hon. Members seem concerned over it, I would request the hon. Minister to go into it in greater detail and report to the House what the actual facts are.

Shri A. M. Tariq: My question was not fully replied, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have asked the hon. Minister to go further into the details of this question and then report to the House. We will have an opportunity then.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I want to put only one question; I am not concerned with the further report as such. My point is, who were the passengers who had booked from Patna. Then, for the information of this House, may I also know whether the hon. Minister has seen the statement issued by one of the doctors and, if so, whether any contribution has been issued in regard to that statement by the authorities of the Indian Airlines Corporation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him go and study that statement and enquire from the doctor himself, and then he can report.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:

1. Supplementary Statement No. III—Thirteenth Session, 1961. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 108].
2. Supplementary Statement No. VI—Twelfth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 109].
3. Supplementary Statement No. X—Eleventh Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 110].
4. Supplementary Statement No. XV—Tenth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 111].
5. Supplementary Statement No. XVI—Ninth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 112].
6. Supplementary Statement No. XIX—Eighth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 113].

ANNUAL REPORT AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report on the activities of Delhi Development Authority for the year 1959-60 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(ii) Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1957-58 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3077/61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

(i) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 938 dated the 13th August, 1960. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2318/61].

(ii) The shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Amendment Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1267 dated the 29th October, 1960. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2499/61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 662 dated the 4th May, 1961.

(ii) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 663 dated the 4th May, 1961.

(iii) The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 683 dated the 16th May, 1961.

(iv) Notification No. G.S.R. 730 dated the 28th May, 1961 rescinding—

(a) The Maharashtra and Gujarat Roller Flour Mills (Regulation of use of Wheat) Order, 1959.

(b) The Uttar Pradesh Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959.

(c) The Madhya Pradesh Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1961.

(v) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) (Third Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 746 dated the 3rd June, 1961.

(vi) Notification No. G.S.R. 747 dated the 3rd June, 1961 rescinding the Andhra Pradesh Rice (Information, Inspection and Seizure) Order, 1958.

(vii) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Sixth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 760 dated the 1st June, 1961.

(viii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Sixth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 761 dated the 1st June, 1961.

(ix) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 784 dated the 7th June, 1961.

(x) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Seventh Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 785 dated the 9th June, 1961.

(xi) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Seventh Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No.

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G.S.R. 786 dated the 9th June, 1961.

(xii) Notification No. G.S.R. 787 dated the 12th June, 1961 rescinding the Calcutta Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1959.

(xiii) The Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Products) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 889 dated the 8th July, 1961.

(xiv) The Bombay Rice (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 914 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xv) The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 915 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xvi) The Bihar Foodgrains (Movement Control) Third Amendment Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 916 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xvii) The Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 917 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xviii) The Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 918 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xix) The Rice (Northern Zone) Movement Control Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 918 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xx) The Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 920 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xxi) The Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 921 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xxii) The Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 922 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xxiii) The Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Third Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 923 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xxiv) The Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 924 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xxv) The Rajasthan (Rice Import Restriction) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 925 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xxvi) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Eighth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 932 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xxvii) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Eighth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 933 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(xxviii) Notification No. G.S.R. 934 dated the 17th July, 1961.

(xxix) Notification No. G.S.R. 1011 dated the 5th August, 1961 containing corrigendum to the Foodgrains Movements (Conversion to Metric Weights) Order, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* LT-3078/61].

12.12 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Minutes of Evidence given before the Sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee on Public Undertakings and Minutes of the sitting of the Estimates Committee relating to Hundred and thirty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)—Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay.

SIKH GURDWARAS BILL

OPINIONS

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. V to the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 12th December, 1958.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

THIRTEENTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): May I be permitted to say a word? I am not saying anything about the report, because I have not read it. I want to submit that sufficient time should be permitted for discussion, because under the Constitution, Article 105, this House ought to have defined its privileges, and other things, which we have not done. Why I refer to this question is, in one of their judgements, the Supreme Court has obliquely referred.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing. We are not discussing the contents at present. His only desire is that sufficient time should be permitted. I am not fixing any time. Unless a motion is made by some Member, how can I fix any time?

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Under Rule 315, only a discussion for half an hour is allowed.

12.14 hrs.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS FOR FOLLOWING WEEK

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 14th August, 1961, will consist of—

(1) Consideration and passing of—

The Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill, 1961.

The Extradition Bill, 1961.

(2) Consideration of any part-discussed item carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Consideration and passing of—

The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Bill, 1961.

The Income-tax Bill, 1961, as reported by the Select Committee.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(4) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1961, to a Joint Committee.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1961, as reported by the Select Committee.

(6) Discussion on the present international situation and the policy of the Government of

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India in relation thereto, on a motion to be moved by the Prime Minister on Wednesday, the 16th August.

(7) Discussion on the Annual Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1960-61, on a motion to be moved by Shri D. C. Sharma at 4.00 P.M. on Saturday, the 19th August.

STATEMENT *RE*: U.K.'s ENTRY INTO EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is a three-page statement. Shall I read it or lay it on the Table?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may lay it on the Table.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the U.K.'s decision to negotiate for entry into the European Economic Community and the likely effects on India's trade and also a copy of the communique issued at the conclusion of the talks between India and the Rt. Hon. Peter Thorneycroft Mission. [*See* Appendix I, annexure 114].

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): It may be circulated to hon. Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be circulated.

STATEMENT *RE*. ARRANGEMENT FOR PETROLEUM EXPLORATION IN THE JAISALMER AREA OF RAJASTHAN

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I am glad to inform the House that as a result of our discussions in France and subsequent follow-up of those discussions in India, an understanding has been reached between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the French Petroleum Institute—a French Government undertaking—for carrying out the petroleum exploration in the Jaisalmer area in the Rajasthan State for a period of three years.

Under the arrangement the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and French Petroleum Institute will form an Indian-French Collaboration Team for carrying out the exploration, in which the entire risk will be borne by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of the Government of India and the French Petroleum Institute will function as technical advisers and assistants to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

The Institute have the vast experience in the technical know-how of exploration activities in similar regions in the North African desert. They have also agreed to train Indian technical personnel at their headquarters in Paris.

The foreign exchange expenditure involved in this exploration work is estimated to be about Rs. 4 crores and will be met out of a credit which the French Government have agreed to provide. The details of the credit agreement are being negotiated between the two Governments.

CONSTITUTION (TENTH AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): On behalf of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I introduce the Bill

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI BILL

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs) (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): On behalf of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for the representation of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in Parliament and for the administration of that Union territory and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make provision for the representation of the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in Parliament and for the administration of that Union territory and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I introduce the Bill.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे एक रिक्वैस्ट करनी है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो आज यूरोपियन कौमन मार्केट के ऊपर स्टेटमेंट रखा है उस पर बहस के लिये कम से कम एक दिन का टाईम देना चाहिए। यह सवाल इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि सारे देश की दृष्टि इस तरफ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन मिनिस्टर साहब से इसका ताल्लुक है उन से बातचीत करके इसका फैसला किया जायगा ।

12.18 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the motion on the report of Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): The motion stands in the name of four Members and there is also an amendment circulated in the name of 4 other hon. Members. I believe the time allotted is only 2 hours. Are we to take it that no other Members will be permitted to participate in the discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As many as can be accommodated will be allowed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Within the 2 hours?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the time fixed.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Would it not be possible to extend the time?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We would request that the names of some Members may be cut out. Some may not want to move the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary that everyone of them should be given a chance. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. He must realise the pressure of time and be as brief as possible. I hope he can finish in 15 minutes.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Gurgaon): Half an hour.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): This is a very important matter; more time may be allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will not be possible to give him half an hour. He should try to condense his remarks.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय भारत के ऐतिहासिक विश्वविद्यालयों में से एक है । २ मार्च सन् १९६० को इसी सदन् में मैंने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में आधा घंटे की चर्चा उठाई थी । उस चर्चा को उठाते समय मैं ने यहां से इसको आरम्भ किया था कि कोई भी विद्यालय हो अथवा विश्वविद्यालय वह सब ही ज्ञान के

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

मंदिर हैं और इन के सम्बन्ध में जब भी कोई विचार किया जाय, वह धर्म, जाति और दलबंदियों से ऊपर उठ कर होना चाहिए और आज भी मैं इस चर्चा को आरम्भ करते समय उन्हीं भावनाओं को फिर से दुहराना चाहता हूं। मझे यद्यपि दुःख है कि जब पिछली बार मैं ने इस चर्चा को उठाया था तो कुछ हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के उर्दू के पत्रों ने और कुछ भारत के कम्यनिस्ट अंग्रेजी पत्रों ने उस चर्चा को उतना पवित्र न रहने दिया फिर भी मैं आशा करूंगा कि जिस पवित्रता के साथ मैं इस चर्चा को आज आरम्भ करना चाहता हूं उस को उसी पवित्र रूप में ग्रहण किया जाय ।

अपनी आध घंटे की चर्जा में मैं ने जिन प्रश्नों को उठाया था उन में विशेष रूप से विश्वविद्यालय में दूषित परीक्षा प्रणाली, छात्रों को प्रवेश देने में पक्षपात, अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति में भेदभाव, अपने अपने सम्बन्धियों की अधिक मात्रा में नियुक्ति, सम्पत्तियों की अनावश्यक खरीद और वित्तीय अनियमितताओं के अतिरिक्त मैं ने यह भी कहा था कि इन तमाम कारणों से विश्वविद्यालय का ढांचा पर्याप्त हिल गया है ।

जांच समिति का गठन जिन आधारों पर हुआ, उस के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहूंगा । १ दिसम्बर, १९५९ को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि विश्वविद्यालय में इस प्रकार की अनियमितताएं कोई नहीं नहीं हैं, वे बहुत समय से चल रही हैं और उन को ठीक करने के लिये समय समय पर यहां से विश्वविद्यालय को निर्देश भी दिये गये, किन्तु उन निर्देशों का उत्तर विश्वविद्यालय की ओर से कोई संतोषजनक नहीं मिला । परिणामस्वरूप विवश हो कर शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने विज़िटर से यह अनरोध किया कि वह अपनी ओर से एक कमेटी एप्वायंट करें । अभी यह चीज होने जा ही रही थी कि इस बीच में विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति ने शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया और, जैसी कि मेरी जानकारी है, उन्होंने शिक्षा मंत्रालय को कहा कि बजाये इस के कि आप विज़िटर्स कमेटी एप्वायंट करें, अच्छा यह हो कि जो सदस्य आप विज़िटर्स कमेटी में रखना चाहते हैं, उन को हम एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल द्वारा एप्वायंट की गई कमेटी में रख देते हैं और वह कमेटी ही विश्वविद्यालय की जांच करे । शिक्षा मंत्रालय उस रहस्यमय सुझाव को उस समय नहीं समझ पाया । लेकिन आगे चल कर इस का भयंकर परिणाम यह हुआ कि विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति विश्वविद्यालय एक्ट के हिसाब से उस कमेटी के सदस्य बन गये । उनके सदस्य होने का परिणाम यह हुआ कि जिस व्यक्ति के विपरीत यह सारी जांच होनी थी, जो व्यक्ति दोषी था, वह न सिर्फ़ जूरी का सदस्य था, अपितु अपने बारे में निर्णय देने के लिये न्यायाधीश के रूप में भी बैठा हुआ था । सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में उपेक्षा सम्भव है, इस लिये दिखाई कि वह किसी वर्ग-विशेष की भावनाओं को असंतुष्ट नहीं करना चाहती थी । लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी प्रतीत होता है कि विश्वविद्यालय में हो रही सब अनियमितताओं के लिये जो मुख्य अपराधी थे—वर्तमान उपकुलपति, उन को भी सरकार बचाना चाहती थी । २ मार्च, १९६० को होने वाली आध घंटे की चर्चा में भी मैं ने विशेष रूप से इस बात को कहा था कि यदि इस समिति से निष्पक्ष जांच की आशा करनी है, तो उपकुल प को इस समिति में नहीं बैठना चाहिए । शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने उस समय अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा था कि मेरा अनुमान है कि वह जांच समिति की बैठकों में भाग नहीं लेंगे और यह समिति उसी प्रकार से काम करेगी, जैसे कि विज़िटर्स कमेटी करती । लेकिन आज मुझे यह कहते हुए और इस सदन को सूचना देते हुए दुःख हो रहा है कि समिति की जिन

मीटिंगों में विश्वविद्यालय के अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी और विश्वविद्यालय के नागरिक उपस्थित हुए, उन सब में ही उपकुलपति बराबर मौजूद रहे । भय और खौफ़ के वातावरण में, जो आज भी मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में बना हुआ है, विश्वविद्यालय के किसी भी सदस्य के लिये यह असम्भव था कि वह जांच समिति के सामने उपकुलपति के विरुद्ध कोई शब्द जा कर कहे । उपकुलपति ने सही जांच न होने देने के लिये जो प्रक्रिया अपनाई, वह बहुत ज्यादा खेदजनक थी । जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, सब से पहले उन्होंने मंत्रालय से मिल कर विजिटर्ज कमेटी के बजाये एक्सीक्यूटिव कमेटी की ओर से कमेटी बनवाई, लेकिन दूसरा काम उन्होंने यह किया कि जो करार इस समिति के सम्बन्ध में हुआ था, आगे चल कर उन्होंने उस करार को भी तोड़ा और उस कमेटी में दो व्यक्ति और आगे चल कर रहस्यमय ढंग से सम्मिलित किये गये । उन व्यक्तियों में एक थे विश्वविद्यालय की कोर्ट के सक्रिय सदस्य, श्री पी० एन० सपरू और दूसरे काश्मीर के रिटायर्ड जज, श्री शाहमीरी थे । उन दोनों व्यक्तियों के सम्मिलित होने से उपकुलपति को अपने लिये सहयोग प्राप्त करने में पर्याप्त सहायता मिली । उदाहरणस्वरूप मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में एक स्थान पर यह चर्चा की है कि उपकुलपति ने आवश्यकता न होते हुए भी १३५ बार अपनी आपात्कालीन शक्तियों का उपयोग किया और उस में ५२ बार इस प्रकार के थे कि जिन में उन को आपात्कालीन शक्ति का उपयोग नहीं करना चाहिए था । समिति तो यह राय दे रही है, लेकिन जो दो व्यक्ति मध्य में सम्मिलित किये गये थे, उन्होंने समिति की राय से असहमति प्रकट की है और इस विषय में अपना एक विशेष नोट जोड़ा है । इस से अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि इस प्रकार रहस्यमय ढंग से जो दो व्यक्तियों को बीच में सम्मिलित किया गया, उस के पीछे कौनसी भावना छिपी हुई थी ।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक और बात है । बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में जब इस प्रकार की कमेटी नियुक्त हुई, तो उस ने पहला काम यह किया कि विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों और अन्य सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को परिपत्र जारी किया और एक प्रश्नावली भेजी गई । प्रथम कमेटी ने भी, जो कि इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त की गई थी, सब से पहले यह घोषणा की कि जो भी व्यक्ति विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में हम को कुछ जानकारी देने के लिये आयेंगे, हम उन को यह विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि उन को किसी प्रकार की कोई हानि नहीं उठानी पड़ेगी । परन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की जांच समिति की ओर से इस प्रकार का कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया और न ही इस प्रकार की कोई प्रश्नावली भेजी गई, न परिपत्र ही जारी किये गये ।

इस सम्बन्ध में सब से अधिक आश्चर्य की बात और एक यह है कि भारत सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिये इस प्रकार की सुनियोजित प्रचार-योजना चलाई गई कि भारत सरकार मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय को फूटी आंख नहीं देखना चाहती, वहां इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति बैठे हुए है, जो मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं । समाचारपत्रों के द्वारा भी इस प्रकार का प्रचार किया गया और भाषणों के द्वारा भी । इस का परिणाम स्वाभाविक था कि साम्प्रदायिक घृणा फैलती । उपकुलपति के भय से सारे वातावरण में यह समाचार फैला हुआ था कि जो भी व्यक्ति उपकुलपति के विरुद्ध कुछ कहेगा, उसे तुरन्त हटा दिया जायगा । ये बातें केवल अफ़वाह ही नहीं थीं । मैं आपको प्रमाण देना चाहता हूं कि आगे चल कर इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटीं कि जिन लोगों ने

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

समिति के सामने गवाही दी, उन में कुछ व्यक्तियों को प्रतिष्ठा की हानि उठानी पड़ी, कुछ व्यक्तियों को शारीरिक आघात सहना पड़ा, कुछ व्यक्ति बरी तरह डराये धमकाये गये और कुछ व्यक्तियों को अपने स्थानों से हटा दिया गया ।

इस सदन में पहले भी इस प्रकार की चर्चा आई थी कि इंजीनियरिंग कालेज के तत्कालीन प्रिंसिपल, प्रोफ़ेसर साहा, को वाइस-चांसलर के मकान के पास पीटा गया । मंत्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में पुलिस की रिपोर्ट की यदि जानकारी होगी, तो मालूम होगा कि इस पीटने में उपकुलपति के मकान में रहने वाले कुछ कर्मचारी सम्मिलित थे ।

इसी प्रकार गणित विभाग के एक बहुत अच्छे अध्यापक, डा० रस्तोगी, को विश्वविद्यालय छोड़ना पड़ा, क्योंकि उन्होंने समिति को खुले रूप से ज्ञापन दिया था । लेकिन ऐसा योग्य अध्यापक, जिस को अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय न रख सका, आज अमरीका के ओहियो विश्वविद्यालय में गणित का अध्यापक हो कर पहुंच गया है । मैं आप की जानकारी के लिये यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझे पता लगा है—और अधिक शिक्षा मंत्री जी पता लगायें—कि वर्तमान उपकुलपति ने न केवल उनको अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय छोड़ने पर विवश किया, बल्कि अब जिस विश्वविद्यालय में वह इस समय सर्विस कर रहे हैं, उस को भी उन्होंने अपनी तुच्छ बुद्धि का परिचय देते हुए उनके खिलाफ़ कुछ पत्र लिखे हैं ।

इसी प्रकार डा० जैमन को भी, जो इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में नियुक्त थे, वेतन के सम्बन्ध में परेशान किया गया ।

उपकुलपति और उन दो व्यक्तियों की उपस्थिति का, जो कि बीच में रहस्यमय ढंग से सम्मिलित किये गये थे, परिणाम यह हुआ कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी का वह सारा उद्देश्य समाप्त हो गया जिसे उन्होंने कहा था कि यह कमेटी विज़िटर्ज़ कमेटी की तरह से काम करेगी । जो कार्य-प्रणाली पहली कमेटी निर्धारित करती, वह भी सर्वथा बदल गई । लेकिन एक विशेष बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने जब इस सदन में प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते हुए और वक्तव्य देते हुए कई बार यह संकेत दिया था कि उपकुलपति इस समिति में नहीं बैठेंगे, तो फिर वह क्यों डटे हुए थे कि वह समिति की बैठकों में भाग लेंगे । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन परिस्थितियों में जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन मे गम्भीर त्रुटियों का आ जाना स्वाभाविक है और इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है । प्रतिवेदन में उपकुलपति के खिलाफ़ लगाये गये विभिन्न आरोपों की न तो पुष्टि की गई है और न ही उन का खंडन किया गया है । जांच समिति ने इस विषय में जो मौन साधा है, समझ में नहीं आता कि उस का क्या अर्थ लगाया जाये । जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट में भी कहीं स्पष्ट भाषा में और कहीं दबी हुई भाषा में विचार प्रकट किये गये हैं और कहीं विचारों का बिल्कुल लोप ही कर दिया गया है—सरस्वती के प्रवाह की तरह समिति कहीं प्रकट होकर चली जाती है और कहीं पाताल में चली गयी है । इस प्रकार यह जांच समिति एक पहेली बन कर रह गई है । उस को स्पष्ट भाषा में निर्देश देने चाहिए थे, लेकिन वह नहीं दे पाई । समिति ने काफ़ी नम्र भाषा का भी यद्यपि प्रयोग किया है, लेकिन मेरा अनुमान है कि मक्खी को तो कोई निगल सकता था, किन्तु हाथी को कोई कैसे निगल सकता था ? बुराइयां इतनी अधिक थीं कि समिति अगर उन को दबाने का प्रयत्न भी करती, तो भी उस में सफल न होती । परिणाम यह हुआ है कि विश्वविद्यालय की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था की बुराइयों की छान-बीन करने के पश्चात् भाई-भतीजावाद को संरक्षण, अनाचार, सार्वजनिक धन के गबन एवं दुरुपयोग के मामले समिति ने प्रकाश में लाये । हमारे देश के

विश्वविद्यालयों के इतिहास में यह एक भयंकर घटना है कि किसी विश्वविद्यालय में इस प्रकार से भयंकर रूप में धन का और अधिकारी का दुरुपयोग हुआ हो ।

मैंने आधे घंटे की चर्चा में उदाहरण दिया था कि मेडिकल कालेज के लिये पचास लाख रुपये की राशि दी गई थी । केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जो फाइनेंशियल एडवाइजर वहां पर गये, उन्होंने कहा कि जो राशि मेडिकल कालेज के लिये दी गई थी, उसका प्रयोग उस में न कर के दूसरे रूप में किया गया । लेकिन समिति ने इस से एक कदम आगे जाकर एक और रहस्योद्घाटन किया है । उसने रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ २८, पैरा ७ में यह लिखा है कि जब हम आडिट के लिये गये, तो आडिट के समय दान का रजिस्टर हम को नहीं दिखाया गया, जिस से यह पता लग सकता कि कितनी और अन्य राशियां प्राप्त की गई । ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि नवम्बर १९४४ के बाद एक अलग कैश-बुक बनाई गई, परन्तु पहली कैश-बुक लापता है, जिस में १९४५ तक का लेन-देन दर्ज था । १,२९,४७५ रुपये की राशि मेडिकल कालेज फंड में जमा नहीं की गई और न ही इकट्ठा करने वाली एजेन्सी के संतुलन-पत्र में इस का उल्लेख है । जब कोषाध्यक्ष से समिति ने इस सम्बन्ध में पूछा तो कोषाध्यक्ष ने उत्तर दिया कि अभी जांच चल रही है लेकिन समिति ने इसको बड़ी निर्भीकता के साथ प्रकट किया है । उसने लिखा है कि असल भुगतान के बाद विश्वविद्यालय के रिकार्डों में हेरफेर भी किये गये है । आप अनुमान लगाइये कि जिस विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्र से लाखों नहीं करोड़ों रुपया मिलता है वहां इस तरह की चीजें होती हैं । न केवल यह बल्कि समिति ने इससे भी ज्यादा बड़े भारी एक रहस्य का भण्डाफोड़ किया है । समिति ने लिखा है कि जांच समिति की नियुक्ति से पहले १३ लाख रुपया इस प्रकार का था विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में जिस का कोई हिसाब किताब नहीं था या जिस के हिसाब किताब का कुछ पता नहीं था ।

इन सभी चीजों की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए इस जांच समिति की नियुक्ति की गई थी । जैसा मैंने पहले आध घंटे की चर्चा शुरू करते हुए कहा था बहुत से आदमी इस प्रकार के थे कि जिनके नाम पर लिखे विश्वविद्यालय के रुपये बट्टे खाते में डाल दिये गये । समिति ने स्वयं इस प्रकार के उदाहरण दे कर मेरे इस कथन की पुष्टि की है । एक व्यक्ति जिसके नाम पर ७८,००० रुपया था, आप अनुमान लगाइये कि सौ दो सौ नहीं, ७८,००० रुपया था, विश्वविद्यालय ने यह कहकर उसे बट्टे खाते में डाल दिया कि वह व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान चला गया है, लिहाजा यह रुपया वसूल नहीं किया जा सकता है । सदन को यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि आज भी वह व्यक्ति कानपुर है और यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट से पेंशन हासिल कर रहा है जबकि मैं अपनी यह बात कह रहा हूं । यह उस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थिति है । जैसा जांच समिति ने कहा है मैं चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्री इस सम्बन्ध में कोई दृढ़ कदम उठायें । जांच समिति ने बड़ी निर्भीकता के साथ अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि उपकुलपति ने १३५ बार १९५५ से १९६० की अवधि में अपनी आपत्कालीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग किया है । समिति की राय है कि इनमें से कम से कम ५२ मामले ऐसे थे, जिनमें आपत्कालीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी । इससे साफ प्रतीत होता है कि उपकुलपति के कुछ इस प्रकार के प्रिय-पात्र थे या उनसे सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति थे जिन के लिए उन्होंने एग्जेक्टिव काउंसिल के निर्णयों की प्रतीक्षा नहीं की और ५२ बार अपनी आपत्कालीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग किया । आश्चर्य की बात है कि आज के हिन्दुस्तान में भी विश्वविद्यालयों में इस प्रकार के ८ व्यक्ति उपकुलपति हैं जो इतनी अधिक बार आवश्यक न होते हुए भी अपनी आपत्कालीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हैं । ऐसे व्यक्ति को तो अविलम्ब हटाया जाये ।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

इसके अतिरिक्त समिति ने यह भी लिखा है कि जब जब सरकार ने उनको इण्टरनल आडिट के लिए कुछ इस प्रकार का सुझाव दिया या आडिट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ और भी संकेत दिए तो विश्वविद्यालय बराबर उनकी उपेक्षा करता गया ? एक इण्टरनल आडिटर जब रखा भी गया तो किस व्यक्ति को रखा गया । रामपुर से एक व्यक्ति को मंगा कर इण्टरनल आडिटर रख लिया गया जहां पर कि उपकुलपति महोदय के महत्वपूर्ण कुछ वर्ष व्यतीत हुए हैं । उसको १९५६ से १९५८ तक विश्वविद्यालय के आडिट के काम पर लगाया गया ।

समिति ने, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भी लिखा है कि जब हमने भवन निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कारिन्दों से पूछा कि क्या आपके पास कोई हिसाब किताब है तो समिति ने कहा है कि कारिन्दों ने मना कर दिया कि हमारे पास कोई हिसाब किताब नहीं है । ये सब वित्तीय अनियमिततायें हैं, जिनकी ओर मैं चाहता हूं सदन ध्यान दे ।

समिति ने एक और बहुत बड़ी बात लिखी है । उसने लिखा है कि १९४७–४८ के बाद से विश्वविद्यालय में छात्रों की संख्या में ढाई गुना की वृद्धि हुई है परन्तु उसी अवधि में विश्वविद्यालय का आवर्तक व्यय चार गुना बढ़ गया है । यह पता नहीं चला कि इसमें इतनी अधिक वृद्धि कैसे हो गई है । केन्द्र विश्वविद्यालय को करोड़ों रुपया देता है जिसका कोई हिसाब किताब ही विधिवत् वहां नहीं है ।

समिति ने तिबिया कालेज के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ अपनी कलम चलाई है । तिबिया कालेज के जो प्रिंसिपल हैं, उन की यह घटना है । मेरे पास कुछ फोटो स्टेट कापियां हैं और उनकी चिट्ठियां हैं जो उन्होंने बच्चों के नम्बर बढ़वाने के लिए लिखी हैं । ये उनके अपने हाथ की लिखी हुई हैं । दवायें जिनके बारे में यह तथ्य है कि ६५ रुपये की भेजी गयीं हैं, पार्सल के ऊपर लिख दिया गया कि दो सौ रुपये की हैं और जब पैसा आया तो विश्वविद्यालय के दवाखाने में तो ६५ रुपये जमा करा दिए गए और बाकी जो पैसे थे वे प्रिंसिपल साहब की जेब में चले गए । यह सब होने के बावजूद भी आप अनुमान लगायें कि जब उनकी उम्र ६० वर्ष हो गई और उनके रिटायरमेंट की बारी आई तो उन्होंने कहा कि मेरी उम्र तो चांद के हिसाब से चलती है और हर ३६ साल के बाद एक साल कम हो जाता है, इसलिए मेरे दो साल बाकी हैं । अब स्थिति यह आकर बनी है कि जब उनकी उम्र साठ साल हो गई है तो उपकुलपति महोदय उनको एक्सटेंशन देने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं । यह उस विश्वविद्यालय की बात है । समिति ने आखिर में जाकर एक बात इस प्रकार की लिखी है कि मैं समझता हूं कि अगर केवल इन्हीं तीन लाइनों को लेकर यह हाउस कोई निर्णय लेना चाहे तो बहुत बड़ा निर्णय लिया जा सकता है ।

समिति ने पृष्ठ ३३ पर यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि विभाजन के बाद उत्पन्न नई परिस्थितियों में यूनिवर्सिटी के कर्मचारी और जिम्मेदार लोगों ने भी वैयक्तिक लाभ कमाने की कोशिशें कीं और उस कोशिश यूनिवर्सिटी में हिसाब किताब की ठीक व्यवस्था न रहने के कारण खूब कामयाब रही । खूब लूट वहां चली, उसके बारे में कमेटी भी यह कहती है कि वह खूब कामयाब रही और यह तभी सम्भव हुआ क्योंकि वहां हिसाब किताब की कोई व्यवस्था न थी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय में जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर का विश्वविद्यालय हो उसके द्वारा किसी भी छात्र के लिये बन्द नहीं होने चाहिये । लेकिन इस विश्वविद्यालय में इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं है । पुरानी बातों को तो आप छोड़िये । कमेटी ने जो कहा है मैं वही कहता हूं । उसने जिस समय विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों से पूछा कि हमें

रिकार्ड बताइये कि विश्वविद्यालय में भरती किस आधार पर की गई है और किस साल में कितने लड़के भरती किए गए हैं और कितनों ने आवेदनपत्र दिये थे, उनमें से कितने फर्स्ट कितने सैकिंड डिवीजन्ज के थे, तो अपनी कमजोरी छिपाने के लिये कोई रिकार्ड ही पेश नहीं किए गए । ऐसी स्थिति में समिति ने यह लिख दिया कि इस सम्बन्ध में वह जानकारी लेना चाहती थी लेकिन जब रिकार्ड ही नहीं मिल पाए तो कैसे जानकारी ली जा सकती थी ।

१९६१ का इंजीनियरिंग कालेज का रिकार्ड मैं शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूं । इस बार इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में जो भर्ती हुई है उसमें बाहर से डेढ़ सौ विद्यार्थियों ने आवेदन पत्र भेजे थे । इनमें सवा सौ हिन्दू विद्यार्थी थे और २५ मुसलमान । इन १२५ हिन्दू विद्यार्थियों में से ४० विद्यार्थी लिए गए यानी ३३ परसेंट । उनको दाखिल किया गया और २५ मुसलमान लड़कों में से १७ लिये गए । इन सब की डिवीजनों आदि का पता लगायें और यह देखें कि किस आधार पर यह भर्ती की गई है तो मेरे कथन की स्वयं पुष्टि हो जाएगी कि भारी अनियमिततायें बरती गई हैं । कुछ विद्यार्थी ऐसे थे जो कि पहले से यहां पर पढ़ते चले आ रहे हैं । इस तरह के ६२ विद्यार्थी थे । इन ६२ में से ४२ मुसलमान और २० हिन्दू विद्यार्थी लिए गए । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर रिजर्वेशन ही आप यहां पर रखना चाहते हैं तो क्यों नहीं कानून बना कर इसको रख लेते हैं और अगर आप नहीं रखना चाहते हैं तो विश्वविद्यालय के द्वार हर एक के लिए खुले होने चाहियें और जो स्थिति वहां अब है उसका अन्त होना चाहिये । योग्यतानुसार प्रवेश हो ।

किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय का शिक्षा सम्बन्धी स्तर यदि मापना हो तो उसका एक स्पष्ट माप-दण्ड शिक्षा परीक्षा प्रणाली होती है । पहले भी आध घंटे की चर्चा शुरू करते हुए मैंने कई उदाहरण दिए थे । उस समय मैं ने कहा था कि इनके बारे में और जानकारी अगर आप लेना चाहें तो मैं दे सकता हूं । समिति ने भी इस बारे में जानकारी लेनी चाही थी लेकिन वह उसको नहीं दी गई और ऐसी हालत में समिति अपना क्या विचार प्रकट कर सकती थी और अपनी क्या सम्मति दे सकती थी । इसको आप छोड़िये । मेरे पास कुछ उदाहरण हैं । एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं । उससे सारी स्थिति साफ हो जाएगी । तिबिया कालेज का प्रासपैक्टस मेरे पास है । मेरे पास मार्कशीट भी ओरिजनल हैं । इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि किसी भी छात्र को कम्पार्टमेंट तब दिया जाएगा जब वह २५ परसेंट नम्बर प्राप्त कर लेगा । लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ओरिजिनल मार्कशीट है, इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि पांच पांच नम्बर वालों को या पांच पांच परसेंट नम्बर वालों को कम्पार्टमेंट दिया गया है और किसी के ३३ परसेंट नम्बर भी हैं, तो उसको कम्पार्टमेंट नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The hon. Member is quoting from some documents and letters. Would he be pleased to place them on the Table of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, if it is desired.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जी हां, मैं सब पेश कर सकूंगा । आप इनसे खुद ही अनुमान लगा लेंगे कि वहां क्या हो रहा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात और है जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, उसको मैं गौर से सुन रहा हूं । हम आज इस रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं । इसमें अब अगर और नई बातें लाई जायेंगी तो मुश्किल हो जाएगी । उस सूरत में क्या एक और कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाएगी ? आपने जब सवाल उठाया था और जो बातें उसमें उठाई थीं उनकी जांच करने के बाद कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है, वह हमारे सामने है । उसके आधार पर आपको जो कुछ कहना हो कहें, आपको इसका हक है। मगर जब नई बातें आप लायेंगे, तो

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय]

मुश्किल हो जाएगी और वह ठीक भी नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं ये नई बातें नहीं पेश कर रहा हूं। इसी से सम्बन्धित बातें मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूं। मैं यह कहने का प्रयत्न कर रहा हूं कि कमेटी जिस उद्देश्य से स्थापित की गई थी, वह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ, उसका इस प्रकार का वातावरण ही नहीं रहने दिया गया जिसमें वह खुल कर काम कर पाती।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आपने कह दिया है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि राष्ट्रपति की कमेटी एप्वाइंट की जाए तब विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी मिल सकेगी। मैं यह जो जानकारी दे रहा हूं, यह इसी से सम्बन्धित दे रहा हूं।

श्री अन्सार हरवानी (फतेहपुर) : आप क्या कमेटी के सामने पेश हुए थे और ये तमाम केसिस क्या आपने कमेटी के सामने पेश किए थे ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जी हां, मैं खुद कमेटी के सामने पेश हुआ था और जो कुछ भी मैं उसके सामने पेश कर सकता था किया था लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि उनमें से बहुत सी बातों को कमेटी ने इसके अन्दर नहीं रखा और अब मैं आ रहा हूं उन ही बातों पर। मैं आपको स्पष्ट बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस प्रकार का व्यक्ति नहीं हूं कि हाउस में तो मैं लांछन लगाऊं लेकिन बाहर जाकर कुछ और ही कहूं। इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति और होंगे जो पूंछ दबा कर भाग जायें। जो लांछन हैं, वह हाउस में और बाहर भी समान रूप से लगाये जाने चाहियें। जो बात हाउस के के लिए सच है, वह बाहर भी सच है।

अब मैं नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इनका जांच-समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सातवें अध्याय में उल्लेख किया है। मैंने पीछे सदन में इस प्रकार की चर्चा उठायी थी कि किस प्रकार योग्य से योग्य व्यक्तियों के होते हुए भी, जिनकी उपाधियां आदि ज्यादा अच्छी थीं, दूसरे व्यक्तियों की नियुक्तियां की गयी और उन अधिक व्यक्तियों की उपेक्षा कर दी गयी। लेकिन बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि जांच समिति ने उन अनियमित नियुक्तियों के बड़े बड़े मामलों का जिक्र तक भी नहीं किया। मैं आपसे यह बात इस दृष्टि से कह रहा हूं कि आप इन तमाम चीजों को देखें। वहां हिस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट के हैड नूरुल हसन साहब की नियुक्ति किस प्रकार से की गयी। आप इसको इस प्रकार की नियुक्तियों का एक उदाहरण समझ लीजिए। डा० नूरुल हसन इससे पहले लखनऊ में लेक्चरार थे। जब उनके स्वशुर अलीगढ़ यूनिवरसिटी के वाइस चांसलर थे तो वे वहां रीडर नियुक्त किए गए। बाद में उनको ऐसे ढंग से प्रोफेसर बनाया गया कि इतिहास विभाग को बिना पूछे एक पद बना दिया गया, नियुक्ति चुनाव समिति के बिना ही की गयी और ऐकेडेमिक काउंसिल के बिना पूछे ही उनको इतिहास विभाग में कनफर्म कर दिया गया। यह सब कुछ विश्वविद्यालय एक्ट के विपरीत किया गया क्योंकि उपकुलपति महोदय और नवाब रामपुर के पुराने सम्बन्ध थे और इसलिए उनको उन्हें संरक्षण देना था। इसी तरह से प्रोफेसर सरूर की एप इंटमेंट हुई और इसी तरह डा० अलीम की एप इंटमेंट हुई।

मैंने पीछे दूसरी चर्चा में आपको इस प्रकार का उदाहरण दिया था कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के एक प्रोफेसर ऐसे थे जिनको पक्षाघात यानी लकवा लग गया था और जो न पूरी तरह से चल सकते थे और न पूरी तरह से बोल सकते थे। विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति ने मेरे वक्तव्य के विपरीत एक वक्तव्य समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित कराया, लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि जांच समिति ने उसकी जांच की और मेरे कथन को सत्य पाया।

मैं आपको संक्षेप में अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाने से पहले यह कहना

चाहता हूं कि जांच समिति की बैठकों में उपकुलपति क्यों बैठे। आखिर इसमें रहस्य क्या था ? रहस्य यह था कि वह चाहते थे कि उनकी उपस्थिति मे लोग स्वतन्त्र होकर समिति के सामने बात न कह सकें जो कि उनके विरुद्ध जाए या इसका यह भी एक कारण था कि वह समझते थे कि इस प्रकार मौजूद रहने से वे समिति के सदस्यों को अपने पक्ष में कर सकेंगे। और जो लोग इस विश्वविद्यालय से परिचित हैं वह जानते हैं वह इन दोनों कार्यों में वह सफल भी हुए। उनकी उपस्थिति से पूरी सूचना भी समिति को प्राप्त हो सकी और समिति ने कई मामलों में या तो नरमी से काम लिया या फिर उनको बिल्कुल ही टाल दिया। समिति से निकट सम्पर्क में होने से उनको इस बात का भी अवसर मिल गया कि जांच के समय वह विश्वविद्यालय के पूरे प्रशासन पर अधिकार रख सके। उनकी इच्छा के अनुसार सामग्री एकत्रित की गयी और छांटी गयी। यह कहने से मेरा यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि मैं समिति की नीयत पर हमला करूं लेकिन मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि समिति में एक ऐसा व्यक्ति बैठा हुआ था जिसने जांच समिति के सत्य तक पहुंचने के मार्ग में बाधा डाली। समिति के साथ उपकुलपति के बैठने का दुष्परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो गलत नियुक्तियां हुई थीं जैसे कि डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार की नियुक्ति जो कि उपकुलपति के भतीजे हैं, जिसके बारे में परिशिष्ट में बतलाया गया है, उनके बारे में, चूंकि उपकुलपति वहां पर थे, इसलिये जांच समिति ने यह तो लिख दिया कि उनकी जो नियुक्ति हुई वह ठीक नहीं हुई, लेकिन जांच समिति ने मजबूत भाषा में कोई सिफारिश नहीं की। इसका कारण यह था कि उपकुलपति बगल में बैठे थे लिहाजा वह ऐसा नहीं लिख सकते थे। ऐसा ही लगभग इतिहास विभाग के कुछ प्रोफेसरों के सम्बन्ध में है।

मैंने कमेटी को एक बात विशेष रूप से कही थी कि मैं चाहता हूं कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में अगर यह कमेटी स्वतन्त्र रूप में निर्णय लेना चाहती है तो दो चार बैठकें ऐसी जरूर होनी चाहिए जिनमें विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति मौजूद न हों। मैंने स्वयं उपस्थित होकर समिति को यह बात कही थी। लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति को यह डर था कि जब तक वह बैठे रहेंगे तभी तक वह बातें छिपी रहेंगी, उनके न रहने से वे तमाम बातें सामने आ जाएंगी। मैं आपको जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि उपकुलपति की उपस्थिति से क्या नुकसान हुआ। एक व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में जो ट्रांसमिटर था उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ जानकारी दी थी और उसके लिए उन्होंने एक बड़े आई० ई० एस० आफिसर की, जो कि इंजीनियरिंग कालिज के प्रिंसिपल थे, एक चिट्ठी भी पेश की थी। लेकिन चूंकि उपकुलपति मौजूद थे उन्होंने वापस जाकर उनसे जवाब तलब किया कि यूनीवरसिटी की इनफारमेशन आपने दूसरे व्यक्ति को क्यों दी। उन्होंने उस व्यक्ति को चिट्ठी लिखी। मेरे पास वह ओरिजिनल लैटर मौजूद है और अगर आप चाहें तो मैं उस को पेश कर सकता हूं। उपकुलपति के समिति में बैठने से यह नुकसान हुआ कि समिति के सामने तो वे गवाहियां लेते थे और वापस आकर जवाब तलब करते थे। आप बतलाइए ऐसी स्थिति में जांच समिति कैसे किसी निष्पक्ष निर्णय पर पहुंच सकती थी। मेरे पास डा० चाकों की चिट्ठी है जिनसे इस प्रकार जाकर पूछा गया।

एक बात और है जिसको दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि समिति ने यह तो कहा कि आपत्कालीन शक्तियों का वाइस चांसलर ने दुरुपयोग किया, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ यह सुझाव रख दिया कि प्रो वाइस चांसलर का पद खत्म कर दिया जाए। । मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि यह बात कैसे रख दी गयी। प्रो वाइस चांसलर की ही तो एक थोड़ी सी रोक थी इसको भी हटाने का सुझाव कैसे दिया गया। इसमें कहा गया है कि उसके

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

स्थान पर एक रेक्टर बना दिया जाए । रेक्टर तो वाइस चांसलर का हैडक्लर्क हो सकता है । रेक्टर प्रो वाइस चांसलर का काम कैसे कर सकता है । यूरोप के जितने बड़े बड़े विश्वविद्यालय हैं सब में प्रो वाइस चांसलर हैं, बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में है और कई दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में है । यह प्रो वाइसचांसलर खत्म करने की बात क्यों की गयी । इसका कारण यह है कि समिति को वाइस चांसलर द्वारा आपत्कालीन शक्तियों का दुरुपयोग का पता लगा । प्रो वाइस चांसलर वाइस चांसलर को बिल्कुल निरंकुश होकर कार्य नहीं करने देता था । इसलिये उन्होंने समिति पर इस प्रकार का प्रभाव डाला कि समिति यह सुझाव दे कि प्रो वाइस चांसलर का पद ही समाप्त कर दिया जाए । मैं तो समझता हूं कि आज इस सदन को दृढतापूर्वक ऐसा निर्णय लेना चाहिए कि जिन विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रो वाइस चांसलर नहीं हैं उनमें भी प्रो वाइसचांसलर रखे जाएं ।

जांच समिति ने जो रिशिष्ट दिया है उसमें रिश्तेदारियों की चर्चा भी की है । सदन को यह जानकर हैरानी होगी । इतने रिश्तेदारों की इस विश्वविद्यालय में नियुक्ति से लगता है कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति न होकर पारिवारिक सम्पत्ति बनती चली जा रही है । आप इसकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ कर देखें, इसमें लिखा है कि वाइसचांसलर के १६ रिश्तेदार विश्वविद्यालय में हैं, डाक्टर अलीम के २०, प्रोफेसर महमूद हुसैन के ६ और प्रोफेसर सरूर के ८ रिश्तेदार हैं । इस प्रकार से तो यह एक घर घर की यूनीवरसिटी होती चली जा रही है ।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाने से पहले उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप से यह चाहूंगा कि इस विषय में मैं ने बहुत कुछ जानने का प्रयत्न किया है, इसलिए मुझे अपनी बात कहने के लिए पांच सात मिनट का समय और दिया जाए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने २६ मिनट पहले ही ले लिए हैं । दो तीन मिनट में खत्म कीजिए ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैंने इस विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा था कि कुछ अनावश्यक सम्पत्ति की खरीद की गयी और इस अनावश्यक सम्पत्ति की खरीद के सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक बहुत बड़ी जमीन की भी चर्चा की थी, आज फिर मैं उस बात को दुहरा देना चाहता हूं । पता नहीं क्यों समिति ने इस चीज को टालने का प्रयास किया । जहां तक इस विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में अनावश्यक रूप से यह जमीन खरीदने का मामला है मेरे पास उसका नक्शा है । बहुत से सदस्य वहां पर जाकर नहीं देख सकते । आप देखिए कि एक तो जिस वक्त विश्वविद्यालय ने यह जमीन खरीदी उस समय उस मद में पैसा नहीं था, दूसरी मद में से पैसा लेकर इस पर लगाया गया । लेकिन अगर इस जमीन की इतनी जरूरत थी तो सन् १९५७ से सन् १९६१ तक यह जमीन क्यों खाली पड़ी हुई है और इसमें चरी और बाजरा क्यों बोया जा रहा है । दूसरे आप एक चीज और देखिए कि जो जमीन को बेचने वाले हैं वह एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल में भी बैठे हैं । यानी बेचने वाले भी वही हैं और खरीदने वाले भी वही हैं ।

तीसरी एक चीज और है । एक व्यक्ति को भी यह देखने को कहा गया कि इसका दाम ठीक है या नहीं । उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी कि इस जमीन का दाम ठीक दिया गया है । मैं कहता हूं कि इतनी बड़ी बात की जांच करने के लिए एक आदमी की नहीं बल्कि तीन आदमियों की कमेटी बनानी चाहिये थी । आप देखें कि इस जमीन के पीछे ही गवर्नमेंट प्रेस की जमीन है जो कि ३५ नये पैसे गज जाती है और इस जमीन का दाम ३ रुपया प्रति वर्ग गज दिया गया है । उसी के बगल वाली एक और जमीन १७ नये पैसे गज में बिकती है । उन जमीनों के दस्तावेज मेरे पास मौजूद हैं जिनको आप चाहें मैं आपके सामने पेश कर सकता हूं । आप

अन्दाजा लगाइए कि इतनी बड़ी जमीन के के सम्बन्ध में एक आदमी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर निर्णय कर लिया गया और कह दिया गया कि ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं की गयी ।

इसी तरह से मैंने एक मकान की चर्चा की थी जो सैयदेन साहब का मकान था । उसके सम्बन्ध में कमेटी ने लिखा है कि ठीक पैसा दिया गया । हो सकता है कि ठीक पैसा दिया गया हो । वाइसचांसलर साहब कहते हैं कि प्लिन्थ एरिया इतना था । गांव के मकानों के प्लिन्थ एरिया इससे भी ज्यादा होते हैं । लेकिन एक रहस्यपूर्ण बात और है । विश्वविद्यालय की कौंसिल ने अपना १७–१८ नवम्बर का जो रिजोल्यूशन पास किया उसमें कहा कि इस मकान की कीमत ३१,२२६ रुपए है और इसमें हैंड पम्प और इलेक्ट्रिक फैन भी शामिल है । लेकिन इसके बाद उस भूमि पर जो पेड़ खड़े हुए थे उनके लिए भी उनको ६५६ रुपए के करीब दिए गए । यह जमीन तो यूनिवरसिटी की थी तो फिर उसके पेड़ों के पैसे क्यों दिए गए ।

अन्त में मैं यह बात कह कर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करूंगा । मैं यह बात इसलिए विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि कमेटी ने इस पर सरसरी नजर डाली है । यह विश्वविद्यालय एक विशेष राजनीतिक पार्टी का अड्डा बनता चला जा रहा है । यहां के कितने ही विभाग इस तरह के हैं । हिस्ट्री विभाग, पालिटिक्स विभाग, जागरफी विभाग, इस्लामी शिक्षा । अगर आप अपनी सी० आई० डी० के द्वारा पता लगायें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि यह विश्वविद्यालय कम्युनिस्टों का अड्डा बन गया है । दूसरे स्थानों पर दूसरे तरह के कम्युनिस्ट होंगे, लेकिन अगर आपको कम्युनल कम्युनिस्ट देखने हों तो आप अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में जाकर देख सकते हैं । इनकी स्थिति क्या है । इनकी स्थिति यह है कि यहां पर केरल दिवस मनाते हैं । "रेप इन केरल" नाम की किताबें बांटी जाती हैं । दलाई लामा हिन्दुस्तान में आए तो यहां पर एक सैमिनार बुलाया गया । लेकिन एक सब से खतरनाक बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि चीन को भारत की उस भूमि पर जो उसने अपने अधिकार में ले रखी है अपना अधिकार साबित करने का प्रमाण मिल जाए, इसके लिए भारतवर्ष के पुराने दस्तावेजों को खोजने की कोशिश की जा रही है । ब्रिटिश पीरियड के तो कई ऐसे दस्तावेज नहीं मिल रहे है । इसलिए अब मुगलकाल के दस्तावेजों की खोज हो रही है । अगर आप अपनी सी० आई० डी० द्वारा जांच कराएं तो आप मेरे इस कथन की पुष्टि पाएंगे कि इन मुगलकाल के दस्तावेजों की खोज अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में ही हो रही हैं । जो इस पार्टी से विशेष रूप से सम्बन्धित हैं वह वहां आजकल हिस्ट्री के हैड आफ डिपार्टमेंट हैं, उनकी ही ओर से इस प्रकार का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । इसी विभाग के पहले अध्यक्ष ने एक किताब निकाली है जो मैं हाउस में दिखाना भी चाहता हूं, जो कि इसी प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति का परिचायक है । यह हजरत पहले हिस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट के हैड थे, मुहम्मद हबीब नाम था, उन्होंने "यह सुलतान महमूद आफ गजनी" किताब लिखी है । यह किताब तो उन्होंने महमूद गजनवी के ऊपर लिखी है लेकिन इसको भेंट किया गया है चेयरमैन माओत्से तुंग को, कमांडर इन चीफ चूतेह को और प्रीमियर चाऊ एन लाई को । एक को नहीं बल्कि तीन-तीन को इसलिए पेश की गयी है कि कम्युनिस्ट देशों में क्या पता आज कौन है कल कौन आ जाए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य बस करें । वे आधे घंटे से ज्यादा बोल चुके हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : बस मैं समाप्त किये देता हूं । आपकी इस अनुमति से मैं

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

इतना और कह कर समाप्त करूंगा कि इन सारी चीजों को संरक्षण इस समय विश्वविद्यालय के वर्तमान उपकुलपति की ओर से दिया जा रहा है। विश्वविद्यालय में जब डा० जाकिर हुसैन वाइस चांसलर थे तो उस वक्त वह जरूर उसको एक राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप देना चाहते थे और मिली जुली संस्कृति का विकास करना चाहते थे लेकिन उनके बाद अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की फिर से उसी पुराने ढंग पर चाल चलती जा रही है। इसलिए मैं अन्तिम बात यह कह कर समाप्त करता हूं कि जिस व्यक्ति ने इनक्वायरी कमेटी को सही काम नहीं करने दिया, जो व्यक्ति शिक्षा मंत्री के संकेतों के बाद भी जांच समिति में बराबर बैठा, जिस व्यक्ति ने कमेटी को गवाही देने वालों को तरह तरह से परेशान किया, जिस व्यक्ति ने विश्वविद्यालय के धन का दुरुपयोग करवाया, जिस व्यक्ति ने ५२ बार गलत आपत्कालीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग किया, जो व्यक्ति समिति को छात्रों के परीक्षाफल और प्रवेश रिकार्ड पेश न कर सका, जिसके समय में हिसाब के रिकार्डों में फेर बदल होती रही, जिस व्यक्ति ने गलत नियुक्तियों के रिकार्ड तोड़ रखे हैं, जिस व्यक्ति ने अपने रिश्तेदारों को भर कर यूनिवर्सिटी को निजी सम्पत्ति बनाना चाहा, जो व्यक्ति राष्ट्र विरोधी साम्यवादी गतिविधियों को संरक्षण दे रहा है, जिस व्यक्ति के कारण अनेक योग्य प्रोफेसर वहां से छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं और जिस व्यक्ति के कारण युनिवर्सिटी के ढांचे से उसकी आत्मा निकलना चाहती है ऐसे व्यक्ति को तुरन्त विश्वविद्यालय से अलग किया जाय और फिर से राष्ट्रपति की ओर से विजिटर कमेटी नियुक्त करा कर जांच की जाय तभी आप अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की रक्षा कर सकेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee, laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1961."

Now, the hon. Member has taken 33 minutes. At the most, if we do extend the time, we could go up to 3 o'clock.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We will have to extend the time since he has taken so much time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the House prepared to sit beyond five?

Several Hon. Members: Oh, yes.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): The time should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to conclude this. If the House is prepared to sit longer I have no objection. Then we sit up to six o'clock. And we will take up the non-official business at 3-30.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): The issue should be discussed without party considerations and prejudices.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment to the motion.

Is it being moved?

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"and feels that the enquiry was vitiated by the presence of the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University in the sitting of the Committee against the assurance to the contrary given by the Minister of Education on the floor of the House and by the atmosphere of terror created by certain interested parties as a result of which many intending witnesses did not appear before the Enquiry Committee."(1).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment and the original motion are now before the House.

I have ten names with me and there must be about ten more who desire to participate. So the time-limit for each speaker may be ten minutes.

श्री मु० हि० रहमान (अगरोहा) : मोहतरम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज हाउस में कुछ दिनों के बाद फिर मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की चर्चा हो रही है। हमारे मोहतरम श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने ३३ मिनट में इतनी बुराइयां बयान कर दी हैं कि अगर उसी के मुताबिक जवाब देने की कोशिश करूं तो बहुत वक्त चाहिए। लेकिन जाहिर है कि हाउस का वक्त बहुत ही बंधा हुआ है और उसमें कुछ उसूली बातें ही कही जा सकेंगी।

मुझे खूब याद है कि उस जमाने में शास्त्री जी ने युनिवर्सिटी के खिलाफ १९ इलजामात लगाये थे और मुझे खुशी है कि अगर्चे उन्होंने कहीं कहीं से जुमले जोड़ कर उससे कुछ मतलब निकाले हैं लेकिन इनक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अन्दर बुनियादी तौर पर उन सब की तरदीद की गई है और उन सब को गलत कहा गया है।

पहले भी और अब भी बड़े जोर से चर्चा की गई है कि युनिवर्सिटी काबिले ऐतमाद नहीं है। वहां पर कम्युनिस्टों का जोर है और वहां पर कम्युनलिस्ट्स का जोर है। अब यह अजीब बात है क्योंकि जिस जगह पर कम्युनिस्ट्स का जोर हो वहां कम्युनलिस्ट्स का भी जोर हो यह समझ से परे की चीज है। दोनों चीजें मुतजाद हैं और एक जगह पर यह दोनों चीजें जमा नहीं हो सकतीं। कभी ऐसी बात नहीं हो सकती। एक तरफ तो उनको कम्युनिस्ट होने का इलजाम लगाया जाय और दूसरी तरफ उन पर कम्युनलिस्ट्स होने का इल्जाम लगाया जाय, यह खुद साबित करता है कि शायद इसके पीछे कुछ और मामला है जिसको कि वह शुरू में फरमा चुके हैं और दरहकीकत उसको बदनाम करने की एक खास साजिश है। मैं समझता हूं कि आज कोई भी यह दावा नहीं कर सकता कि युनिवर्सिटी में कम्युनिस्ट्स या कम्युनलिस्ट्स का कोई अड्डा है। जहां तक ख्यालात की बात है तो तमाम युनिवर्सिटियों में मुख्तलिफ खयालात के प्रोफेसर्स और टीचर्स होते हैं और अगर अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी में हैं तो यह अजीबोगरीब बात तो नहीं है लेकिन वहां पर कोई अड्डा नहीं है।

अभी चीन की बात एक भयानक तरीके से चूंकि वक्त के करीब की बात थी, कही गई और इस बात को कहा गया कि जब ब्रिटिश पीरियड का कोई ऐसा मैप नहीं मिला कि चीन उसे सरहद के बारे में अपनाने की कोशिश करे तो मुगल पीरियड की तलाश की गयी हालांकि उनको भी मालूम होगा कि मुगल पीरियड से ही इस वक्त हमारी पोजीशन बहुत मजबूत हो गयी है। औरंगजेब के जमाने में भी जो सरहदें चीन के और हमारे दरमियान थीं वह वही सरहदें हैं जिन को हम आज मान रहे हैं और जिसका कि इंकार चीन कर रहा है। प्रोफेसर साहब के खिलाफ यह कहना कि वह मुगल पीरियड के सबूत लेकर चीन की मदद कर रहे हैं कि जिससे आज हिन्दुस्तान को नुक्सान पहुंचे इससे ज्यादा बदगुमानी और इससे ज्यादा गलत और झूठ बात और कोई दूसरी नहीं हो सकती।

इस बात का लिहाज आप खुद कर सकते है कि दो बुनियादी ऐतराजात जो किये गये उन दोनों बुनियादों की हैसियत क्या है और इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि जिन चन्द मामलात में जो इलजामात लगाये गये हैं उनकी भी हकीकत क्या है। आज यह कहा गया कि वह इनक्वायरी कमेटी इसलिये काबिले ऐतबार नहीं है कि वाइस

[श्री मु० हि० रहमान]

चांसलर बराबर उसमें बैठते रहे। मैं कहता हूं कि वाइस चांसलर का बैठना कोई कमीशन का जुज नहीं था और उसके लिए कोई जरूरी नहीं था।

वह उसका मेम्बर नहीं था। लेकिन मेम्बरान ने जो ऊंचे दर्जे की हैसियत रखते हैं उन्होंने आज यहां उन पर बेभरोसगी का इल्जाम लगाया और यह भी कहा कि वह काबिले एतबार नहीं हैं। अब इस तरह की दुनिया में कौन काबिले एतबार है? एक इनक्वायरी कमेटी बैठी वह इसलिये नाकाबिले एतबार और दूसरी इनक्वायरी कमेटी बैठी वह और वजह से नाकाबिले एतबार, इस तरीके से युनिवर्सिटी को बदनाम करने के लिए सिलसिला जारी रक्खा जाये, यह आपकी मंशा और आपकी खुशी मालूम होती है। हमारे मोहतरीम लीडर ने बिल्कुल आजादी के साथ अपना यह फैसला दिया और उस फैसले में उन्होंने कतन इजाजत नहीं दी कि उसमें वाइस चांसलर बैठें।

जहां तक बयानात का ताल्लुक है एक तरफ यह कहा जाता है कि बयानात देने वालों को दबाने की कोशिश की और इस तरीके से आम ऐलानात नहीं हुए। लेकिन बयानात बाहर से भी दिये गये और अन्दर भी बयानात दिये गये। आपने भी बाहर से बयान दिया और मैंने भी दिया और दूसरे लोगों ने भी बयान दिया। बाहर से भी बयान दिये गये और अन्दर से भी बयान दिये गये। आप उठा कर पूरी मिसल को देखिये, पूरी रिपोर्ट और तफसीलात को देखिये और तब आपको अन्दाजा होगा कि बनारस युनिवर्सिटी की इनक्वायरी कमेटी में या शायद किसी भी दूसरी युनिवर्सिटी की इनक्वायरी कमेटी में किसी उस्ताद, प्रोफेसर, तालिबिल्म और जो दीगर मुलाजिम हैं उनको इतनी आजादी बयान देने में न मिली होगी जितनी आजादी इसकी इनक्वायरी कमेटी के मौके पर उनको अपने स्टेटमेंट्स और शहादतें देते वक्त मिली थी। बिल्कुल आजादी के साथ उसके सामने बयानात और शहादतें दी गयीं, लेकिन यहां कहा गया कि उन को दबाने की कोशिश की जाती है। इस तरीके की बातों से दरहकीकत एक गलत-फहमी पैदा करना है। कमेटी ने साफ लफ्जों में कहा है कि कोई गबन और कोई तगल्लुब नहीं है। अलबत्ता उस ने चन्द टेक्नीकल बातों में कुछ रकमों का जिक्र किया है जिन को कि अपने खास अन्दाज से मेरे दोस्त शास्त्री जी ने करप्शन के तौर पर बयान करने की कोशिश की है हालांकि कमीशन ने कतई तौर पर साफ कहा है कि कोई गबन नहीं है कोई तगल्लुब नहीं है। अलबत्ता यह जरूर कहा है कि हिसाब रखने के ढंग में उस किस्म की जाफ्तगियां पूरी तरह नहीं बरती जातीं जिन को कि बरता जाना चाहिये था। ठीक है अगर हिसाब रखने के ढंग में कोई खामी पायी गयी है तो उस को दुरुस्त होना चाहिये। आज गवर्नमेंट के हिसाबात में आडीटर साहब बहुत सी टेक्नीकल गलतियां निकालते हैं। ५०, ५० और १००, १०० टेक्नीकल गलतियां खुद गवर्नमेंट के हिसाब में बतलाई जाती हैं, लेकिन उस के माने यह थोड़े ही हो जाते हैं कि सरकार गबन कर रही है या करप्शन कर रही है। अब अगर वहां पर टेक्नीकल गलतियां बतलाई गई तो कौन सा जुर्म हो गया? टेक्नीकल गलती को दुरुस्त किया जाना चाहिये और उन को दुरुस्त करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

उन्हीं पुरानी बातों को आज फिर दुहराया जा रहा है जैसे गुलाम मैय्येदीन के मकान का किस्सा या जमीन का किस्सा। वही चीजें जो

पहले कही गयी थीं आज फिर उन का जिक्र किया जा रहा है। उन का साफ बेहतर से बेहतर निखरा हुआ जवाब पिछले मौका पर बाकायदा रिकार्ड के साथ बताया गया था। कुछ जमीनें ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिआयत के साथ खरीद की गयी थीं बजाय इस के कि उन को मंहगे भाव पर खरीदा गया होता और उन के वास्ते ज्यादा कीमतें दी गई होतीं जब कि ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ। बागों का हवाला दिया गया, दरख्तों का हवाला दिया गया। अगर इस तरीके से हवाले दिये जाने हैं, तो इस हाउस में चार पांच दिन का मौका दीजिये, ताकि कम से कम चार पांच सौ सफहे की रिपोर्ट आप के सामने रखी जाये और जो बातें आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कही हैं, उन की ताईद की जाये। एक बात को एक तरीके से कमेटी कहती है और उस का मतलब यह निकलता है कि कोई गबन, कोई तगल्लुब, कोई इस किस्म की ज्यादतियां नहीं हैं। लेकिन हां, कुछ टैक्नीकल गलतियां हैं और उन को आनरेबल मेम्बर किस तरह से बयान करते हैं? उन को इस तरह भयानक रूप में बयान करते हैं कि मालूम हो कि एक बहुत बड़ा गबन हो गया, लाखों रुपये का गबन हो गया, लूट हो रही है। ख्याल फरमाइये कि बात कहां से कहां पहुंची।

13hrs.

जहां तक एप्व इंटमेंट्स का ताल्लुक है, ग्यारह एप्वाइंटमेंट्स के बारे में एतराज किया गया, अगर्चे एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल ने उस की सराहत के साथ, दलील के साथ तरदीद करदी है कि ग्यारह एप्वाइंटमेंट्स भी काबिले-ऐतराज नहीं हैं। मगर मैं मान लेता हूं कि ग्यारह एप्वाइंटमेंट्स इस किस्म के हुए, जिन्हें काबिले ऐतराज कहा जा सकता है। अगर १२५० एप्वाइंटमेंट्स में से ग्यारह काबिले ऐतराज हुए, तो एक यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं, पचास यूनिवर्सिटीज में इस किस्म की बातें निकल सकती हैं और निकाली जा सकती हैं। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि एक छोटी सी बात को एक भयानक नक्शे के साथ पेश कर के यह बताया जाये कि यूनिवर्सिटी का करेक्टर खराब हो गया है, यूनिवर्सिटी में बहुत गड़बड़ हो रही है और लाखों रुपये का गबन हो रहा है, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। इन तरीकों से यूनिवर्सिटी को बदनाम नहीं किया जा सकता है—इस तरह से नाम ले कर और खास तौर पर हवाले दे कर यूनिवर्सिटी को बदनाम नहीं किया जा सकता है।

आनरेबल मेम्बर ने इंजीनियरिंग के तुलेबा के बारे में जिक्र किया। जो डीटेल्ज उन्होंने दी है, वे पूरे तरीके से दुरुस्त हों, या न हों, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—मुझे माफ किया जाये, इस में कोई कम्युनल सवाल नहीं है—कि मुल्क में दो यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, एक हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम से है और दूसरी मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम से है—यों तो यूनिवर्सिटीज बहुत हैं—तो मुझे बताया जाये कि १९४७ से इस वक्त तक बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में कितने उस्ताद मुसलमान रखे गये हैं और कितने उस्ताद वहां हैं और मुझे यह भी बताया जाये कि वहां पर मुसलमान तुलेबा कितने हैं और कुल तादाद कितनी है। (*Interruptions*) इस में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम का कोई सवाल नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में इस वक्त एक तिहाई के करीब, जो कि अब आधे के करीब आ रहे हैं, उस्ताद और तालिब-इल्म गैर-मुस्लिम मौजूद हैं। ऐसी सूरत में जब कि उस यूनिवर्सिटी में, जो कि मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी कहलाती है, एक तिहाई से जायदा गैर-मुस्लिम तालिबे-इल्म मौजूद हों, हर शोबे में मौजूद हों, टीचर्ज, प्रोफसर्ज, उस्ताद बड़ी तादाद में मौजूद हों, तो दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी से जरा उस का मुकाबला कर के बतलायें कि आज कौन सी ऐसी मोनोपाली बना दी गई है मुसलमान तालिब-इल्मों के लिये, अगर चार पांच तालिब-इल्म वहां जायद आ जायें। सारे हिन्दुस्तान की एक युनिवर्सिटी में, एक मुसलमान यूनिवर्सिटी में अगर मान लिया जाये कि इत्तिफाक से चार तालिब-इल्म

[श्री मु० हि० रहमान]

ज्यादा आ जायें, तो क्या उस के मानी ये हैं कि उस में बेईमानी की गई, उस के मानी ये हैं कि मुसलमानों के लिये मोनोपली बना दी गई है, उस के मानी ये हैं कि मुसलमानों के लिये रिजर्वेशन हो गया है ? बयान का यह तरीका दुरुस्त नहीं है और न ही इस तरीके से हाउस में गलत बयानी होनी चाहिये ।

एप्वाइंटमेंट्स के सिलसिले में अभी यह जिक्र किया गया कि एक साहब थे, जिन को लकवा लग गया था, फालेज हो गया था और उन को एप्वाइंट कर लिया गया । आनरेबल मेम्बर को सराहत के साथ बता दिया गया है कि उन्होंने वह एप्वाइंटमेंट नहीं किया था बल्कि यू० जी० सी० ने उस की इजाजत दी थी । क्या यू० जी० सी० इस कद्र नाकाबिल और बेएतबार है ? मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये न यू० जी० सी० काबिल-एतबार रहा, न कोई और इदारा रहा, न गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया रही, न एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर रहे, कोई भी न रहा तो मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बेचारी क्या हुई कि उस की बदौलत सारे के सारे बेएतबार हो गये , पूरे मुल्क के जिम्मेदार आदमी बेएतबार हो गये । यह अजीब तरीका है । यू० जी० सी० ने उस आदमी की एप्वाइंटमेंट कराई और उस ने इजाजत दी। यह बात मौजूद है आनरेबल मेम्बर के सामने । जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, इस किस्म की बातों से यह मामला हल नहीं हो सकता है ।

बेशक मैं मानता हूं कि इस में इस्लाह की जरुरत है । कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं, जिन की इस्लाह होनी चाहिये । कौन सा इदारा है, जिस में कमजोरियां और खामियां नहीं हैं ? उन की इस्लाह होनी चाहिये । लेकिन इस तरीके से भयानक इल्जाम लगाना कि वहां पर इस तरीके से रिश्तेदारों के साथ नाजायज लेन-देन किया जा रहा है, वहां पर तुलेबा के नम्बरों के मामलों में गड़बड़ की जा रही है, ठीक नहीं है । तिब्बिया कालिज का भी जिक्र किया गया । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये सब चीजें हमारे पास भी हैं, सिर्फ आनरेबल मेम्बर के पास ही नहीं हैं । उन्होंने सारी की सारी तस्वीरें और नक्शे सब को बांटे हैं । लेकिन उस की एक रूदाद है और कहानी है । जिन लोगों ने आनरेबल मेम्बर को पढ़ाया है, बताया है, समझाया है, उन्होंने गलत इल्जामात लगाने के लिये बात नहीं बताई है । जहां तक दवाओं का ताल्लुक है, उन की सूरत अलग है । उन की कीमत का मामला जुदा है । उस में जेब में रुपया डालने का मामला कतई नहीं है । यह बिल्कुल दुरुस्त नहीं है । मैं पूरी तहरीर के बाद यह बात कर रहा हूं । मैं एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल का मेम्बर हूं । मुझे उस की तफसीलात मालूम हैं । अगर मुझे वक्त दिया जाये तो, मैं सारी तफसीलात दे सकता हूं। दस मिनट में मैं आप को क्या बता सकता हूं ।

उसूली तौर पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में जो बातें कही गई हैं, उन में से एक बात भी सही नहीं मानी गई । बुनियादी बातों के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि वे गलत हैं, और न वहां पर गवर्नर है, न नेशनल करेक्टर का फर्क है,न तुलेबा के बारे में कोई रिजर्वेशन है और न दूसरी चीजों के बारे में कोई गड़बड़ है । इस से अन्दाजा हो सकता है कि आनरेबल मेम्बर की दूसरी बातें कितनी सही हैं, कितनी गलत-बयानी की गई है और कितना यूनिवर्सिटी को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की गई है ।

जहां तक प्रो-वाइस-चांसलर का सवाल है, मैं भी आनरेबल मेम्बर के साथ हूं । वाइस-चांसलर यूनिवर्सिटी में है और प्रो-वाइस-चांसलर उसकी मदद करता है । रेक्टर की शक्ल नहीं होनी चाहिये । एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल ने मुत्तिफिका तौर पर यह तय किया है । बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में भी प्रो-वाइस-चांसलर है, हमारे यहां भी रहे ।

आज जुम्मे का दिन है। इसलिये मैं ने पहले तकरीर करने की इजाजत आप से चाही है। मुमकिन है कि दूसरे साहबान भी बयान करें। अगर दोनों में से किसी तरफ से भी किसी को रियाकारी का इल्जाम दिया जाये, कम्युनलिस्ट या कम्युनिस्ट अड्डा बताया जाये, तो वह महज पार्टीबाजी है, दलबन्दी है और बाज प्रोफेसरों और उस्तादों की कनवर्सिंग और साजिशों का नतीजा है, जो अपना मफाद देखते हुए यूनिवर्सिटी के मफाद को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। बहरहाल दोनों बातें गलत हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी का बेहतरीन नेशनल करेक्टर है और वह आगे बढ़ रही है। हम जैसे आदमी उस में जद्दो-जहद करते हैं और उस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सैकुलर लाइन पर ला रहे हैं। यह यकीन दिलाते हैं कि हम उस को किसी भी तरीके से न कम्यूनलिज्म का और न कम्युनिज्म का अड्डा बनने देंगे और उस का करेक्टर बेहतरीन नेशनल करेक्टर रहेगा।

[محترم ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب -

آج ہاؤس میں کچھ دنوں کے بعد یہ مسلم یونیورسٹی کی چرچا ہو رہی ہے - ہمارے محترم شری پرکاش ویر شاستری نے ۳۳ منٹ میں اتنی برائیاں بیان کر دی ہیں کہ اگر اس کے مطابق جواب دینے کی کوشش کروں تو بہت وقت چاہیئے - لیکن ظاہر ہے کہ ہاؤس کا وقت بہت ہی بندھا ہوا ہے اور اس میں کچھ

اصولی باتیں ہی کہی جا سکیں گی -

مجھے خوب یاد ہے کہ اس زمانے میں شاستری جی نے یونیورسٹی کے خلاف ۱۹ الزامات لگائے تھے اور مجھے خوشی ہے کہ اگرچہ ان ہوں نے کہیں کہیں سے جملہ جوڑ کر اس سے کچھ مطلب نکالے ہیں لیکن انکوائری کمیشن کی رپورٹ کے اندر بنیادی طور پر ان سب کی تردید کی گئی ہے اور ان سب کو غلط کہا گیا ہے -

پہلے بھی اور اب بھی بڑے زور سے چرچہ کی گئی ہے کہ یونیورسٹی قابل اعتماد نہیں ہے - وہاں پر کمیونسٹس کا زور ہے اور وہاں پر کمیونلسٹس کا زور ہے - اب یہ عجیب بات ہے کیونکہ جس جگہ پر کمیونسٹس کا زور ہو وہاں کمیونلسٹس کا بھی زور ہو یہ سمجھ سے پرے کی چیز ہے - دونوں چیزیں متضاد ہیں اور ایک جگہ پر یہ دونوں چیزیں جمع نہیں ہو سکتیں - کبھی ایسی بات نہیں ہو سکتی - ایک طرف تو ان کو کمیونسٹ ہونے کا الزام لگا یا جائے اور دوسری طرف ان پر کمیونلسٹس ہونے کا الزام لگایا جائے یہ خود ثابت کرتا ہے کہ شاید اس کے پیچھے کوئی اور معاملہ ہے جس کو کہ وہ شروع میں فرما چکے ہیں اور در حقیقت اس کو بدنام کرنے کی ایک خاص سازش ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ

اس سے زیادہ غلط اور جھوٹ بات اور کوئی دوسری نہیں ہو سکتی -

اس بات کا لحاظ آپ خود کر سکتے ہیں کہ دو بنیادی اعتراضات جو کئے گئے ان دونوں بنیادوں کی حیثیت کیا ہے اور اس سے آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ جن چند معاملات میں الزامات لگائے گئے ہیں ان کی بھی حقیقت کیا ہے - آج یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ وہ انکوائری کمیٹی اس لئے قابل اعتبار نہیں ہے کہ وائس چانسلر برابر اس میں بیٹھتے رہے - میں کہتا ہوں کہ وائس چانسلر کا بیٹھنا کوئی کمیشن کا جز نہیں تھا اور اس کے لئے کوئی ضروری نہیں تھا - وہ اس کا ممبر نہیں تھا - لیکن ممبران نے جو اونچے درجے کی حیثیت رکھتے ہیں انہوں نے آج یہاں ان پر بے بھروسگی کا الزام لگایا اور یہ بھی کہا کہ وہ قابل اعتبار نہیں ہیں - اب اس طرح تو دنیا میں کون قابل اعتبار ہے - لیکن انکوائری کمیٹی بیٹھی وہ اس لئے نا قابل اعتبار اور دوسری کمیٹی بیٹھی وہ اور وجہ سے نا قابل اعتبار اس طریقے سے یونیورسٹی کو بدنام کرنے کے لئے سلسلہ جاری رکھا جائے یہ آپ کی منشاء اور آپ کی خوشی معلوم ہوتی ہے - ہمارے محترم لیڈر نے آزادی کے ساتھ اپنا یہ فیصلہ دیا اور

[شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان]

آج کوئی بھی یہ دعویٰ نہیں کر سکتا کہ یونیورسٹی میں کمیونسٹس یا کمیونلسٹس کا کوئی اڈہ ہے - جہاں تک خیالات کی بات ہے تو تمام یونیورسٹیوں میں مختلف خیالات کے پروفیسرس اور ٹیچرس ہوتے ہیں اور اگر علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی میں ہیں تو یہ کوئی عجیب و غریب بات تو نہیں ہے لیکن وہاں پر کوئی اڈہ نہیں ہے -

اپنی چین کی بات ایک بھیانک طریقے سے چونکہ وقت کے قریب کی بات تھی کہی گئی اور اس بات کو کہا گیا کہ جب برٹش پیریڈ کا کوئی ایسا میپ نہیں ملا کہ چین اسے سرحد کے بارے میں اپنانے کی کوشش کرے تو مغل پیریڈ کی تلاش کی گئی حالانکہ ان کو بھی معلوم ہوگا کہ مغل پیریڈ سے ہی اس وقت ہماری پوزیشن بہت مضبوط ہو گئی ہے- اورنگ زیب کے زمانے میں بھی جو سرحدیں چین کے اور ہمارے درمیان تھیں وہ وہی سرحدیں ہیں جن کو کہ ہم آج مان رہے ہیں اور جس کا کہ انکار چین کر رہا ہے - اس بنا پر پروفیسر صاحب کے خلاف یہ کہنا کہ وہ مغل پیریڈ کے ثبوت لے کر چین کی مدد کر رہے ہیں کہ جس سے آج ہندوستان کو نقصان پہنچے اس سے زیادہ بد گمانی اور

میں کہا ہے کہ کوئی غبن نہیں ہے کوئی تغلب نہیں ہے - البتہ اس نے چند ٹیکنیکل باتوں میں کچھ رقموں کا ذکر کیا ہے جن کو کہ اپنے خاص انداز سے میرے دوست شاستری جی نے کرپشن کے طور پر بیان کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے - حالانکہ کمیشن نے قطعی طور پر صاف کہا ہے کہ کوئی غبن نہیں ہے کوئی تغلب نہیں ہے - البتہ یہ ضرور کہا ہے کہ حساب رکھنے کے ڈھنگ میں اس قسم کی ضابطگیاں پوری طرح نہیں برتی جانوں جن کو کہ برتا جانا چاہیئے تھا - ٹھیک ہے اگر حساب رکھنے کے ڈھنگ میں کوئی خامی پائی گئی ہے تو اس کو درست ہونا چاہیئے- آج گورنمنٹ کے حسابات میں آڈیٹر صاحب بہت سی ٹیکنکل غلطیاں نکالتے ہیں - ۵۰ - ۵۰ اور ۱۰۰ - ۱۰۰ ٹیکنکل غلطیاں خود گورنمنٹ کے حسابات میں بتلائی جاتی ہیں لیکن اس کے معنی یہ تھوڑے ہی ہو جاتے ہیں کہ سرکار غبن کر رہی ہے یا کرپشن کر رہی ہے - اب اگر وہاں پر ٹیکنکل غلطیاں بتلائی گئیں تو کون سا جرم ہو گیا - ٹیکنکل غلطیوں کو درست کیا جانا چاہیئے اور ان کو درست کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے - انہوں پرانی باتوں کو آج پھر دوہرایا جا رہا ہے جیسے غلام السیدین کے مکان کا قصہ یا زمین کا قصہ - وہی چیزیں جو پہلے کہی گئی تھیں آج پھر ان کا ذکر کیا جا رہا ہے - ان کا صاف بھتر سے بھتر

اس فیصلہ میں انہوں نے قطعاً اجازت نہیں دی کہ اس میں وائس چانسلر بیٹھیں -

جہاں تک بیانات کا تعلق ہے ایک طرف یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ بیانات دینے والوں کو دبانے کی کوشش کی اور اس طریقے سے عام اعلانات نہیں ہوئے - لیکن بیانات باہر سے بھی دئے گئے اور اندر بھی بیانات دئے گئے - آپ نے بھی باہر سے بیان دیا اور میں نے بھی دیا اور دوسرے لوگوں نے بھی بیان دیا - باہر سے بھی بیان دئے گئے اور اندر سے بھی بیان دئے گئے - آپ اٹھا کر پوری مسل کو دیکھئے پوری رپورٹ اور تفصیلات کو دیکھئے اور تب آپ کو اندازہ ہو گا کہ بنارس یونیورسٹی کی انکوائری کمیٹی میں یا شاید کسی بھی دوسری یونیورسٹی کی انکوائری کمیٹی میں کسی استاد پروفیسر - طالب علم اور جو دیگر ملازم ہیں ان کو اتنی آزادی بیان دینے میں نہ ملی ہوگی - جتنی آزادی کہ اس کی انکوائری کمیٹی کے موقعہ پر ان کو اپنے اسٹیٹمنٹس اور شہادتیں دیتے وقت ملی تھی - بالکل آزادی کے ساتھ اس کے سامنے بیانات اور شہادتیں دی گئیں - لیکن یہاں کہا گیا کہ ان کو دبانے کی کوشش کی جاتی ہے - اس طریقے کی باتوں سے درحقیقت ایک غلط فہمی پیدا کرنا ہے - کمیٹی نے صاف لفظوں

[شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان]

کونسل نے اس کی صراحت کے ساتھ - دلیل کے ساتھ تردید کر دی ہے کہ یہ گیارہ ایپوائنٹمینٹس بھی قابل اعتراض نہیں ہیں - مگر میں مان لیتا ہوں کہ گیارہ ایپوائنٹمینٹس اس قسم کے ہوئے جنھیں قابل اعتراض کہا جا سکتا ہے - اگر ۱۲۵۰ ایپوائنٹمینٹس میں سے گیارہ قابل اعتراض ہوئے - تو ایک یونیورسٹی نہیں پچاس یونیورسٹیز میں اس قسم کی باتیں نکل سکتی ہیں اور نکالی جا سکتی ہیں - میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک چھوٹی سی بات کو ایک بھیانک نقشے کے ساتھ پیش کرکے یہ بتایا جائے کہ یونیورسیٹی کا کیریکٹر خراب ہو گیا ہے - یونیورسیٹی میں بہت گڑبڑ ہو رہی ہے اور لاکھوں روپئے کا غبن ہو رہا ہے - یہ مناسب نہیں ہے - ان طریقوں سے یونیورسیٹی کو بدنام نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے - اس طرح سے نام لے کر اور خاص طور پر حوالے دے کر یونیورسیٹی کو بدنام نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے -

آنریبل ممبر نے انجینیرنگ کے طلبا کے بارے میں ذکر کیا - جو ڈیٹیلز انہوں نے دی ہیں وہ پورے طریقے سے درست ہوں یا نہ ہوں - لیکن میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں — مجھے معاف کیا جائے — اس میں کوئی کمیونل سوال نہیں ہے — کہ ملک میں دو یونیورسیٹیز ہیں — ایک ہندو نکھرا ہوا جواب پچھلے موقع پر باقاعدہ ریکارڈ کے ساتھ بتا دیا گیا تھا - کچھ زمینیں زیادہ سے زیادہ رعایت کے ساتھ خرید کی گئی تھیں بجائے اس کے کہ ان کو مہنگے بھاؤ پر خریدا گیا ہوتا اور ان کے واسطے زیادہ سے زیادہ قیمتیں دی گئی ہوتیں جبکہ ایسا بالکل نہیں ہوا باغوں کا حوالہ دیا گیا اور درختوں کا حوالہ دیا گیا - اگر اس طریقے سے حوالے دئے جاتے ہیں تو اس ہاؤس میں چار پانچ دن کا موقع دیجئے تاکہ کم از کم چار پانچ سو صفحے کی رپورٹ آپ کے سامنے رکھی جائے اور جو باتیں آنریبل ممبر نے کہی ہیں - ان کی تردید کی جائے - ایک بات کو ایک طریقے سے کہتی کہتی ہے اور اس کا مطلب یہ نکلتا ہے کہ کوئی غبن - کوئی تغلب - کوئی اس قسم کی زیادتیاں نہیں ہیں - لیکن - ہاں - کچھ ٹیکنیکل غلطیاں ہیں اور ان کو آنریبل ممبر کس طرح سے بیان کرتے ہیں - ان کو وہ اس طرح بھیانک روپ میں بیان کرتے ہیں کہ معلوم ہو کہ ایک بہت بڑا غبن ہو گیا - لاکھوں روپئے کا غبن ہو گیا - لوٹ ہو رہی ہے - خیال فرمائیے کہ بات کہاں سے کہاں پہنچی -

13 hrs.

جہاں تک ایپوائنٹمینٹس کا تعلق ہے - گیارہ ایپوائنٹمینٹس کے بارے میں اعتراض کیا گیا - اگر یہ ایکسیکیوٹو

علم زیادہ آ جائیں تو کیا اس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ اس میں بے ایمانی کی گئی - کیا اس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ مسلمانوں کے لئے مانا پلی بنادی گئی ہے - کیا اسکے معنی یہ ہیں کہ مسلمانوں کے لئے ریزرویشن ہوگیا ہے - بیان کا یہ طریقہ درست نہیں ہے اور نہ ہی اس طریقہ سے ہاؤس میں غلط بیانی ہونی چاہئے - (*Interuptions*)

ایپوائنٹمنٹس کے سلسلے میں ابھی یہ ذکر کیا گیا کہ ایک صاحب تھے جن کو لقوہ لگ گیا تھا - فالج ہو گیا تھا اور ان کو ایپوائنٹ کر لیا گیا - آنریبل ممبر کو صواحت کے ساتھ بتا دیا گیا ہے کہ انہوں نے وہ ایپوائنٹمنٹ نہیں کیا تھا بلکہ یو - جی - سی - نے اس کی اجازت دی تھی - کیا یو - جی - سی اس قدر ناقابل اور بے اعتبار ہے - کیا مسلم یونیورسیٹی کے لئے نہ یو - جی - سی - قابل اعتبار رہا - نہ کوئی ادارہ رہا - نہ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا رہی - نہ ایجوکیشن منسٹر رہے - کوئی بھی نہ رہا - تو مسلم یونیورسیٹی بے چاری کیا ہوئی کہ اسکی بدولت سارے کے سارے بے اعتبار ہوگئے - پورے ملک کے ذمہ وار آدمی بے اعتبار ہو گئے - یہ عجیب طریقہ ہے - یو - جی - سی - نے اس آدمی کی ایپوائنٹمنٹ کرائی اور اس نے اجازت دی - یہ بات موجود ہے آنریبل ممبر کے سامنے - جہاں تک میں سمجھتا ہوں اس قسم یونیورسیٹی کے نام سے ہے اور دوسری مسلم یونیورسیٹی کے نام سے ہے — یوں تو یونیورسیٹیز تو بہت ہیں — — — تو مجھے بتایا جائے کہ ۱۹۴۷ سے اس وقت تک بنارس ہندو یونیورسیٹی میں کتنے استاد مسلمان رکھے گئے ہیں اور کتنے استاد وہاں ہیں اور مجھے یہ بھی بتایا جائے کہ وہاں پر مسلمان طلبا کتنے ہیں اور کل تعداد کتنی ہے . . .

اس میں ہندو مسلم کا کوئی سوال نہیں ہے - میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی میں اس وقت ایک تہائی کے قریب - جو کہ اب آدھے کے قریب جارہے ہیں - استاد اور طالب علم غیر مسلم موجود ہیں - ایسی صورت میں جب کہ اس یونیورسٹی میں - جو کہ مسلم یونیورسٹی کہلاتی ہے - ایک تہائی سے زاید غیر مسلم طالب علم موجود ہوں - ہر شعبے میں موجود ہوں - ٹیچرز پروفیسرز اور استاد بڑی تعداد ٹیچرز پروفیسرز اور استاد بڑی تعداد میں موجود ہوں تو دوسری یونیورسٹی سے اس کا مقابلہ کر کے پتائیں کہ آج کون سی ایسی مانا پلی بنا دی گئی ہے مسلمان طالب علموں کے لئے - اگر چار پانچ طالب علم وہاں زاید آ جائیں - سارے ہندوستان کی ایک یونیورسٹی میں - ایک مسلم یونیورسٹی میں - اگر مان لیا جائے کہ اتفاق سے چار پانچ طالب

مجھے اسکی تفصیلات معلوم ہیں - اگر مجھے وقت دیا جائے تو میں ساری تفصیلات دے سکتا ہوں - دس منٹ میں آپ کو کیا بتا سکتا ہوں -

اصولی طور پر میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سلسلے میں جو باتیں کہی گئی ہیں - ان میں سے ایک بات بھی صحیح نہیں مانی گئی ہے - بنیادی باتوں کے بارے میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ وہ غلط ہیں اور نہ وہاں پر غبن ہے - نہ نیپوٹزم کیرکٹر کا فرق ہے - نہ طلبا کے بارے میں کوئی ریزرویشن ہے اور نہ دوسری چیزوں کے بارے میں کوئی گڑبڑ ہے - اس سے اندازہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ آنریبل ممبر کی دوسری باتیں کتنی صحیح ہیں - کتنی غلط بیانی کی گئی ہے اور کتنا یونیورسٹی کو بدنام کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے -

جہاں تک پرووائس چانسلر کا سوال ہے میں بھی آنریبل ممبر کے ساتھ ہوں - وائس چانسلر یونیورسٹی میں ہے اور پرووائس چانسلر اسکی مدد کرتا ہے - ریکٹر کی شکل نہیں ہونی چاہئے - ایکسیکیوٹو کونسل نے متفقہ طور پر یہ طے کیا ہے - بنارس یونیورسٹی میں بھی پرو وائس چانسلر ہے - ہمارے یہاں بھی رہے -

آج جمعہ کا دن ہے - اس لئے میں نے پہلے تقریر کرنے کی اجازت آپ سے

[شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان]

کی باتوں سے معاملہ حل نہیں ہو سکتا ہے -

بیشک میں مانتا ہوں کہ اس میں اصلاح کی ضرورت ہے - کچھ ایسی چیزیں ہیں- جنکی اصلاح ہونی چاہئے- کون سا ادارہ ہے جس میں کمزوریاں اور خامیاں نہیں ہیں - ان کی اصلاح کرنی چاہئے - لیکن اس طریقے سے بھیانک الزامات لگانا کہ وہاں پر اس طریقے سے رشتہ داروں کے ساتھ ناجائز لین دین کیا جا رہا - وہاں پر طلبا کے نمبروں کے معاملے میں گڑبڑ کی جا رہی ہے - ٹھیک نہیں ہے - طبیہ کالج کا بھی ذکر کیا گیا - میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ سب چیزیں ہمارے پاس بھی ہیں - صرف آنریبل ممبر کے پاس ہی نہیں ہیں - انہوں نے ساری کی ساری تصویریں اور نقشے سب کو بانٹے ہیں - لیکن اسکی ایک روداد ہے اور کہانی ہے - جن لوگوں نے آنریبل ممبر کو پڑھایا ہے - بتایا ہے - سمجھایا ہے - انہوں نے غلط الزامات لگانے کے لئے صحیح بات نہیں بتائی ہے -

جہاں تک دواؤں کا تعلق ہے - ان کی صورت الگ ہے - ان کی قیمت کا معاملہ جدا ہے - اس میں جھپ میں ڈالنے کا معاملہ قطعی نہیں ہے - یہ بالکل درست نہیں ہے - میں پوری تحقیق کے بعد یہ بات کہہ رہا ہوں - میں ایکسیکیوٹو کونسل کا ممبر ہوں -

چاهی ہے - ممکن ہے کہ دوسرے صاحبان بھی بیان کریں - اگر دنوں میں سے کسی طرف سے بھی کسی کو ریاکاری کا الزام دیا جائے - کمیونلسٹ یا کمیونسٹ اڈہ بتایا جائے تو وہ محض پارٹی بازی ہے - دل بندی ہے اور بعض پروفیسروں اور استادوں کی کلوزیسلگ اور سازشوں کا نتیجہ ہے - جو اپنا مفاد دیکھتے ہوئے یونیورسٹی کے مفاد کو نقصان پہنچا رہے ہیں اور یونیورسیٹی کا مفاد نہیں دیکھ رہے ہیں - بہرحال دونوں باتیں غلط ہیں - یونیورسیٹی کا نہشنل بہترین کیریکٹر ہے اور وہ آگے بڑھ رہی ہے - ہم جیسے آدمی اس جد و جہد کرتے ہیں اور اس کو زیادہ سے زیادہ سیکولر لائن پر لا رہے ہیں - ہم یقین دلاتے ہوں کہ ہم اسکو کسی بھی طریقے سے نہ کمیونلزم کا اور نہ کمیونزم کا اڈہ بننے دیںگے اور اس کا کیریکٹر بہترین نہشنل کیریکٹر رہیگا -]

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have just now heard the eloquent speech of Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri, who earlier also in a Half-an-Hour discussion, followed by a much longer speech by Mr. Vajpayee, in the same month of March 1960, had made various allegations against the Aligarh Muslim University.

Now, after that what has happened? A Committee was appointed which went in to the entire matter and many of the most sensational allegations which were made during those debates have not been found to be true. Now these gentlemen are rather angry about this Committee itself. They have now raised the question as to whether the Vice-Chancellor should have been present or not. The Committee itself admits that the Vice-Chancellor was present, but he was not present when the final findings were formulated and voted upon. It is there in the report of the Committee.

This very same Committee called upon Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri and afforded him a full opportunity of placing before them all the information in his possession, supported by the records he had. I do not see any reason why when he appeared before it he did not place before them all the documents he had containing substantiated and unsubstantiated material and got their opinion on them.

The real fact of the matter is that on the whole this enquiry committee has made a fairly good report, not only from the point of view of the Aligarh Muslim University but also other universities. It has provided food for thought for many other Universities. I do not at all say that many things were not wrong with the Aligarh Muslim University, we have seen how many things were wrong with the Banaras Hindu University. Standing here as an alumnus of the Calcutta University, I can say, that if we were to go into its affairs, or affairs of any other university, in the matter of appointments, or financial matters, we will find many similarities between the conditions prevailing there and those obtaining in the Aligarh University. Therefore, it is a good thing that one University gives us food for thought about other universities as well. But, I cannot appreciate this fact that the University is charged with some sensational things which are proved to be absolutely incorrect. I can assure this House that people outside and even amongst many of us, certain things have stuck

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

in our mind, these things are the most sensational points that were made during these debates. One was the question that machinery bought there was being sent to Pakistan. It stuck in our minds. How can you take it away from our mind? This Committee says that it is an absolutely baseless allegation.

Again, we find that many charges were made about Mr. Zaidi's property—Mr. Zaidi is a person who is known as a nationalist Muslim, a person who has been in high and responsible positions in the Education Ministry—about his house, how he made a lot of money on that, etc. That was what was alleged in this House. I have gone through the entire proceedings of the enquiry committee. It is not a fact that so many square inches were worth 25 naya paise. The C.P.W.D. expert has given us three formulae. Out of the three, he has said that the last one, that is the basis on which calculation is made for municipal taxation, is not dependable. The other two formulae are very complicated. He has said that even according to them, the purchase of Mr. Zaidi's property and Mr. Khwaja's property was absolutely in order —they have condoned it. Upon the figures that have been given to us, for a layman who has no common axe to grind, it is an absolutely clear case that there was nothing irregular about it. These are the three or four things that have stuck in our minds. As the Committee has correctly pointed out, just to answer rumours does not take away the bad effects which are left by such mud-slinging. Therefore, I feel from that point of view, to say that this is a nest of anti-national people who are sending away property belonging to the University to Pakistan, that Ranikhet where they acquired property was a centre of Pakistani agents, really worries us.

After all, as I pointed out during the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Education Ministry, we cannot forget the past history of the Aligarh University. It was on the Muslim League basis. Therefore, we have to foster it. We have to foster it with very great care and see that it does not become a centre of past tradition. The Committee says here:

> "There is a lurking fear in some quarters that the Aligarh Muslim University might once again revert to its former mood which accepted partition based on the theory of two separate nations. It is his suspicion that tends to lend exaggerated importance to reports about some of the activities of the campus.

Then, they go on to tell us about the rumours about sending machinery to Pakistan.

> "This, we found, was a totally baseless allegation. Similarly wild allegations regarding anti-national activity on the campus disturb the public mind, but leave the University helpless. The denial of such rumours is not always readily possible, nor does it carry conviction to minds already prejudiced.

I won't read out the findings on these allegations because they are there before the House.

The second reason why I think that this enquiry report isa good one is because it has dealt with certain aspects of the way how we should try to develop a national integrated outlook in our Universities. It has dealt with this. It is a difficult problem In a situation when communalism is abroad, there is an attempt by both parties—Muslim communalists and Hindu communalists—try to dub everybody who is secular as a communalist. That is there. That is what is being done. I have been recently to Jabalpur. I have seen the tricks over there. I have seen Saugor. I have seen in this House also. As my friend Shri M. H. Rahman rightly pointed out, we are told that we do not believe in God and we do not have any

religion. At the same time, we are told that we are communalists, communists and communalists both together. This is a very famous trick. We all know about it.

Actually, the situation has changed after Independence. The two-nation theory has been completely rejected by our country. As this Enquiry committee says, we must inculcate a sense of responsibility to the community at large and loyalty to the State. Beyond these two things, there must be academic freedom and the struggle should be to fight out communal ideas, revivalist theories which, whether through the name of tradition or theology, seeks to stultify and rigidify our outlook and create divisions in our country. At the same time, there must be preservation of the good in the past tradition of the University. The two things have to be combined if we really want to keep a good and healthy atmosphere and preserve all the best in our tradition. That is why I would like to say that we should study what has been said by this Committee on page 142. They have dealt with this question of tradition. They have told us that many Muslim friends came and gave evidence. What was Muslim tradition? What is it? Let us understand what that tradition is. Finally, they have said in excellent words:

> "In our opinion, apart from standing for those things, every university must recognise as true objectives of university education, it should develop and emphasise the study of what we may describe as the contribution of the Muslim community to the complex pattern of our national culture, and in fact to the worldwide culture of humanity."

They go on to say that a specially privileged position is there for the Aligarh University to foster that emotional integration which is essential for the preservation of India's cultural and political unity. That is why they say,

> ". . . the Muslim University, Aligarh should build up strong departments for the study of languages associated with Muslim culture such as Arabic, Persian and Urdu. It should have a strong department of History which should pay special attention to the contributions which Islam has made not only to world history but also to the development of Indian polity, Indian thought and Indian art . . . It is in the hope that the Muslim University, Aligarh will rise to the challenge of today that we have undertaken this task . . ."

This is a very important outlook. This is the outlook which we have to foster in our country, in our universities, even in the Hindu University. Let there be a Hindu University. Let it be integrated with the total integration and unity of India.

Of special importance is the fact that our friend has raised this question, but he has not dealt with it, because he cannot deal with it. His outlook is also tinged with communalism. That is why he does not deal with this point. Our friend Shri M. H. Rahman was of course a bit afraid that we should touch the other communalists. But, we must show that if we are to build up this integrated approach in the departments that exist in the university, there must be efforts to see that no longer we allow the two-nation theory to prevail that we do find there. Just as we find Hindu communalists attacking some one else, even in the Aligarh University there are people who are doing it. We should see that it is not done. I am afraid I have no time; otherwise it would have been very good if I could read out how the Urdu press, the Jamaet-i- Islami have been attacking many things as we talk here about secularisation of **education there**

An Hon. Member: There is the book.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The book is written by somebody else. The book is writtten by a historian of the University.

They say that the ideology of the Aligarh University by which they mean Muslim orthodoxy should be the ideology of the institution. Especially, there has been a small pamphlet, S.O.S. for Aligarh Muslim University, written by many of those Muslim communalists also to say whatever aid the University might receive from the Government and whatever control the Government might exercise —what is more important is not this small pamphlet. The University itself is bringing out with University funds a paper which is called Fikr O Nazar. It is an official publication of the University. It is run on University funds. At the very first stage, this was run by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor Dr. Yusuf Hussain Khan. He brought this out first; he made himself the editor and had published it for two years. In the very first issue he has announced that its purpose is the study and propagation of Muslim culture and traditions. That is all right. And he himself wrote a long article in it entitled 'The Rise and Fall of Humanism' in which he ran down Humanism and the principles of reason and progress. He is entitled to his views, even though such things should not be there in an official publication run by the university. However that be, he speak at the same time of Muslim *quam* and declares that whatever aid the university might receive from Government and however much authority Government might exercise over it, just because it is a Muslim university, it is answerable in theological and moral questions to the Muslim nation or the Muslim *quam*. These are things which we feel that it is very wrong for an official publication of the university to contain. This is what is contained in *Fikr-O-Nazar, April*, 1961.

Then, again, I should like to point out what Professor Rashid A Siddiqui has written. Then, there is a book called *The History of the Freedom Movement of Pakistan*, which has been written by one Mr. Khaliq Ahmad Nizami, Reader in History. There, he has written that:

> "As Shah Waliulaah's opposition to the Maratha movement was not an end in itself so also his descendant did not deem a struggle with the Sikhs an end in itself. It was a means to the creation of a favourable atmosphere for founding an ideal homeland for the Muslims in which the *Khilafat-i-Rashida* lives and works."

He says that that is the homeland for the Muslims and so on and so forth. This idea of the homeland of the Muslims, this idea of the two *quams* etc. are things which we think should not be permitted to continue in the Aligarh University, because we want that there sholud be more and more national integration, and in all our thought a national outlook should be fostered. I have no time to go into the other revivalist traditions that are there.

I am told that even in cultural functions, girls and boys are not permitted to have joint plays. In many of our universities, we allow it. And the funny things is that in the Enquiry Committee's Report, a very good chit is given to the students; a good chit is given to the students saying that they have heard so much about indiscipline, and they have compared it with what obtains in the Banaras Hindu University, and they have said that as far as the students in the Aligarh University are concerned, they have shown exemplary restraint and discipline.

There is just one more point that I would like to make and that is regarding the question of communists. I do not know what Dr. Habib had in mind when he wrote that book.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): He wrote it in 1950.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes, it looked like a very old book, as I was going through it. But this is the habit. I thought that at that time nobody thought that it was very wrong, and at that time he was given a post.

Shri Goray (Poona): The Chinese revolution is not so old.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We thought that at that time nobody considered that it was very wrong. But today when we are in dispute with China, to raise a point of it is really a very funny thing, and, therefore, the point raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri in this regard should be treated with the lightness that it deserves.

He has also accused many professors there of being communists. The reason is very clear. Of course, there are Marxists, there are communists and there are socialists in our universities. Are you going to have only Sanghis and Hindu Mahasabha people in the Aligarh Muslim University? I wish to know why the Jan Sanghis and the Hindu Mahasabha people should consider themselves as the sole repositories of all patriotism and nationalism.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South-West): Wisdom also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Finally, I wish to refer only to the excellent minute of dissent by Shri P. N. Sapru. Probably, my hon. friend is very angry that Shri P. N. Sapru's name was added to this enquiry committee. Shri P. N. Sapru has quoted chapter and verse in his minute of dissent. He has not quoted Mao Tse Tung; he has not quoted Mr. Khruschev; but he has quoted from the U.S.A., from Mr. Justice Frank Furter, from the Liberal Party of England and various others. I would not read out the other parts, but I would like to quote just one particular portion, because this will go down on record. He says:

> "I hope I have made it clear that in my opinion it would be completely wrong to ban political speculation, thought or activity in a university. Professors in western countries have made important contributions to social theory. Who can deny that Sydney Webb, Graham Wallas, T. H. Greene, R. L. Tawney, L. T. Hobhouse, Ramsay Muir, Alfred Marshall, J. M. Keynes, Harold Laski . . ."

—please note that Harold Laski's name is also there—

> ". . . G. D. H. Cole, A. V. Dicey, F. W. Maitland and A. C. Pigou, to mention only a few among a host of thinkers.".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has been addressing Shri Prakash Vir Shastri only and not myself.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am sorry. He was so eloquent, and, therefore, I was carried away by that. I apologise to you.

There, Shri P. N. Sapru has raised a very important point, namely that universities are places where within the limitations of banning an agitational approach, everything else should be permitted, because thought or knowledge is something that grows; all ideas should be permitted to be taught and to be discussed, because that is the way that all knowledge grows.

Here, I would like to point out the mischievous way in which Shri Vajpayee had raised some points. He had raised here a point about a question paper which contained a series of questions on Marxist philosophy, and he read out those questions, as if these were the only things that were taught in a philosophy or in a history. And yet the answer shows that this was

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

only a part of that particular paper containing questions on the Marxist philosophy, and there were other philosophies also, but that was not pointed out by my hon. friend. Then, he raised a point about the question regarding the Kerala Education Act, and he asked why university professors and teachers should bother about whether the Kerala Education Act was good or bad; and it seemed as if only university professors and university teachers were of that opinion; but he forgot that Mr. Patanjali Sastri and many others also took up opinions which were different from what was taken up by the Union Government at that time.

I do not have the time to go into the other irregularities, but I must say that very good suggestions have been made in this connection. Because of lack of time, I am not going into those suggestions. But I am afraid that the university has not accepted many of the good recommendations which have been made in this report. Very good recommendations have been made regarding the selection committee. Why is it that they have not been accepted? Why is my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri so much engrossed in having the Pro-Vice-Chancellor? Does he know that the premier university of Calcutta has never had a Pro-Vice-Chancellor? Why does he say that there should be a Pro-Vice-Chancellor?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Unfortunately, I do not have the time to go into the various recommendations. A very good recommendation has been made regarding the selection committee. There are various other good proposals which have been made, which the university has not accepted. I feel that the post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor must be abolished, because it is these Pro-Vice-Chancellors both in the Banaras Hindu University as well as here, who have been sources of trouble, and, therefore, we do not want them. Our best universities are run without Pro-Vice-Chancellors. That is the first point that I would like to emphasise, in conclusion. My second point is regarding the selection committee and the financial irregularities. All the recommendations made in this behalf should be accepted. As a matter of fact, I would say, that as a first instance, we should accept *in toto* all the recommendations made by this enquiry committee, which have been, on the whole, very good.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, let us hear Raja Mahendra Pratap. Otherwise, everybody else will be interfered with, when he speaks.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : जनाब मन, मुझे कुछ खास हक है इस मामले पर बोलने का मैं वैसे तो बड़े ही कट्टर वैष्णव घर में पैदा हुआ, मगर मेरी सारी तालीम ए० बी० से ले कर बी० ए० तक इसी मदरसे में हुई है । इस का नाम अब मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी है पहले इस का नाम एम० ए० ओ० कालिज था । मैं जैसा भी हूं, भला हूं या बुरा हूं इसी मदरसे की तालीम का नतीजा हूं ।

Shri Goray: Then something is wrong with that university.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : ओल्ड बाइज का भी म मेम्बर हूं और कोर्ट का भी मैम्बर हूं । मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी तकलीफ हुई कि आज मेरे मेहरबान, मेरे साथ बैठने वाले पंडित, श्री प्रकाशवीर जी ने इतने भाव, बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि दुर्भाव से इतनी बुराइयां हमारी इस यूनिवर्सिटी की कीं । इस में एक बड़ी बात समझने की है कि यह माननीय सदस्य पैदा हुए हैं हिन्दू और ब्राह्मण परिवार में, और यह जो हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी है यह मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर इन का ऐसी बातें कहना मुल्क में हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को एक दूसरे से दूर

करता है। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि यहां पर इस तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं। हमारे पंडित जी को कम से कम ये बातें नहीं कहनी चाहियें थीं। अगर कोई मुसलमान या अलीगढ़ का कोई और आदमी ये बातें कहता और बुराइयां निकलता तो हम को कोई दुःख नहीं होता।

अब मैं यह एक अर्ज करूं कि यह कहा जाता है कि साहब वहांपर कम्युनिज्म है या कम्युनलिज्म है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप ने कभी पूछा है कि कम्युनिज्म क्या है, कम्युनलिज्म क्या है। आप ने कभी पूछा है कि हिन्दू धर्म क्या है, इस्लाम क्या है। क्या कभी दरयाफ्त किया है इस बात को। मैं कहता हूं कि यह सब ख्यालात हैं। आप ने कभी इस बात को दरियाफ्त नहीं किया। कुछ हालात थे कि जिन की वजह से ये ख्यालात उस वक्त पैदा हुए, बढ़ रहे हैं। मुझे तो अफसोस होता है इस बात पर कि एक तरफ तो हमारी सरकार, हमारे मेहरबान, मोहतरिम आनरेबल पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू कहते हैं कि सुलह होनी चाहिये, अमन होना चाहिये, सब मिल कर रहें, मगर इस सदन में आकर हम देखते हैं—आप मुझे ऐसा कहने के लिये माफ करेंगे कि लोग कुत्ते बिल्लियों की तरह लड़ते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : हम को लड़ना नहीं चाहिये, मिल कर रहना चाहिये। हम इस हाउस में सब एक खानदान के हैं। हम को मिल कर अपने मुल्क की तरक्की के लिये काम करना चाहिये और आपस की दूरी को खत्म करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमें सोचना चाहिये कि ये ख्यालात किस तरह से पैदा हुए .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस रिपोर्ट पर भी तो आपको कुछ कहना चाहिए।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : जो रिपोर्ट दी गयी है उस को तो बिल्कुल उसी तरह मान लेना चाहिये। उस के खिलाफ यहां पर कोई आवाज नहीं उठानी चाहिये। हम ने अच्छे से अच्छे आदमियों को वहां पर मुकर्रर किया था। उन्हों ने हमारे सामने रिपोर्ट पेश की। अब उस रिपोर्ट के खिलाफ कुछ कहना या अब युनिवर्सिटी के खिलाफ यहां कोई चर्चा करना इस के माने यह होते हैं कि हम उन मोहतरम रफीकों को और मेम्बरान को बुरा समझते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये।

जमीन के बारे में बात उठाई गई। मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि इन्हीं ख्वाजा साहब ने इसी अलीगढ़ में ३०–३० और ३५–३५ रुपये गज पर जमीनें बेची हैं यहां पर तो उन्हों ने कुछ भी नहीं लिया। यहां बातें मालूम होनी चाहियें। मेरा कहना यह है कि बेकार ऐसी बातें नहीं लानी चाहियें और मेरा यह कहना है कि युनिवर्सिटी को इस को बिल्कुल अधिकार दे देना चाहिये कि वह अपना इंतजाम आप करे।

यह भी कुछ लोगों को ऐतराज है कि मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी क्यों कहा जाये और हिन्दू युनिवर्सिटी क्यों कहा जाय। मैं कहता हूं कि साहब अगर दीन, दीन है, तो दीन रहेंगे। इसलिये हिन्दू और मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के नामों के रखने में क्यों हर्ज है बल्कि मेरी समझ में तो बड़ा फायदा है। हम तो तमाम मुसलमानों को अफ्रीका के मोरक्को और नाइजीरिया के मुसलमानों को इस के जरिये अपना दोस्त बना सकते हैं। हमारी सरकार को इस को इस्तेमाल करना सीखना चाहिये। इसी तरह मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों के वास्ते कहूंगा कि यह कम्युनिज्म का आप के दिमाग में कुछ ख्याल भर गया है। आप ने सोचा नहीं कि यह ख्याल कैसे आप के दिमाग में आ गया? खैर जैसे भी हो वह ख्याल आपके दिमाग में आगया है और आप उसके चलाये हुए चल रहे हैं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि कोई हर्ज नहीं है। हम अपने इन कम्युनिस्ट इन भाई बहिनों के द्वारा चीनी कम्युनिस्टों की दोस्ती हासिल करें और रूस कम्युनिस्टों की भी दोस्ती हासिल करें। हमें अपने मुल्क के फायदे के लिए, इंसानियत के फायदे के लिए इन कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों को इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये और हमें मुसलमानों को भी उसी तरीके

[राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

सब इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये । हम अफ्रीका और वस्त एशिया को मुसलमानों के द्वारा अपना दोस्त बनायें । मेरा कहना यह है कि जो हालता हमारे मुल्क में हों उन को हम इस्तेमाल करना सीखें । हमारे यहां बहुत चीजें मौजूद हैं जिनका कि हम फायदा उठा सकते हैं ।

हमारे यहां यह जो मुख्तलिफ ख्यालात में आपस में लड़ोई होती है यह गलत बात है । मैं ने कितनी दफा कहा कि आप एक मुहकमा बनाइये और खयालात की परख करिये । जो ख्याल लड़ाये हमें वह बुरा और जो ख्याल हमें मिलाये वह अच्छा । इस तरीके से ख्यालात की परख की जाये चाहे वे मजहब में ही चाहे वे पार्टी में हो । अलबत्ता जो ख्याल हमें लड़ाये वह बुरा है । मैं कहता हूं क पार्टियां रहें, दीन रहें .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म करें ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : बस मैं खत्म ही कर रहा हूं । मेरा कहना यह है कि हम अपने आदमियों को अच्छा बनायें । मैं तो अपने मुसलमान भाइयों को कहूंगा कि वे अपने मुसलमान भाइयों को अच्छा बनायें और इंसान बनायें । उसी तरीके से अपने हिन्दू भाइयों को कहूंगा कि आप हिन्दुओं को अच्छा हिन्दू बनाइये और इंसान बना इये । ऐसे पूजा, पाठ, रोजा नमाज और कीर्तन करने से क्या फायदा हुआ अगर हम इंसान नहीं बने और बेईमान रहे ? अगर हम इंसान नहीं बनते और नेक नहीं बनते तो फिर यह आप का पूजा पाठ करना, रोजा रखना या नमाज पढ़ना और कीर्तन करना कोई माने नहीं रखता और यह सब ढोंग हो जाता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कह लिया । बस अब तो खत्म ही कर दीजिये ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मेहरबानी कर के तशरीफ रखें । मैं ने दूसरे मेम्बर साहब को बुला लिया है ।

Shri Balraj Madhok: We have just now heard two very interesting speeches, and a very imaginative flight on the part of our hon. friend, Raja Mahendra Pratap. Maulana Hifzur Rahman Sahib and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty have both pleaded that there is no communalism and no communism in the Aligarh University. May be true. But the question that is before us just now is the Report of the Aligarh Muslim University Inquiry Committee.

In this very House a decision was taken that some inquiry should be held. The House was of the opinion that a Visitor's Committee should go there. But then the Vice-Chancellor somehow prevailed upon the Education Minister that a Committee appointed by the Executive Committee would perform the same functions as that of a Visitor's Committee and that there would be no interference with its working. The hon. Minister of Education also gave an assurance in this House that there would be no interference with its work, that the Vice-Chancellor would not sit on the Committee and that this Inquiry Committee would perform the same functions in the same impartial and independent way as a Visitor's Committee could.

But then what do we find in this Committee's Report. In the first place, this Committee had orginally four members. Later two more were added, both from the same place. They come from Kashmir. I also happen to come from Kashmir. As regards the *bona fides* and outlook of these members—at least about one of them—it is better not to say much, because I know more and I do not like to refer to personal things here.

Even after that, when the Committee met, the Vice-Chancellor decided that he must be there, and because he was there, many of the intending witnesses would not come. It is on record—reports were given to the

police—that those who wanted to give evidence were threatened; some were even manhandled. One of them Dr. Rastogi who inspite of threats had the courage to give a memorandum to the Committee and to appear before it. He was dismissed. Similar things happened with others. When there was such an atmosphere of terror, how could anybody come forward to tender evidence before the Committee? This very fact vitiated the whole atmosphere in which the Committee was to work and that alone is enough to reject the findings of this Committee, because the full fact could not come before it in the circumstances in which it was placed.

Then the terms of reference of this Committee as given in the Report pertain to financial irregularities and to admission of students. I agree with Shrimati Renu Charkravartty that there are financial irregularities and nepotism in other departments and other universities also. But the real charge against the Aligarh University is not on the score of financial irregularities, though that too in itself is a serious charge, because it is public money which is being spent there; it is being run on grants given by the Government of India and the Government of India's money is public money. So that also is a very important aspect which we cannot simply brush aside. But the real charge, which was not mentioned in the terms of reference and which, in fact, should have been the only term of reference is concerning the communal and anti-national character of the University.

Now, some friends say that this term 'communalism' can be used by anybody to dub the other. We know what is communalism. My hon. frined, Maulana Hifzur Rahman asked: how many Muslims are there in Banaras Hindu University? I ask: why raise the question of Hindu and Muslim? The question is: here is a University which is an Indian University. The Aligarh University and the Banaras University are both Indian Universities run with Indian Indian money for the Indian people. In the matter of appointment or admission, why should the question of Hindu or Muslim be brought in?

Shri Jamal Khwaja (Aligarh): On a point of information. This question was raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is going to have his opportunity.

13.39 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANNATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

Shri Balraj Madhok: Let there be advertisement; let people apply for jobs and let there be selection based on merit. He may be a Muslim, Sanatanist, Jain, Sikh or Christian. If a Muslim is selected simply because he is a Muslim, even though he has lower qualifications than the other applicants, that is communalism. If in the same way some Muslims apply for jobs in Banaras University and if that University does not take them simply because they are Muslims, and instead takes non-Muslims, even though they have lower qualifications that again would be communalism. Both are equally condemnable. I challenge Shri M. H. Rahman to point out a single case where this thing happened in the Banaras University. How many Muslims applied for jobs in the Banaras University and were rejected simply because they were Muslims? On the other hand, in the case of the Aligarh University, there are dozens of cases where better qualified Hindus applied, and were not taken simply because they were Hindus. This is communalism. If you can point out a single instance where a Muslim applied and was not taken though he was qualified, we will condemn it as strongly as we condemn this in the case of the Aligarh University.

The real question is not whether the applicant is Hindu and Muslim. After all, there are certain criteria. What is nationalism? What is secularism? Smt. Renu Chakravartty says that Communists are secular. It is not whether you believe in God

[Shri Balraj Madhok]

or not. It means only this, that you do not make a distinction between one citizen and another of India on the basis of caste and creed. If you make that distinction, it is communalism. I say the Jana Sangh is a better secular party than the Communist or the Congress Party. The Congress Party is encouraging communalism by its policies. Let it not make distinction between persons on the basis of religion.

In the matter of admission we find that the qualifications for Muslim boys are lower and for non-Muslims higher. Whatever criteria you lay down, whether it be 60 per cent marks or first class, should be uniformly applied. If under that criteria all those admitted happen to be Muslims, nobody should have any objection. But when you say there should be one criterion for the Muslims and another for the others, it becomes communalism. This is going on. I challenge anybody to say it is not so. The facts are there.

There is something much more serious. Just now the hon. lady Member read out something from the Aligarh University Magazine. They still talk of a separate Muslim nation. The two nation theory was born and cherished in the Aligarh University. They say they have a separate culture. When you have a separate culture, separate language, separate history, then you are a separate nation. It is this talk of a separate nation, separate culture and separate history which goes against Indian nationalism.

In this country there are people of all religions. People worship in temples, gurdwaras, mosques or churches freely. According to the basic Indian culture, from the times of the Rig Veda, there has been freedom to every one in the matter of worship.

स एको सद्, विप्रा बहुना वदन्ति

That is, God is one; He can be worshipped and called in many ways. Therefore, we have no objection if anybody goes to the mosque or the church, but the question is: can you, on that basis, claim to be a separate nation? There are people who idolise Mohd. Ghori and other foreign invaders. Suppose I am Christian, and I say the foreign rulers were Christians, and those who were fighting against them for freedom were Hindus, and therefore those foreigners who were Christians were my heroes, and the others are kafirs, then I am a traitor to this country. Before the Christian invaders came to this country, the Muslims came,—Babar, Ghaznavi, Kasim etc. If an Indian Muslim thinks that simply because these foreign invaders happened to be Muslims, they are his heroes and the great Indians who fought them like Jai Pal, Anang Pal, Rana Sanga etc., were kafirs, that is communalism. This is negation of secularism and this is the thing which is creating trouble in this country. It is this philosophy which is being kept alive in the Aligarh University, and it is a danger to Indian unity. Therefore, I want you to look at the problem not from the Hindu-Muslim angle, but from the national angle.

So, the greatest danger to our national unity is this problem of separatism that is growing in the name of caste, community and religion. My sister said that India had rejected the two-nation theory. We may have rejected it, but here are people who have not. People in the Muslim Convention calling themselves nationalists is a cruel farce.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I said there were some people, but to condemn an entire people and a university is not proper. There are nationalists like Dr. Syed Mahmud who do not believe in the two-nation theory.

Shri Balraj Madhok: There may be exceptions, but I say that by and large the Aligarh University still continues to be the centre of that very mentality which resulted in the partition of this country. We are not

against any individual, a particular persion or professor, but against that mentality. So long as that mentality continues, we will continue to raise our voice against this University, because we think it continues to be a plague spot in India. Until and unless this plague spot is cleared of its plague symptoms and made a national organisation, there will be danger. Let the professors be all Muslim, let the students be all Muslim, but let nationalism be taught there. This Committee was not supposed to go into these matters, but there are so many complaints that people there have indulged in activities which are pure and simple anti-national. When something happens in Pakistan, when a Pakistan team wins, people rejoice there. It is difficult to imagine how any Indian national can think of it or behave like that, but that is happening. It is this aspect which should be condemned.

There is a reference to the Banaras University and that non-vegetarians are not admitted to the hostels. But this Enquiry Committee was not meant for that University. In fact, my charge is that there is discrimination. For the Banaras University you had a Visitor's Committee, but not for this University. I demand there must be a Visitor's Committee. And this Committee had no business to go into Banaras University matters and say what is happening there.

There are so many other things to be said about discrimination, appointments, financial irregularities etc, but I come back to the basic problem. Unless and until the anti-national and communal character of this University is changed, it will have to be criticised in this House and outside also.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: Last year, in February or March, the hon. Member Shri Prakash Vir Shastri raised a half-hour discussion in which he made, I think, 17 allegations, very serious allegations, which involved eminent persons like the Vice Chancellor of the Central University, members of the staff and other distinguished persons. I made an offer that day, and I said: let an honest and impartial body of persons be appointed to go into the matter. Regarding one particular allegation, I said that if that was proved to be true, I would resign. I did not say this in anger, but out of a sense of justice.

After that, I wrote a personal letter to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, repeating the offer that I had made in this House, but I am sorry to say that that letter was not even acknowledged by him, although we are both colleagues, Members of the same Lok Sabha. I expected that he would have the courtesy, the decency, at least to acknowledge that letter. Anyhow, I know that letter reached him because I actually put this question to him in the presence of a very distinguished colleague of mine here, and he said that that letter had reached him.

After almost a year, the report of the Enquiry Committee is here. They have gone into all those charges and allegations, and each one of those charges has been proved to be either wrong or absolutely baseless, each one of those 17 charges which were levelled by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri in this House. Because technically it was not a Visitor's Committee but only a University Enquiry Committee, because two Members were added to the list, to insinuate that they did not perform their functions honestly and independently, to say, as one hon. Member did, that he would not like to say anything about the gentleman who comes from Kashmir because the less said about him the better, is most undignified. I wonder what is happening to our public morality, to our decency. Is this the way the Members of Parliament should function? I should have thought that after the committee had given its verdict, the hon. Member would have had the decency, if not to apologise, at least to express his regret that he had been misled. Far from

[Shri Jamal Khwaja]

that, the same hon. Member again repeats those charges. I cannot understand what has happened to him. Although from the very beginning, when he had come to this House and had become one of us, I did not agree with many of his views, I always respected him and I thought that he was sincere. I do not know. I still think that he is sincere. But I cannot understand the mechanism or the way his mind works. He does not represent only himself; he is symbolic of the mentality in India which is a most painful and dangerous trend for India. Distinguished and eminent persons are appointed and they submit a report after a great deal of study and a good deal of expenditure and then insinuations are made against their honesty. He said an atmosphere of terror was created and people were prevented from giving evidence. These are baseless charges that are being made. The House will remember that Shri Vajpayee made an allegation against the Vice Chancellor of the University. When I asked him whether he understood what he was saying, he said he understood it. I pointed out the name of the paper which had published an unqualified apology for the remarks that had been printed in that paper. I am sorry to say that the hon. Member said that the apology concerned another matter. But the fact is that the apology was specifically concerned with the very matter in issue. It is his own paper published by his own party. This is not fair . Let us not lower the standards of morality. Let there be differences of opinion; I can understand them.

I have myself condemned certain things in the most unqualified way, not now but ever since I had the capacity of independent judgement. There are people who take the name of secularism and claim themselves to be secular. We also condemn the two-nation theory. Fortunately or unfortunately I belong to that section of thought since my very childhood which was steeped in the traditions of nationalism. At the risk of danger to life and property, there was a small group in Aligarh which upheld the traditions of nationalism and condemned the two nation theory. Let not people think, as Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has said, that nationalism and secularism are the prerogative of people like Shri Shastri. There are not one but several others and among them Muslims also. We are proud of the role which the Indian Muslims have played in the freedom struggle of India; it is yet to be written. I am sure a large number of names will come up, names of people who sacrificed for the cause of the Indian freedom and whose dedication to genuine nationlism is not less than anybody else's. What I was saying was that this mentality of doubting the integrity, the intentions and motives of eminent and responsible people is a very dangerous mentality.

There are many things which Shri Shastri said. For instance, he said that the Vice Chancellor was a member and he attended those meetings. Personally I think it was not necessary. But even if he attended the meetings, he was not present at the deliberative stages, and at the time when the report was written. If Shri Shastri goes through the report, he will find that the committee has not spared the Vice-Chancellor or the others. The Committee have freely expressed their views and they have stated that after the initial misunderstanding was over they received the greatest possible co-operation and help from all concerned and they say they are grateful to the university. Secondly, the Committee invited the people who were interested in and who were spposed to know the affairs of the University to send written statements and a large number of them were sent. Even anonymous complaints were sent and the committee took full note of even those anonymous statements. In view of all these things, the attitude taken by my hon. friend is most undesirable. There are so many things. I do not know how much time I have taken.

Mr. Chairman: He has taken ten minutes. He may have two more minutes.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: What has the Mover of this debate done? Instead of going carefully into the report of the enquiry committee and the terms of reference and honestly expressing his opinion on the recommendations that have been made by the committee, he went into some new charges forgetting that all the 17 allegations he had made had been completely disproved. After that he had gain repeated those same charges. Shri Madhok.

Shri A. M. Tariq: He is gone.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: But his mentality is represented here. He said a good deal about the two nation theory. We all condemned the two-nation theory, not now but for the last twenty years or more. He also defined the concept of communalism, with which I agree. The point is how far that communalism is prevalent in Aligarh. It is a descriptive and factual problem; it is not an analytical or ideological problem. Here I must say that what is required is the objectively of judgment. We must not be swayed by passion. Unfortunately hon. Members like Shri Madhok and others are unable to look at things objectively because they are swayed by passion. There are different points of view. For instance, there is a specifically communist point of view; then there is the Jan Sangh point of view.

An Hon. Member: Jan Sangh has no view.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: There are other factors. Now, supposing three candidates applied for a job and the best of them happens to be a member of the Jamiat Islami or the communist party or some other, and if he is selected for that post, would it be right to say that the university is helping the spread of communism or communalism. What happens is the supporters and well-wishers of the candidates who are not selected start making this propaganda. This is very natural and this happens not only in Aligarh. It happens everywhere. It is human frailty. There are very few persons who can look at things objectively. This complicates the issues and makes objective judgment difficult. Shri Bal Raj Madhok said that there are different criteria for the admission of students, as between Muslim students and non-Muslim students. It is absolutely—100 per cent—wrong. There is only one criterion. Let him go into the report and study it. The university has made a distinction between internal students and external students. The internal students are those who have passed out from the institutions of the university like the various colleges like the intermediate colleges or whatever it is. The external students are those who come from outside. This distinction is made by all universities. It is made by the Oxford and Cambridge universities also. It is made by other universities in India. The Committee of Enquiry has accepted this difference between the internal and external students. The Enquiry Committee also says preference must be given. I am, therefore, surprised at the ignorance which has been shown by hon. Members about the matter of admission.

14 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: I shall conclude. Shri Bal Raj Madhok pointed out that there is the old mentality of a two-nation theory or the Pakistan mentality which still remains. Well, let us face the facts. Yes, Sir, it remains not only in Aligarh but everywhere, and it remains not only among the Muslims but also among the Hindus and among others. What is the way out? Can we solve that

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problem and remove that mentality by the type of speeches that are delivered by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and others today? Is this the way to remove that mentality? We must realise—and the House knows—that we are a democratic country, and there is no question of forcing anything. I differ hundred per cent from the ideology of the Jamiat-i-Islami, and yet recently, a member of the Jamiat-i-Islami was appointed to a lecturership in the Aligarh University. And I say, as John Stuart Mill did, "I entirely disagree with what you say. But I am prepared to give my life to defend your right to say so."

The point is this. I know what has happened. Anonymous letters were sent to the Home Ministry that Muslim communalism is rampant in Aligarh, and this was cited as an example. What is the logic of it? Where are we going? If, for instance, a brilliant scholar, who was fit for it, was appointed there—and if he happened to be a Communist—we start saying that Communists are patronised and are shown patronage. Where should we go if it is said so? Then only members of the Congress Party, the PSP and perhaps the Socialist Party would remain. The Jan Sangh has no future. (*Interruption*). So, what is the logic of all this?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: I shall conclude. One should be honest and objective. And let us all, Members of this House, try to remove this mentality, this very undesirable mentality, and let us all try to help the people in Aligarh, the students and the staff of Aligarh, to set an example of emotional integration for the rest of the country to follow. I am confident that Aligarh would take the lead and show the example for all universities and even for the State and for the whole Union of India as such.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have gone through the report of the Enquiry Committee into Aligarh University affairs with great care and caution. The very idea that an enquiry committee had to be appointed to enquire into the affairs of a university is revolting. There was an enquiry committee, namely, the Mudaliar Committee, to enquire into the affairs of the Banaras Hindu University, and here is another enquiry committee appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Aligarh Muslim University. The very idea is revolting in a sense, because the universities are supposed to be the citadels of light in our country and the state of affairs in the universities must be ideal. The very idea that in our country there exist a Hindu University at Banaras and a Muslim University at Aligarh is an anachronism in the democratic set-up of our country. For psychological reasons that existed in the past, I could understand such an anachronism, but to allow such a thing to continue in the present day is a thing that passes my comprehension.

In fact, this appellation, Hindu and Muslim, must be wiped away or else there would be no emotional integration in this country. This prefix of Hindu and Muslim to the universities at Banaras and Aligarh must be wiped away at all costs. Or else there would not be any progress in this country. Today, we are speaking of emotional integration, but the type of speeches that we have listened to in this House does not bring any happiness or hope for us; and it is true that only the national mind is reflected in the speeches and at the same time the national mind is reflected in the working of the universities also. That is why, most of the universities, whether it is Banaras or Aligarh, have become hotbeds of corrupt practices. I can substantiate what I have said from this report.

What is a university in a sense? If knowledge is power, then I would say that a university is the very powerhouse of knowledge, and that is because of it that the university must

radiate a refulgence of light so that the nation might bask in that refulgence of light and progress. But the state of affairs now prevailing in our universities is rotten to the very core. As I read this report, I come across so many financial irregularities and certain other irregularities that my blood boils. Excuse me for saying that. The nation is heading towards disruption—to corruption, to corrupt practices, to anomalies and irregularities. The universities are supposed to be the salt of our tiny earth, but if you drain savour out of salt, wherewith will it be salted? That's what has happened.

I have gone through the report and I find that it is a fair appraisal of the state of affairs obtaining in this university, and gives an indication of the state of affairs prevailing in some other universities also. I would say that it is better to enquire into the working of all these universities, to institute a committee to enquire into the working of the different universities and that would reveal facts that will be shocking like the facts as revealed by this report under consideration.

Whenever I think of the Aligarh University, I think of its past, with its rich traditions, its intellectual attainments, its idealism, etc. They loom large before my eyes. But when I read about the university as revealed in this report, that picture of high traditions, of a great cultural age, of idealism, etc., gets shattered and demolished. That is what has happened. I cannot believe that our public institutions—I do not say particularly about the Aligarh University—or most of these public institutions have lost their values and their ideals. But now it has come to that, and they reflect the atmosphere in the country. This is an age of lost values in our country. We do not have regard for high morals or high standards; there is an absence of regard altogether for high morals and values. That is being reflected in the working of the universities also.

If I can say so, this university has revealed such things as mentioned in the report. I do not care whether it is a Muslim or a Hindu university. I never work on prejudices. I do not work on communal ideals or whatever that might be. The fact is, this is a public institution of our country. When we go through the report, we will find that the state of affairs in this public institution is shocking. May I say that there is embezzlement of funds in this university, loss of public property and loss of funds? There is defalcation and misappropriation. While I mention misappropriation and defalcation, some people might think that I am only singing an outworn tale or an outworn song. I might be wrong, but in order to substantiate what I have said, may I read the irregularities from the report itself?

Herein, you find the remarks of the Accountant-General of Uttar Pradesh, and he says startling things. As I read them, really speaking, my blood started boiling. At page 49 this is what is said:

> "We have examined this report. The alleged irregularities were of a serious character and related to almost every aspect of financial management in the university. The more serious audit objections related to embezzlement and misappropriation of funds; defalcation and tampering with the records; unauthorised revision of estimates in respect of sanctions by Government; complete mismanagement of large construction projects; improper maintenance of records and non-observance of financial procedures; and inefficient and tardy collection of dues from students."

A sparrow whispers into my ears that all this has been squared up, but I can prove that these irregularities were pointed to the university authorities and the report says that the university authorities did not try to stabilise or put the records straight, and

[Shri Hem Barua]

nothing was done in the direction till the Enquiry Committee was instituted. What do they think of themselves? I think they have the rhino's hide to blanket their body and to blanket their conscience as well. I do not know whether rhinos are available in U.P., but I know they are available in the State from where I come. They have allowed their conscience to be blanketed.

When these irregularities were pointed out to the authorities, till this enquiry committee was instituted, nothing was done. This is a rotten history of irregularities and I would accuse Dr. Shrimali and his Education Ministry for allowing this state of things and financial irregularities to continue for such a long period of time. The enquiry should have been instituted much earlier. The report conclusively proves that there is something wrong in the State of Denmark, that there is something wrong in the university.

I do not bother who are the persons connected with it. I never work on prejudices, but I would say a hundred times whoever might be associated with this sort of administration, which is rotten, the administration that is charged with embezzlement of funds and with financial irregularities and so many corrupt practices, that administration does not have the moral right to exist even for a moment. I will say a hundred times that those persons —I have never seen even their shadows—who are responsible for this sort of administration are a disgrace in a temple of learning, whoever they might be. Everything has gone wrong.

What about the medical college? The people are so high-minded that whenever there was a call for a medical college, they gave subscriptions liberally. My information is—I say from the record—that about Rs. 44 lakhs were collected as public donation and the pity is, you would be astonished to hear that no record could be produced. Besides, Rs. 5 lakhs are put down as irrecoverable amount. Rs. 13 lakhs could not be accounted for. The people are bleeding to pay for education; it is all poor people's revenue and the Central Government is giving grants also. I ask, what moral right does the administration have to waste Rs. 13 lakhs like that and Rs. 5 lakhs on another occasion? I feel this university has turned into a slaughter house of all morals and ethics and high instincts of life. I know I am using strong words, but that is how I feel about it. This is not the only university. There are other universities also. When we discussed the Banaras Hindu University, I had the same feeling. University administration have lost their character; students have lost their character also. Administrators behaving in this sort of way is most astonishing.

There is nepotism also in the matter of appointment. Why should there be nepotism? These are the people who go about criticising the Congress Government in the country and the Congressmen. If I am not morally pure, I do not have the right to criticise anybody. I will never criticise a man unless I am morally pure and right. These are the people—the teachers and people in charge of public institutions —who go about running down our national leaders. Do they have the moral right to go about doing like that, if they cannot prove themselves to be the epitomes of culture, fineness and nobility?

In matters of appointment, why should there be any nepotism? I am also connected with an educational institution and I always see that there is no criticism against my appointments, because I always see to the fact that the best man is appointed. The teachers are the people in charge of the destiny of our future generations. If they are not intellectually well-equipped, they will lead our young men and women to the ditch. The report points out that here certain persons were appointed without any

selection board, without any advertisement and without any interview. I do not want to say anything about the credentials of the persons appointed like that, but the very fact that people were appointed without any advertisement, without any selection board or interview is a reflection on the university. There is reference to the Tibbiya College in the report. There is an attempt to shield it, but I can point out from the report that there are very adverse remarks against this college. The report says that some of the old boys of the college came, saw us and presented a memorandum to us. Certain serious allegations were made against the authorities. The Vice-Chancellor was present when the allegations were made and none could be refuted. Therefore, to try to shield this would be wrong.

What about the Vice-Chancellor? I have not seen the shadow of that gentleman, but here is a Vice-Chancellor who uses his emergency powers like anything. The report says that he used his emergency powers as many as 135 times, out of which the use of emergency powers on 52 occasions was totally unwarranted. What was the Executive Council doing? The Executive Council constitutes the authority of the university. Excuse me for saying that the Executive Council of this university is only a rubber-stamp; it dittos what the Vice-Chancellor says or does. This Executive Council is expert in writing off amounts that could not be accounted for. The report says by one resolution it wrote off Rs. 78,179.

So, the Executive Council does not function properly. The administration does not function properly. Naturally enough, the university reflects its own character. We wanted light from the university, but the university is radiating only darkness. With darkness, there is poison also and I am afraid that poison might vitiate the atmosphere of the whole country.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The other day while speaking on the Banaras Hindu University, I remarked—I now take the liberty of repeating it—that I consider the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Mulim University as two eyes of Mother India. If one eye is disfigured, Mother India becomes one-eyed; if both eyes are disfigured, Mother India becomes blind.

Some Hon. Members: What about other universities?

Shri Ansar Harvani: They are not central universities.

Therefore, I feel that it is the duty of every man and woman in this country to take interest in the affairs of this university. It is not only for the Muslims of India to take interest in the affairs of the Aligarh Muslim University and it is not only for the Hindus to take interest in the affairs of Banaras Hindu Univevrsity. So, I congratulate the various sections of the House for taking interest in the affairs of this university and I express my gratefulness to them on behalf of those who have been associated with this university for the last 20 years.

My friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, took great interest in the university. I hoped and prayed that he would take genuine interest. But the cat was out of the bag the moment he declared, while concluding his speech, that the Government should make a probe into the affairs of the university and the history department of the university is being used for anti-Indian activities for searching maps of Chinese border and for helping the Chinese on that side. That shows his intention of his interest in the university. He belongs to that group of gentlemen—I call them gentlemen by courtesy only—who are suspicious of everything with which the Muslims are associated, who always suspect the good intentions of the Muslims, who always suspect the patriotism of the Muslims. I want to remind him, Sir, that Aligarh University is that university which has

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produced some of the greatest patriots. I know that it is not relevant to this report, but I want to remind him that even today, in the far off Pakistan, that undaunted soldier of India's freedom, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who is languishing behind prison bars and he was produced by the Aligarh University. I want to remind that hundreds of young men from Aligarh University courted imprisonment for India's freedom. If they had not that patriotism they would not have gone to jail. In future also, Sir, boys and girls of this University will work for the reconstruction of this country and make it a great country of which the world can be proud of.

Sir, great exception has been taken about the attendance of the Vice Chancellor at the various committee meetings. If we go through the report we find that he did attend the meetings. But it is the custom that every enquiry committee metting is to be attended by at least one representative of the organisation about whom the enquiry is being made. But it is wrong to say that he in any way influenced the witnesses or in any way intimidated those people who came there. If we go through the report we will find that even written memoranda were accepted by the committee and were considered. The poor Vice Chancellor had no access to those written memoranda. What to say of written memoranda, even anonymous rpresentations were accepted by the Committee—the report itself points it out and the Vice Chancellor had no access to those anonymous representations. Then, we should not forget that when the Committee met and deliberated the Vice-Chancellor was not present there. We should not forget that when the Committee prepared the report and adopted it the Vice Chancellor was not present. We also should not forget that the Aligarh University teachers are brave people, educated people and they ought not to have been afraid of the Vice Chancellor. The Vice Chancellor's powers are not so wide that he could have victimised them even if they had given an adverse report about the university. Apart from that, we know very well that one of the university teachers, with whom my hon. friend seems to be very friendly, made a very damaging report and still he cotinues to be the chairman of the chemistry department of the university and no action has been taken against him. He was given full freedom to express his opinion before the committee. That is one example. It will convince you and the House that the Vice Chancellor in no way exerted his influence.

Then, it has become a fashion with some hon. friends to make wide allegations against the Aligarh University. A number of hon. friends have pointed out that the allegations made by my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri last time during the half-an-hour discussion have been debunked by this report. The purchase of a house was referred to. They have pointed out that the university has paid less cost for the house than it deserved.

Reference has been made about appointments. Maulana Sahib pointed out in his reply that 1250 appointments were made and out of that only 11 were considered to be irregular. May I know about the appointments made by the Home Ministry of our Government? May I know about the appointments made by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting? May I know about the appointments made in the various Ministries? What is the percentage of appointments to which the Union Public Service Commission takes exception (*Interruption*)? I say, Sir, with full responsibility that the record of appointment of teachers in the Aligarh University has been much better than in any State Government in this Country or in the Central Government itself. Therefore, to accuse the Aligarh University for having bungled in appointments is preposterous and wrong.

He referred to admission. It has been said that the Muslim students

are being given preference there, all sorts of Muslim students are admitted and Hindu students and students belonging to other communities are not given an opportuity. I may tell you, Sir, that even before partition, even in those dark days when the Muslim League was looming large on the horizon of this country, Aligarh University was the one university which used to admit a substantial number of Hindu students on its rolls. Even in the early stages when the great founder Syed Ahmed Khan founded the university we used to have non-Muslim teachers on the roll. We know that Professor Chakravartty, whose arithmetic is even today taught to school students, was a professor in the Aligarh University as early as 40 or 50 years ago. We still remember it. I remember it with pride that when I was there 20 or 22 years ago, I used to have some of the most brilliant students as my colleagues in that university, and even today as it was pointed out, almost 30 to 35 per cent are non-Muslim students. A substantial number of of Hindu and non-Muslim teachers is there. Therefore, to say about discrimination is to repeat a lie, to repeat a policy which they have learnt at the feet of Adolf Hitler, that is, keep on repeating a lie so that people may believe it.

Sir, I was pointing out about admissions. The report points out;

> "Provided certain basic standards are maintained, there appears to be no reason why the University within those limits should for purposes of admissions to post-graduate courses, not be allowed to prefer its First Class and Second Class students...."

This is being done in almost every university. This is nothing new. If I pass my B.A. in any university, I get preference in the matter of admission to post-graduate classes in that university. This is nothing new. Therefore, why object to it.

The various aspects of the report have already been touched. I should about the post of pro-Vice-Cancellor. Executive Council of the University has not accepted all the recommendations. Reference has been made about the post of pro-Vice-Chancellor. In this connection I can give my own personal opinion. I feel that the post of pro-Vice-Chancellor in any university, whether it is the Banaras Hindu University or the Aligarh Muslim University, is not necessary. This post was created in the Banaras Hindu University in those days when a great man like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the Vice Chancellor of that University. His hands were too full, not only with the affairs of the University but also with the affairs of the country. He used to be a great Congress leader. He used to be a great Hindu Mahasabha leader. He used to be a great politician. Whatever time he could spare after attending to all these duties he devoted to the affairs of the University. Therefore, he was given a pro-Vice-Chancellor. In the Aligarh University also there used to be certain Vice Chancellors who could not give their whole time to the university affairs and they also used to be given pro-Vice-Chancellors. But today, when we are going to have whole-time Vice-Chancellors for both these two universities, the post of pro-Vice-Chancellor should be abolished. The Aligarh University has taken the plea that since the Banaras Hindu University Bill has provided for the post of a pro-Vice-Chancellor that university also wants to retain it. But they should know that the Bill has not yet been passed by this House. and I know it very well that this House will stoutly and strongly resist that clause and the hon. Minister may withdraw that clause.

Therefore, Sir, I hope and trust that the University will accept all the recommendations of this Report.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, जहां तक श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री के मोशन का ताल्लुक है, जिस पर आज हम बहस कर रहे हैं, वह यकीनन इस लिहाज से बेहतर है कि उन्हीं ने इस मुल्क की बहुत बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में तहकीक का मुतालिबा किया, लेकिन मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि जिस अन्दाज से और जिन जजबात के तहत उन्हों ने इस मोशन पर और इस से कब्ल पिछले सेशन में तकरीर की, उन से जाहिर होता है कि उन का इरादा यह नहीं है कि यूनिवर्सिटी के नज्मो-नस्क को बेहतर बनाया जाये और यूनिवर्सिटी की खराबियों को दूर किया जाये, बल्कि जाहिर यह होता है कि एक इन्तकामी जज्बे के तहत वह यूनिवर्सिटी के मामलात को और पेचीदा बनाना चाहते हैं। मैं उन लोगों में से हूं, जो इस बात पर यकीन रखते हैं कि जहां तक हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज का ताल्लुक है, हमारे तालीमी मराकज का ताल्लुक है, हमें मजाहब से अलग हो कर उन की देख-भाल करनी चाहिये। चूंकि मेरे लिये यह इन्तहाई जरूरी है और इस को मैं निहायत अहम समझता हूं कि हम इस मसले को इस अन्दाज से देखें कि अगर एक यूनिवर्सिटी ने माली या तालीमी मामलों में या दाखलों के बारे में कोई नाजायज हरकतें की हैं, तो यकीनन मेरा फर्ज है कि मैं मुतालिबा करूं कि इस ऐवान से, एडूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री से, तमाम जिम्मेदार लोगों से, जिन पर इस की जिम्मेदारी है, कि ऐसी बातों की तहकीकात होनी चाहिये। इस के लिये किसी मजहब को या किसी कौम के नुमाइंदा होने की जरूरत नहीं है। एक हिन्दुस्तानी होने की हैसियत से यह मेरा फर्ज है कि मैं तमाम तालीमी खादमीन से मुतालिबा करूं कि अगर वहां इस किस्म की बदनजमियां हैं, तो उन को दूर किया जाये। जहां तक इस रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है, यूनिवर्सिटी के उन लोगों को जो इस से मुतालिका हैं, मान लेना चाहिये और जो गलतियां हैं, उन को उन्हें दूर करना चाहिये। अगर वाकई में वहां ऐसी चीज हुई हैं तो उन को दूर करने की इंतिहाई जरूरत है। अगर वे नहीं हुई हैं तो इस रिपोर्ट ने जो सिफारिशात की हैं, उन पर उन्हें पूरी तरह से अमल करना चाहिये।

आज की अपनी तकरीर में श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने दो एक बातों का जिक्र किया है, जिन का मैं जवाब देना चाहता हूं। शायद श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री प्रोफैसर हबीब की बात से वाकिफ नहीं हैं। उन को मालूम होना चाहिये कि प्रोफैसर हबीब इस मुल्क के एक माहिर तालीम हैं। वह इस मुल्क के एक बड़े मुवर्रिख ही नहीं हैं बल्कि एक बहुत बड़े वतन परस्त भी हैं। उन के किरदार से हम सब वाकिफ हैं और उन के अमल को हम कभी नहीं भूल सकते हैं। शायद शास्त्री जी को हमारी सियासत का वह जमाना याद नहीं जब अलीगढ़ में मुस्लिम लीग और इस किस्म के दूसरे फिरकापरस्त अनासर का गलबा हुआ। प्रोफैसर वही थे जिन्हों ने अपने चन्द साथियों के साथ इस का मुकाबला किया। प्रोफैसर हबीब उन तमाम जलसों के लिये जिम्मेदार थे, जिन को अलीगढ़ में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जैसी अजीमउलशान शख्सियतों ने खिताब किया था।

उन की किताब का उन्होंने तजकिरा किया है। मैं समझता हूं शायद उन्हों ने उन की उस किताब को नहीं देखा है। १९५१ की सैकिंड एडीशन यह है। जहां तक मुझे याद है प्रोफैसर हबीब १९४७ और १९४८ के दरम्यान चीन गये थे और उन्होंने वहां चन्द लैक्चर किये। इस लिहाज से भी उन पर उन्होंने रकीक हमला करने की कोशिश की है कि उन्होंने माओ-त्से-तुंग का नाम क्यों लिखा। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि इस वक्त चीन और हिन्दुस्तान के ताल्लुकात इतने बेहतर नहीं हैं जितने आज से किब्ल थे। लेकिन एक सियासी तालिब-इल्म की हैसियत से मैं इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता और न ही श्री शास्त्री कर सकते हैं कि माओ-त्से-तुंग की जहां तक जद्दोजहद का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक उन की तरफ से की गई चीन की रहनुमाई का

ताल्लुक है या गैर-मुल्की ताकत से चीन का आज़ादी दिलाने का ताल्लुक है, उन्होंने एक शानदार पार्ट अदा किया है । अगर एक मुवरिख ने और एक ज़हीन आदमी ने उन का नाम ले लिया तो आज वह कैसे कम्युनिस्ट हो गये । उस जमाने में जब मुस्लिम लीग का दौरा था प्रोफैसर हबीब कांग्रेसी थे और कांग्रेसी होने की वजह से कई बार उन पर हमले हुए । लेकिन आज उसी प्रोफैसर हबीबको आप एक गलत सियासत को कामयाब बनाने के लिये कम्युनिस्ट के नाम से बदनाम करते हैं तो वह दुरुस्त नहीं है ।

जहां तक दूसरी बातों का ताल्लुक है जिन का श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती या हेम बरुआ साहब ने जिक्र किया है उनकी तहकीकात होनी चाहिये । अगर ७०,००० या ७५,००० रुपया किसी के नाम से ब-यके कलम काट दिया गया है, तो इसकी तहकीकात होनी चाहिये और आइंदा के लिए उनको वार्निंग दी जानी चाहिये ।

एक और तज़किरा किया गया है । इसके बारे में यूनिवर्स्टी की एग्जेक्टिव के मैम्बरों को सोचना चाहिये कि जो कहा गया है कि ए० एन० ख्वाजा की जमीन चाहे कम कीमत या मुनासिबी कीमत पर या ज्यादा कीमत पर खरीदी गई है, लेकिन जब यह मसला हल हो रहा था तो उनका उस कमेटी में मौजूद होना जरूरी नहीं था । इस बारे में यकीनन आइंदा के लिए यूनिवर्स्टी के खादमीन को, यूनिवर्स्टी के मामलात में दखल रखने वाले लोगों को खयाल रखना चाहिये ।

यहां यह भी कहा गया है कि वहां पर कम्युनिस्टों का असर है, वहां पर जमायत इस्लामी का असर है । मैं इन तमाम बातों में पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूं । मैं यूनिवर्स्टी के उन हज़रात से जिन के हाथ में वहां का नज्म नस्क है यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले चन्द महीनों में क्या कुछ लोगों को यूनिवर्स्टी की मुलाजिमत से बेदखल किया गया है और यह कह कर किया गया है कि वह कम्युनिस्ट हैं ? मैं इस बात को ब-हैसियत एक शहरी पसन्द नहीं करता हूं कि इस तरह की वजूहात बयान कर किसी को बेदखल किया जाये । ऐसी चीज़ों को इस्तेमाल करना मुल्क में खास किस्म के जज़बात फैलाने के लिए दुरुस्त नहीं है । मैं जानता हूं कि मेरे अजीज दोस्त श्री अनसार हरवानी की हमशीरा को इस वास्ते बरखास्त किया गया है कि वह कम्युनिस्ट हैं लेकिन १९४७ में उन्हीं हज़रात ने लखनऊ के मुस्लिम कालेज से इस लड़की को इस लिए निकाल दिया था कि उसका भाई कांग्रेसी है । मैं आप लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं, यहां हिन्दू मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं है, कि क्या इस तरह की बातें मुल्क के लिए एक खतरा पेश नहीं करती हैं । क्या यह सही है कि आज आप अ० मु० तारिक को इसलिए कत्ल करें कि वह कांग्रेसी है और जब आप इस लिहाज से कत्ल कर सकें तो— कहें कि वह कम्युनिस्ट है । मैं हुकूमत से मुतालिबा करता हूं कि इन तमाम बातों की पूरी तहकीक होनी चाहिये ।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर यूनिवर्स्टी में कुछ ऐसी बुनियादी बातें हैं, कुछ गड़बड़ियां हैं, अन्दरूनी साजिशें हैं या बाहर के लोग यूनिवर्स्टी के अन्दरूनी मामलात में अपने सियासी मकासिद हासिल करना चाहते हैं तो मैं वजीर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि उसकी तरफ खास तवज्जह दी जाये ।

इस वक्त मुल्क में एक खास किस्म की तालीम की जरूरत है जिससे लोगों का जहन साफ हो और बिला लिहाज मजहब और मिल्लत के वे मुल्क की खिदमत कर सकें । मैं प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि उनको इस रिपोर्ट से इत्मीनान हो जाना चाहिये था और इत्मीनान हो जाना चाहिये था इस बात से भी कि यूनिवर्स्टी दाखिले के मामले में नाजायज हरकतें नहीं करती है और उनको बहैसियत एक अच्छे शहरी के इसको मान लेना चाहिये था । सारी यूनिवर्स्टी को, उसकी कुर्बानियों को उसके माज़ी को, उसके हाल को, उसके मुस्तकबिल को तारीक बनाना न दानिशमन्दी है और न ही दयानतदारी । मैं बहैसियत एक मुसलमान श्री हरवानी की इस बात की ताईद करता हूं कि अलीगढ़

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

यूनिवर्स्टी में जहां आप यह देखते हैं कि एक जमाने में वहां ऐसे लोगों का गलबा हुआ जो हिन्दुस्तान की तहरीके आजादी से इत्तिफाक नहीं रखते थे, वहां आपको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि उसका कयाम किन हालात में इस मुल्क में हुआ और इसको बनाने के पीछे किन का हाथ था । इसके बावजूद भी उस यूनिवर्स्टी ने मुल्क की, नैशनलिज्म की और इस मुल्क की जद्दोजहद की जो खिदमत की है, उसको एक नहीं लाखों प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री भी इस मुल्क की तारीख से हटा नहीं सकते हैं ।

मैं बलराज मधोक साहब की एक बात का भी जवाब देना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने कहा कि जब मुहम्मद गोरी का किस्सा आता है या मुहम्मद कासिम का किस्सा आता है तो हमारे जज्बात उभर जाते है । मैं इन बातों में यकीन नहीं रखता हूं । उनको सोचना चाहिये कि आज जब आप ताजमहल की बात करते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि मुग़ल पीरियड की यह यादगार है, जब औरंगजेब का आप जिक्र करते हैं तो कहते हैं वह मुसलमान बादशाह था लेकिन जब आप अंग्रेज का जिक्र करते हैं, उसके जुल्म और सितम की बात करते हैं तो आप कभी नहीं कहते हैं यह ईसाई राज था, आप इसे ब्रिटिश गवर्नमैंट कहते हैं । इसके लिए न मुसलमान जिम्मेदार है और न ही हिन्दू जिम्मेदार है बल्कि यह एक साजिश के तहत किया गया है और उस साजिश के लिए अंग्रेज जिम्मेदार हैं । जब आप ताजमहल की बात कहें तो उसे मुग़ल पीरियड की यादगार कहें, जब औरंगजेब की बात हो तो उसे इस्लाम का नुमाइंदा कहें और जब अंग्रेज का नाम आये तो आप में यह जुर्रत नहीं होती है कि आप कहें कि इस मुल्क में २०० साल तक ईसाइयों की हुकूमत रही । इन चीजों को जब आप खुद इस रंग में पेश करें और फिर छोटे छोटे बच्चों के जहन में इस बात को डालें, तो इसका असर उन पर बुरा ही पड़ सकता है । उनसे आगे चल कर आप किस चीज की तवक्को कर सकते हैं ।

बहरहाल इन चीजों का अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्स्टी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था । मैं समझता हूं कि यह जरूरी है कि हुकूमत इन नुकात के बारे में और इन सिफारिशात के बारे में कुछ कदम उठाये । मैं हरवानी साहब की ताईद करता हूं कि यूनिवर्स्टी को इन बातों को मानना चाहिये ।

मैं यूनिवर्स्टी के खादिमान से एक छोटी सी और दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं । उनको भी वुसत कलबी का मुजाहिरा करना चाहिये । पिछली दफा एग्जेक्टिव का जब ईलैक्शन हुआ था उस वक्त उसमें कुछ गलतफहमियां पैदा हो गई थीं । मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि आइंदा के लिए ऐसी गलतफहमियों का मौका न दिया जाये और वुसत कलबी का वे सबूत दें ।

شری ع - م طارق (جموں تتھا کشمیر) - جناب چیرمین صاحب - جہاں تک شری پرکاش ویر شاستری کے موشن کا تعلق ہے - جس پر آج ہم بحث کر رہے ہیں - وہ یقیناً اس لحاظ سے بہتر ہے کہ انہوں نے اس ملک کی ایک بہت بڑی یونیورسیٹی کے بارے میں تحقیق کا مطالبہ کیا - لیکن مجھے اس بات کا افسوس ہے کہ جب انداز سے اور جن جذبات کے تحت انہوں نے اس موشن پر اور اس سے قبل پچھلے سیشن میں تقریر کی - ان سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ انکا ارادہ یہ نہیں ہے کہ یونیورسٹی کے نظم و نسق کو بہتر بنایا جائے اور یونیورسیٹی کی خرابیوں کو دور کیا جائے بلکہ ظاہر یہ ہوتا ہے کہ ایک انتقامی جذبے کے تحت وہ

انہیں دور کرنا چاہئے - اگر واقعی میں وہاں ایسی چیزیں ہوئی ہیں تو ان کو دور کرنے کی انتہائی ضرورت ہے - اگر وہ نہیں ہوتی ہیں تو اس رپورٹ نے جو سفارشات کی ہیں ان پر انہیں پوری طرح سے عمل کرنا چاہئے -

آج کی اپنی تقریر میں شری پرکاش ویر شاستری نے دو ایک باتوں کا ذکر کیا ہے جن کا میں جواب دینا چاہتا ہوں - شاید شری پرکاش ویر شاستری پروفیسر حبیب کی ذات سے واقف نہیں ہیں - ان کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ پروفیسر حبیب اس ملک کے ایک ماہر تعلیم ہیں - وہ اس ملک کے ایک بڑے مورخ ہی نہیں ہیں بلکہ ایک بہت بڑے وطن پرست بھی ہیں - ان کے کردار سے ہم سب واقف ہیں اور ان کے عمل کو ہم کبھی نہیں بھول سکتے ہیں - شاید شری شاستری جی کو ہماری سیاست کا وہ زمانہ یاد نہیں جب علی‌گڑھ میں مسلم لیگ اور اس قسم کے دوسرے مناصر کا غلبہ تھا - پروفیسر حبیب وہ تھے جنہوں نے اپنے چند ساتھیوں کے ساتھ اس کا مقابلہ کیا - پروفیسر حبیب ان تمام جلسوں کے لئے ذمہ‌دار تھے جن کو علی‌گڑھ میں پنڈت جواہرلال نہرو جیسی عظیم الشان شخصیتوں نے خطاب کیا تھا -

ان کی کتاب کا انہوں نے تذکرہ کیا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں شاید یونیورسٹی کے معاملات کو اور پیچیدہ بنانا چاہتے ہیں - میں ان لوگوں میں سے ہوں جو اس بات پر یقین رکھتے ہیں کہ جہاں تک ہماری یونیورسیٹی کا تعلق ہے - ہمارے تعلیمی مراکز کا تعلق ہے - ہمیں مذاہب سے الگ ہوکر ان کی دیکھ بھال کرنی چاہئے - چونکہ میرے لئے یہ از بھائی ضروری ہے اور اس کو میں نہایت اہم سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہم اس مسئلے کو اس انداز سے دیکھیں کہ اگر ایک یونیورسیٹی نے مالی یا تعلیمی معاملوں میں یا داخلوں کے معاملے میں کوئی ناجائز حرکتیں کی ہیں تو یقیناً میرا فرض ہے کہ میں مطالبہ کروں اس ایوان سے - ایجوکیشن منسٹری سے - تمام ذمہ‌دار لوگوں سے - جن پر اس کی ذمہ داری ہے کہ ایسی باتوں کی تحقیقات ہونی چاہئے -

اس کے لئے کسی مذہب کے یا کسی قوم کے نمایندہ ہونے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - ایک ہندوستانی ہونے کی حیثیت سے یہ میرا فرض ہے کہ میں تمام تعلیمی خادموں سے مطالبہ کروں کہ اگر وہاں اس قسم کی غلطیاں ہیں تو ان کو دور کیا جائے - جہاں تک اس رپورٹ کا تعلق ہے یونیورسیٹی کے ان لوگوں کو جو اس سے متعلقہ ہیں اسے مان لینا چاہئے اور جو غلطیاں ہیں ان کو

نام سے بدنام کرتے ھیں تو یہ درست نہیں ھے -

جہاں تک دوسری بات کا تعلق ھے جن کا شریمتی رھلو چکرورتی یا ھم برواں صاحب نے ذکر کیا ھے ان کی تحقیقات ھونی چاھئے ہ اگر ستر ھزار یا پچھتر ھزار کسی کے نام سے یہ بک قلم کاٹ دیا گیا ھے تو اس کی تحقیقات ھونی چاھیئے اور آئندہ کے لئے ان کو وارننگ دی جانی چاھیئے -

ایک اور تذکرہ کیا گیا ھے - اس کے بارے میں یونیورسٹی کی ایگزیکٹو کے ممبروں کو سوچنا چاھیئے کہ جو کہا گیا ھے کہ اے - این - خواجہ کی زمین چاھے کم قیمت پر یا زیادہ قیمت پر خریدی گئی ھے - لیکن جب یہ مسئلہ حل ھو رھا تھا تو ان کا اس کمیٹی میں موجود ھونا ضروری نہیں تھا - اس بارے میں یقیناً آئندہ کے لئے یونیورسٹی کے خادمین کو یونیورسٹی کے معاملات میں دخل رکھنے والے لوگوں کو خیال رکھنا چاھیئے -

یہاں یہ بھی کہا گیا ھے کہ وھاں پر کمیونسٹوں کا اثر ھے - وھاں پر جماعت اسلامی کا اثر ھے - میں ان تمام باتوں میں پڑنا نہیں چاھتا ھوں - میں یونیورسٹی نے ان

[شری ع - م - طارق]

انہوں نے انکی اس کتاب کو دیکھا نہیں ھے - اس کا سیکنڈ ایڈیشن یہ ھے - جہاں تک مجھے یاد ھے پروفیسر حبیب ۱۹۴۷ اور ۱۹۴۸ کے درمیان چین گئے تھے اور انہوں نے وھاں چند لیکچر کئے - اس لحاظ سے بھی ان پر انہوں نے زکیک حملہ کرنے کی کوشش کی ھے کہ انہوں نے ماؤتسے تنگ کا نام کیوں لکھا - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ھے کہ اس وقت چین اور ھندوستان کے تعلقات اتنے بہتر نہیں ھیں جتنے آج سے قبل تھے - لیکن ایک سیاسی طالب علم کی حیثیت سے میں اس بات سے انکار نہیں کر سکتا اور نہ ھی شری پرکاش ویر شاستری کر سکتے ھیں کہ ماؤتسے تنگ کی جہاں تک جد و جہد کا تعلق ھے - جہاں تک ان کی طرف سے کی گئی چین کی رھنمائی کا تعلق ھے یا غیر ملکی طاقت سے چین کو ازادی دلانے کا تعلق ھے انہوں نے ایک شاندار پارٹ ادا کیا ھے - اگر ایک مورخ نے اور ایک ذھین آدمی نے انکا نام لے لیا تو آج وہ کیسے کمیونسٹ ھوگئے - اس زمانے میں جب مسلم لیگ کا دور دورا تھا پروفیسر حبیب کانگرسی تھے اور کانگرسی ھونے کی وجہ سے کئی بار ان پر حملے ھوئے - لیکن آج اسی پروفیسر حبیب کو آپ ایک غلط سیاست کو کامیاب بنانے کے لئے کمیونسٹ کے

ہوں کہ اگر یونیورسٹی میں کچھ ایسی بنیادی باتیں ہیں - کچھ گڑبڑیاں ہیں - اندرونی سازشیں ہیں یا باہر کے لوگ یونیورسٹی کے اندرونی معاملات میں اپنے سیاسی مقاصد حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو میں وزیر صاحب سے درخواست کروں گا کہ اس کی طرف خاص توجہ دی جائے -

اس وقت ملک میں ایک خاص قسم کی تعلیم کی ضرورت ہے جس سے لوگوں کا ذہن صاف ہو اور بلا لحاظ مذہب اور ملت کے وہ ملک کی خدمت کر سکیں - میں پرکاش ویر شاستری جی سے درخواست کروں گا کہ ان کو اس رپورٹ سے اطمینان ہو جانا چاہیئے تھا اور اطمینان ہو جانا چاہیئے تھا اس بات سے بھی کہ یونیورسٹی داخلے کے معاملے میں ناجائز حرکتیں نہیں کرتی ہے اور ان کو یہ حقیقت ایک اچھے شہری کے اس کو مان لینا چاہیئے تھا - ساری یونیورسٹی کو - اس کی قربانیوں کو - اس کے ماضی کو - اس کے حال کو - اس کے مستقبل کو تاریک بتانا نہ دانشمندی ہے اور نہ دیانتداری - میں بہ حیثیت ایک مسلمان شری ہروانی کی اس بات کی تائید کرتا ہوں کہ علیگڑھ یونیورسٹی میں جہاں آپ یہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ ایک زمانے میں وہاں ایسے حضرات تھے جن کے ہاتھ میں وہاں کا نظم و نسق ہے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلے ہندمہیلوں میں کیا کچھ لوگوں کو یونیورسٹی کی ملازمت سے بے دخل کیا گیا ہے اور یہ کہہ کر کیا گیا ہے کہ وہ کمیونسٹ ہیں - میں اس بات کو بہ حیثیت ایک شہری پسند نہیں کرتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کی وجوہات بتلا کر کسی کو بے دخل کیا جائے - ایسی چیزوں کو استعمال کرنا ملک میں خاص قسم کے جذبات پھیلانے کے لئے درست نہیں ہے - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ میرے عزیز دوست شری انصار ہروانی کی ہمشیرہ کو اس واسطے برخاست کیا گیا ہے کہ وہ کمیونسٹ ہیں لیکن ۱۹۴۷ میں انہیں حضرات نے لکھنؤ کے مسلم کالج سے اس لڑکی کو اس لئے نکال دیا تھا کہ اس کا بھائی کانگرسی ہے - میں آپ لوگوں سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں - یہاں پر ہندو مسلمان کا سوال نہیں ہے — کہ کیا اس طرح کی باتیں ملک کے لئے خطرہ پیدا نہیں کرتی ہیں کیا یہ صحیح ہے کہ آج آپ ع - م - طارق کو اس لئے قتل کریں کہ وہ کانگرسی ہے اور جب آپ اس لحاظ سے قتل نہ کر سکیں تو کہیں کہ وہ کمیونسٹ ہے - میں حکومت سے مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ ان تمام باتوں کی پوری تحقیق ہونی چاہیئے - ساتھ ہی میں یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا

[شری ع - م - طارق]

لوگوں کا غلبہ ہوا جو ہندوستان کی تحریک آزادی سے اتفاق نہیں رکھتے تھے - وہاں آپ کو یہ بھی دیکھنا چاہیئے کہ اس کا قیام کن حالات میں اس ملک میں ہوا اور اس کو بنانے کے پیچھے کن کا ہاتھ تھا - اس کے باوجود بھی اس یونیورسٹی نے ملک کی - نیشنلزم کی اور ملک کی جد و جہد کی جو خدمت کی ہے - اس کو ایک نہیں لاکھوں پرکاش ویر شاستری بھی اس ملک کی تاریخ سے ہٹا نہیں سکتے ہیں -

میں بلراج مدھوک صاحب کی بھی ایک بات کا جواب دینا چاہتا ہوں انہوں نے کہا کہ جب محمد غوری یا محمد کاسم کا قصہ آتا ہے تو ہمارے جذبات ابھر جاتے ہیں - میں ان باتوں میں یقین نہیں رکھتا ہوں - ان کو سوچنا چاہیئے کہ آج جب آپ تاج محل کی بات کرتے ہیں تو آپ کہتے ہیں کہ مغل پیریڈ کی یہ یادگار ہے - جب آپ اورنگ زیب کا ذکر کرتے ہیں تو کہتے ہیں وہ مسلمان بادشاہ تھا لیکن جب آپ انگریز کا ذکر کرتے ہیں - اس کے ظلم اور ستم کی بات کرتے ہیں تو آپ کبھی نہیں کہتے ہیں کہ یہ عیسائی راج تھا - آپ اسے برٹش گورنمنٹ کہتے ہیں - اس کے لئے نہ مسلمان ذمہ دار ہیں اور نہ ہی ہندو ذمہ دار ہیں بلکہ یہ ایک سازش کے تحت کیا گیا ہے اور اس سازش کے لئے انگریز ذمہ دار ہے - جب آپ تاج محل کی بات کہیں تو اسے مغل پیریڈ کی یادگار کہیں - جب اورنگ زیب کی بات ہو تو اسے اسلام کا نمائندہ کہیں اور جب انگریز کا نام آئے تو آپ میں یہ جرات نہیں ہوتی ہے کہ آپ کہیں کہ اس ملک میں دو سو سال تک عیسائیوں کی حکومت رہی - ان چیزوں کو جب آپ خود اس رنگ میں پیش کریں اور پھر چھوٹے چھوٹے بچوں کے ذہن میں اس بات کو ڈالیں تو اس کا اثر ان پر برا ہی پڑ سکتا ہے - ان سے آگے چل کر آپ کسی چیز کی توقع کر سکتے ہیں -

بہر حال ان چیزوں کا علیگڑھ یونیورسٹی سے کوئی تعلق نہیں تھا - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ضروری ہے کہ حکومت ان واقعات کے بارے میں اور ان سفارشات کے بارے میں کچھ قدم اٹھائے - میں ہروانی صاحب کی تائید کرتا ہوں کہ یونیورسٹی کو ان باتوں کو ماننا چاہیئے -

میں یونیورسٹی کے خادمین سے ایک چھوٹی سی اور درخواست کرنا چاہتا ہوں - ان کو بھی وسعت قلبی کا مظاہرہ کرنا چاہیئے - پچھلی دفعہ ایگزیکٹو کا جب الیکشن ہوا تھا اس وقت اس میں کچھ غلط فہمیاں پیدا ہو گئی تھیں - میں درخواست کرونگا کہ آئندہ کے لئے ایسی غلط فہمیوں کا موقعہ نہ دیا جائے اور وسعت قلبی کا وہ ثبوت دیں -]

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): Mr. Chairman, I will restrict my speech to one recommendation that has been made by this Enquiry Committee and I will not take much of the time of the House. The Committee recommends that the post of Pro-Chancellor should be abolished and it gives big reasons for the abolition of the post. I would like to read the relevant portion of the report.

On page 120 under the heading 'unified Control' they say:

> "We are of opinion that in a university, specially of a unitary and residential type, administrative and academic control should be centralised in the office and person of the Vice-Chancellor,..."

that is, the Committee is insisting upon unified control. But further they say:

> "But when a university has a wholetime paid Vice-Chancellor, we see no justification for creating yet another post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor of almost equal rank which may lead to friction and to the formation of divided loyalties...."

These are the reasons given for the abolition of the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. But, according to me, the reasons given by the Committee do not appear to be sound. As regards the first ground, the Committee says that there should be unified control and for that purpose the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor should be abolished. But in the course of the enquiry the Committee came to know that the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University has made use of his emergency powers in sheer disregard of the Academic Council, the Executive Council and the Finance Committee. This has been referred to by many of my hon. friends here. Therefore I had expected the Committee to recommend the curtailment of or judicious control over the exercise of the powers of the Vice-Chancellor. But instead of doing that, the Committee wants the whole control to be centralised in a single hand, that is, of the Vice-Chancellor. I do not think this is any sound ground. Also, it is not desirable.

As regards the second point, the Committee entertains a fear that there is the possibility of some sort of friction or conflict between the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. I do not agree with this also, because I may say, for example, there is a man who has got a wife and there is a conflict between the husband and the wife. The husband may at the most divorce his wife and marry some other woman. That does not mean that because there is conflict between the husband and the wife, they should not marry at all. Nobody will agree with this. There is not at all a question of a conflict for the simple reason that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor's appointment is made by the Executive Committee. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor is selected by the Vice-Chancellor. So, he can very well choose such a person in whom he can repose his confidence and who can extend his co-operation. For that reason also there is no fear of any conflict between the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor.

Secondly, the statute provides that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall perform such duties which are assigned to him by the Vice-Chancellor. This reduces all area of any conflict between the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. There may be some difference of opinion. Such difference of opinion should be there. It will be there. For example, there are the Deans, the Pros and the Heads of Departments. It is not necessary that they all should be unanimous on certain issues. There is bound to be some difference of opinion and that difference is certainly a healthy thing for the functioning of democracy.

14.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

That is rather essential. That is why I do not think that because there is the possibility of some conflict between the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor the Pro-Vice-Chancellor's post should be abolished sounds so logical.

This post exists in the Banaras Hindu University. This post exists in many other universities in foreign

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countries, for example, in the universities in the UK and the USA. Therefore when this post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor can continue in the Banaras Hindu University, why insist upon the abolition of this post in the Aligarh Muslim University? I do not understand that. Why do away with it at all? Moreover, this post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor has been there since the inception of this University. It has stood the test of time. There was no such conflict between the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor at any time before. Now it must have occurred on account of some political acticity or communalism in the University. But that does not mean that we should do away with the post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

This Comittee had referred this matter to Dr. C. D. Deshmukh and this is what he said:

> "Dr. Deshmukh, however, went on to state that though he favoured the abolition of the post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor, he was of opinion that a Vice-Chancellor did need the help of a senior and experienced officer to relieve him of day to day routine administration, so as to devote part of his time to larger matters of policy and for participation in conferences arranged by the University Grants Commission, the Central Ministry of Education and other agencies of an academic and cultural type."

This need has been expressed by Mr. Deshmukh and this need cannot be satisfied by the appointment of a Rector. The Rector is merely a glorified clerk. At the most he is a Secretary. He cannot attend the meetings. He cannot express his views unless he is asked to do so by the Vice-Chancellor. He cannot do the duties of a Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The nature of both the Universities at Aligarh and Banaras is such that very often the Vice-Chancellors go out of headquarters. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor somebody competent enough must be there to perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor. These duties cannot be performed by the Rector.

The Committee recommends for him a salary of Rs. 1,500. What for? For routine administration? The University can delegate the powers to the Deans and to the Heads of Departments. These things can very well be done by those people. You may not have a Rector at all. Therefore to abolish the post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor does not seem to be desirable and this particular recommendation should not be implemented.

I have heard most of the hon. Members and have sensed a sort of communal angle in some of the speeches. Now the need for national integration is badly felt, particularly at this time. This need was not felt so badly at any time in the past. When we are thinking of national integration, we should not allow such tendencies to grow. Therefore I am of the opinion that the Aligarh Muslim University at Aligarh and the Banaras Hindu University at Banaras should be done away with. They should be scrapped. Then only there will be some healthy growth. Why should we have a Muslim University and a Hindu University? They do not impart any culture. Both the universities teach arts and sciences. Why should they be named as Muslim University and Hindu University? Times have changed. Therefore I think it would be desirable to do away with these names and have some other names under which to run these universities.

With these words I conclude my speech.

Mr. Speaker: How long does the hon. Minister propose to take?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: About forty to forty-five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: And then there is a right of reply, I think.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Then I think there is no chance for any others. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Vigyan Bhavan we are having a conference at this time, a conference of all the Chief Ministers, which has been called by our Prime Minister to discuss the problems of national integration. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that when we are discussing this question we should remember the background of our country, the present situtation under which this question is being thought about. It is of the greatest importance at the present juncture of our history that we stand united as a nation, by showing a spirit of tolerance, understanding and appreciation of each other's religion and culture.

I am making these preliminary remarks because from some of the statements which were made by hon. Members one got an impression that they were not making these statements from the broader national point of view but from a narrow communal angle.

Before I answer some of the points that have been raised during the course of the debate. I should like to dispose of one recommendation which this Committee had made to the Government. On page 140 of its report the Committee says:

> "We were gravely perturbed by statements made before us by highly esteemed Muslim witnesses, about whose active support to the cause of India's freedom struggle and the preservation of its unity there cannot be the slightest doubt, that their community was being discriminated against in the matter of higher education, in various regional universities. Although these witnesses were not able to cite specific instances of such discrimination they appeared to be really exercised over the situation and in our opinion it would be desirable on the part of Government or any other competent body to investigate the matter fully with a view to finding out the facts."

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): These are the people who have spoken.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: "Such vague fears and generalisations are bound to prove harmful for the growth of a healthy national life and the facts must be established so that appropriate action could be taken, if necessary, or their fears and misgivings set at rest".

In order to set their fears and misgivings at rest, the Government have made a full enquiry into this matter, and we have now got figures from almost all the universities in India, scientific and technological institutions, which establish beyond doubt that there is absolutely no discrimination as far as admission of Muslim students in any of the universities is concerned. And if any of the hon. Members have any specific instances before them—I wish they could have quoted them before the Committee also—the Government of India would stop paying any grants to them.

Under the leadership of our great Prime Minister fortunately we have developed a sound secular democratic set-up in this country. And I am proud to say that as far as higher education in this country is concerned, there is absolutely no reason to doubt that any kind of discrimination is being made against the minority community.

I would not like to inflict the figures on this House, but we have now sufficient evidence to show that students are being admitted, as far as Hindus

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and Muslims are concerned, absolutely on the basis of merit.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House here to a comparative study of the grants paid to the Central Universities by the Central Government and the University Grants Commission from 1947-48 to 1960-61. It will be observed that in the case of the Aligarh Muslim University the grant of Rs. 5·61 lakhs made in 1947-48 has risen to Rs. 57·93 lakhs in 1960-61. The grant in the case of the Banaras Hindu University has risen from Rs. 10·94 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 92·83 lakhs in 1960-61 I am giving this comparative statement since these questions of the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University were raised. It would be found that the increase in the case of the Aligarh University has been 11½ times compared to an increase of 8½ times in the case of the Banaras University. So, if there has been any discrimination, it has been discrimination, in favour of the Aligarh University. But I am proud of this fact. I would like hon. Members to remember that the Government have strong faith in a secular democracy. I would like hon. Members to quote one example of a similar nature where a university managed by a minority community has been treated so liberally as the Aligarh University has been treated as far as the Government of India grants are concerned.

Allegations were made at the time the Muslim Convention was held; allegations were also made before this Committee, and I am sorry to find that the Committee has recorded that these statements were made by people who had taken a very important part in the national struggle. I do hope that these Members would make a thorough and proper enquiry into this matter and disillusion their minds about the misgivings which they have on this question. And I state here on the floor of this House that if they can bring before me one single instance where discrimination is made against Muslim, the Government would stop all grants to that institution, as far as the Government of India are concerned. I can say this also on behalf of the State Governments that no grant will be made to any institution which makes discrimination against Muslims.

Shri Balraj Madhok: If there is discrimination against Hindus would my hon. friend do the same thing? There is discrimination against Hindus in the Aligarh University.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think I need not answer the hon. Member.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): There is repeated allegation that there is discrimination against non-Muslim students in the Aligarh University. It was refuted by some hon. Members. We would like to know what the position is.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am coming to that. Well, Sir, as far as the Aligarh University is concerned, it has a history. It is our desire that we should forget all that happened in the past in the Aligarh University before independence. We should now look towards the future. We should try to make it a strong national institution which may become a centre of learning of Islamic studies and culture, the greatest centre in the whole of Asia, and, I would like to say, in the world. I would like people to come over from all over the world to this University so that they may understand that here in this country, people of minority communities are allowed to study, to carry on their studies in an atmosphere of perfect freedom.

15 hrs.

The question of admission has agitated the minds of people. The report has gone into full details and I am in general agreement with the statements which the report has made

in this connection. It is quite obvious that there should be a larger number of Muslim students in the Aligarh University. It is also obvious that some preference should be given to Muslim students who have been old boys of that University. I am also glad to say that under the able Vice-Chancellorship of Dr. Zakir Hussain, one of our noblest and ablest Muslims, who played a very important role in the struggle of National Independence, the University has been attempting to change its character. It is becoming gradually a truly national institution.

I think I ought to explain about my conduct also. It was questioned as to why I did not appoint a Visitor's committee. It was said, that in the case of the Banaras University we appointed a Visitor's committee, why did we allow the Aligarh University to appoint its own committees? I would like to give the whole background to hon. Members. Three years back, I called the Vice-Chancellor and told him that the House must be set in order. I called him once, twice, thrice. I also spoke to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The Ministry also sent several communications. This has been happening for the last 10 years. Unfortunately, the Vice-Chancellor did not pay sufficient heed to our requests. As the Committee has rightly pointed out, there was complete apathy with regard to the utilisation of public funds. Complaints were made by the Comptroller and Auditor General year after year No attempt was made by the University to remove these objections or clear up those objections. That, I thought, was a very serious state of affairs. I requested the Vice-Chancellor several times to look into the matters; but no attention was paid to it. Therefore, I had no other alternative but to make an enquiry into the affairs of the University and the report has now vindicated our stand. I think the enquiry was fully justified. It has done a lot of good to the University. Just at the time when I was appointing the Visitor's committee, I was going to send the proposal to the Visitor, the Vice-Chancellor knew that we were going to take this action. He and some members of the Executive council came to meet me in deputation. They requested that the committee might be appointed by the University. It may be an error of judgment; but in the best interests of the university, I agreed to the request. They advanced the argument that if the Visitor's appointed a Committee, there would be an impression in the outside world that the affairs of the University were in a very serious state. I did not want to do any harm to the University. Therefore, when this deputation came, I accepted the request of the Vice-Chancellor and allowed the university authorities to appoint their own committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister said all this last time. He is repeating exactly the same things.

Mr. Speaker: There are now other hon. Members who are new.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have to explain that.

Then, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri asked for a Half-an-hour discussion in this House,. As you are aware, I was most reluctant and I begged of you not to allow this discussion since the University had already appointed a Committee. But, I had to carry out your orders and the discussion was held. Unfortunately, during the course of the discussion, a great deal of heat was aroused. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri made allegations with regard to Mr. Khwaja's land, Mr. Saiyadan's house and various other allegations which have not be substantiated. I think it was a great mistake on the part of Prakash Vir Shastri. Another Member Shri Vajpayee made such wild allegations. Shri Vajpayee is not here. But during the course of his speech, he said that the University had ordered for some machinery worth several lakhs

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and all that machinery was sent to Pakistan. Without any basis, any foundation, that an hon. Member of the House should make such a wild allegation is a serious reflection on our duties and responsibilities. What a great harm, Shri Vajpayee did to the University—all the newspapers flashed this news.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He was challenged. He said, on my own authority I say, I have got very good information.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That allegation was made. When the Enquiry committee requested him to give evidence, I am told that he never appeared before the Enquiry Committee. This is the type of responsibility which the hon. Member had towards the public.

Unfortunately, then again, some controversy started. The Vice-Chancellor made statements. In my opinion, it was wrong on the part of the Vice-Chancellor to make the statements since the committee was appointed to look into all these matters. The Committee rightly took strong objection to the Vice-Chancellor's statements. They rightly felt there was need to have the committee. There was a suggestion that we should add some more Members. I was reluctant, I must say honestly, because we had appointed a high-power committee of people who were not connected with any community. There was Shri G. C. Chatterji, one of our eminent educationists; there was Shri A. R. Wadia of the Tatas Institute, Shri K. S. Malhotra, one of our officers who has been a great financier serving in the Punjab. These three people were selected carefully. They did not belong in any way to the two communities, Hindus or Muslims. There was a great deal of pressure....

Pandit K. C. Sharma: (Hapur): Why did you forget a High Court Judge?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The High Court Judge came later. We had to add two more members: Shri P. N. Sapru and Shri M. A. Shahmiri. I am grateful to these two members and also the other three members. They have done a very fine work. It was a very difficult task which they had to perform, a very unpleasant task. They have done an admirable job. They have tried to place the facts in the proper perspective. I would be failing in my duty if I did not express my gratitude to all these Members who had to pass through various difficult stages. In the first place, there was some difficulty with the Vice-Chancellor and they felt that there was not that co-operation which they should have had and therefore they resigned. Then, the new Members were added. It was a rather very awkward situation. The Committee was appointed. Later on, new members were added. The whole Committee worked as a team and they have done an admirable job. I think it is my duty to express my gratitude to this Committee. I wish that having appointed this high-powered committee, the university had said 'It is our committee, we accept all its recommendations.'. I am sorry this has not been done. I wish the university had exercised greater responsibility in this matter. This was their committee. It was appointed by them. It is true that names were suggested by me, but the members of the committee were men of the highest ability, character and integrity, interested in the real welfare of the university. The university should have said 'We are grateful to the committee, and we accept all the recommendations'.

Shri Hem Barua: The committee was appointed by the executive council.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Unfortunately, this was not done. Now, Government have to consider what action to take in this matter, and Government will take action which is in the best interests of the university.

Then, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, during the course of the discussion, raised a question with regard to persecution of some witnesses who had appeared before the committee. He also said that he was going to hand over some letters to me, and if he has any documents or any letters, I am going to look into the matter. It is true that when this question was raised in this House, I had said that the Vice-Chancellor had a right to sit on this committee.

According to Statute 3(1), the Vice-Chancellor can be present and address, all the meetings of the committee, that is, a committee appointed by the university. Therefore, he exercised his right. If the Visitor had appointed the committee, it would not have made any substantial difference, because under section 13(2)(a) of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, the Vice-Chancellor is entitled under statute 3(1) to be present and to address the meetings of the committee. So, in either case, that would not have made any difference, because either the Vice-Chancellor or his representative should have been present, if the committee had been appointed by the Visitor.

I had said in this House that since there were allegations against the Vice-Chancellor himself, he would have discretion not to sit on this committee, and I still maintain that it would have been in the interests of the university, if the Vice-Chancellor had not sat on this committee. It would have been much better if he had sent somebody else as his representative. It is a well-established convention. For instance, if there are allegations against me, obviously, I cannot expect my subordinates to come and give evidence before a committee on which I am sitting.

However, as far as I can see, the committee had done an admirable job, and in spite of the handicaps which they have had to face, they have made a very thorough enquiry into all the allegations that have been made.

I could not order the Vice-Chancellor, because the Act was there, and he was acting according to the provisions of the Act, and he had a right to sit on it, and he sat on it. As I have said, even if the Visitor's committee had been appointed, it would not have made any difference.

I had also said probably in this House that for all practical purposes, Government would treat this as the Visitor's Committee, and we are going to treat this as the Visitor's Committee, as far as the implementation of the report is concerned. But I would not have prevented the Vice-Chancellor from attending any of the sittings of the committee. He did attend all the meetings, or practically all, when the evidence was being taken, and when discussions were taking place; he kept out only during the last stage when the committee started deliberations and writing of the report. In my opinion, he would have served the interests of the university best, if he had kept out of this discussion and sent somebody else as his representative. Anyway, I do not think we can go into that matter again at this stage.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister had given this advice in the last speech also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think I had said this last time; this was a broad hint which he should have accepted. If Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has any instance where there has been persecution of a witness, I think it is the duty of Government to protect such witnesses. I am going to look into this matter, if he produces any evidence to show that there has been persecution of witnesses. Of course, if he says something on the floor of the House, it is not possible for me either to agree with him or to reject it; but if he has any specific instance, and if he gives it to me, I am going to look into that matter.

Several hon. Members made reference to the presence of communists

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and communalists, in this 'varsity. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri brought in a new category namely the communalist-communists in the Aligarh Muslim University. As far as Government's attitude in this matter is concerned, Government has always believed in the academic freedom of the universities. In fact, the very fact that we have created the University Grants Commission shows that Government are anxious to keep politics out of the universities. There must be full academic freedom in the universities. But I must also say with all the emphasis at my command, that Government also expects cent per cent. loyalty from people to their Constitution and to their State; there can be no compromise as far as this matter is concerned.

Somebody here on the floor of the House said that recently a professor who is a member of Jamiet-e-Islami has been appointed as a member of the university. We know something about this organisation. It is preaching a dangerous ideology in this country. They want to set up again a theocratic State in this country. And we know that in the Aligarh University, at present, there are various kinds of forces that are working. I am not going into what their personal views are and what their politics are. But I wish to make one thing very clear, namely that Government will not tolerate, and will not make any compromise as far as this basic issue is concerned. It expects cent per cent loyalty to the Constitution and to the State from all its citizens. If there is anybody who in any way makes an attempt to do anything which undermines the loyalty, Government will take firm action in this matter, academic freedom or no academic freedom. I wish to make this very clear in this House. A university should certainly have freedom in order that it might be pursuing the truth, and in order that the students and scholars might seek knowledge, but freedom is not given to destroy freedom itself. We know by experience that in several countries people have misused freedom to destroy freedom, and we are aware of that great danger which exists in this country, and Government will do everything that is possible to counteract that danger. So, I wish to make that very clear. Whether they are communists or communalists or communalist-communists, whatever creed they belong to, I wish to make this very clear; let it be Aligarh Muslim University or Banaras Hindu University or whatever other university it may be; let them be clear about this matter. There will be no compromise on this issue.

Then, some Members suggested that Government should do away with the terms 'Hindu' and 'Muslim' in the names of the universities. I appreciate the sentiment which they have expressed. And if this House can come to an agreement on this issue, I am prepared to accept the suggestion. But let us do it with good-will. Let us not create any bitterness on this issue. These universities have a certain tradition and a certain past history. If all the Members of the House can come to an unanimous agreement in this House, it will set a great example before other people. We all believe in national integration. Let that be the beginning for national integration in this country. I am prepared to accept this proposal provided there is complete unanimity on this issue. I do not want that any passions should be roused in this matter.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Will the hon. Minister create an opportunity so that the House can come to that conclusion?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Certainly there will be opportunities. Lastly, I should like to say that this report which has been submitted by this very able and high-powered committee is not very complimentary to the university administration. I must make

this very clear. There are serious charges of maladministration, inefficiency, misuse of public funds etc. in this report. And Government cannot remain completely apathetic towards these matters. Government have a certain duty towards the public. Universities have a duty towards society. I think the Aligrah University should seriously consider these matters and should set their house in order as quickly as possible, if they wish to retain their freedom in the University. I am saying this not only to the Aligarh University but in respect of all Universities which receive Government grants.

I would request the House to forget the past. The post has gone. Unfortunately, the Aligrah University had a past not very glorious before independence. It has passed through the birth pangs of building up new traditions and at this stage, it would need all the care, tenderness and sympathy of all sections of the House.

There are difficulties. In the Aligrah University, at present there are various forces which are working, fighting against each other and trying to run down each other. Many of these things have come out from the Aligrah University itself.

An Hon. Member: What are those forces?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: By this time, the House should be aware of those things. So many views have been expressed that it is not necessary for me to mention them. Let there be only one ideal as far as the University is concerned, namely, service to the nation and loyalty to the State. That should be the ideal for all Universities, whatever forces may be working there. Therefore, I would appeal to the House and also the University to look towards the future.

This is a great national institution. It has been set up to serve a very important purpose in our national life. We have in this country diversity of cultures, different religious and different languages. Government have given very liberal grants to this University so that it might become a centre of learning, culture and Islamic studies. Government would like to do everything to develop this institution. Let the Muslim community realise their responsibility in these matters. Let not these matters be treated lightly.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Why does he say Muslim community? It is the Indian community.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have ing to the Muslim community because they have a certain responsibility as far as this University is concerned. Let them give serious consideration to this whole Report before they reject its rcommendations. It deserves very serious consideration. But I am afraid the matter has been treated lightly. This was a high-power Committee. I had assured the House that it was almost a Visitor's Committee and that Government would treat it as a Visitor's Committee. After that assurance, they should have acted with a greater sense of responsibility. I am afraid that has not been done. That has been the feeling of Members from practically all sections of this House.

I would appeal to the Muslim University to review the whole position again. Government, of course, will do their duty as best as they can.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: In the beginning the hon. Minister referred to same remarks on page 140. Is he in a position to disclose the names of those reliable witnesses?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the list of witnessess. The Aligrah University conducted this inquiry. But I am told that very prominent

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

people have said that there is discrimination. I am very glad to say that there is absolutely no discrimination in any University at present. I have collected the information and I am prepared to place it on the Table of the House if necessary. There are Muslim students studying in most of the Universities, scientific and technological institutions. There is absolutely no discrimination. Therefore, I would like to disabuse the minds of those Members who think like that. They need not have those misgivings and fears about this matter. Under the leadership of our great Prime Minister, we have developed very sound traditions in this country and I am very proud that we have this University to which every possible assistance is being given to develop. All our Universities today are free from any tinge of communalism.

Shri Hem Barua: According to the provisions of the University Act, when a Committee is appointed by the Executive Council, the Vice-Chancellor automatically becomes an ex-officio member of that Committee, but when a committee is appointed by the Visitor, he does not become an ex-officio member of that Committee. He can only address it. That is the difference.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore?

Shri Hem Barua: He was basing his argument on this and saying that there was no difference.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I have been able to understand—I do not have the Act here—the University would have been entitled to appoint a representative. This note is from the University itself. It says that the University would have been entitled to appoint a representative who would have had the right to be present and be heard by the Inquiry Committee under section 13( )(a) of the Aligarh Muslim University Act. As the Committee was appointed by the University authorities, the Vice-Chancellor was entitled under Statute 3(1) to be present and address the meetings of the Committee. So the provisions are clear.

Shri Hem Barua: He does not become a member.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It would not have made any difference.

Shri Hem Barua: He is not a member of the Committee. My point is this: when a Committee is appointed by the Executive Council, he automatically becomes an ex-officio member thereof under the provisions of the Act.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: He need not have gone there. It was quite unnecessary for the Vice-Chancellor to be present. He could have sent one of his representatives, if it was necessary. I wish the Vice-Chancellor had exercised his discrition not to sit in the Committee. It would have helped the University considerably and people would not have all these doubts which they have in their minds; it would have strengthened the position of the University.

I think the House should not go into this matter again. Let us forget the past. Let us think of the future of the University and built it up.

I do not accept the amendment that has been moved by Shri Bal Raj Madhok. I request him to withdraw it.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: I want to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any further question; we are encroaching on the time of the other business.

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: No. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं इन सारी चर्चाओं को सुनने के बाद फिर अपने उन शब्दों को बलवती भाषा में और संतुलित शब्दों में दुहराना चाहता हूं कि इन चर्चाओं के पश्चात् मेरा यह निर्णय और भी पुष्ट हो गया है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थिति को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए राष्ट्रपति जी की ओर से जांच कमेटी अवश्य बिठायी जाये और तब विश्वविद्यालय की सही स्थिति का पता लगाया जाये ।

कुछ सदस्यों ने इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की कि वाइस चांसलर गवाही के समय उपस्थित थे लेकिन जिस समय निर्णय लिये गये थे उस समय वाइस चांसलर उपस्थित नहीं थे । यह कितनी हास्यास्पद सी बात है । उन गवाहियों के आधार पर ही तो कमेटी को निर्णय लेना था । गवाहियों से अतिरिक्त आधार पर तो कमेटी निर्णय नहीं ले सकती थी । जब उन सारी बातों के समय वाइस चांसलर उपस्थित थे तो निर्णय के समय पीछे हट भी गये तो कमेटी किसी और आधार पर कैसे निर्णय ले सकती थी ।

दूसरी तो सब से बड़ी बात मैंने कही और मैं चाहता था कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी शायद अपने वक्तव्य में उसका स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे, वह यह थी कि जब आपने इस हाउस में और राज्यसभा में ये शब्द कहे कि यह चार आदमियों की जो कमेटी एप्वाइंट हुई थी यह विजिटर कमेटी के समान थी, तो मैं जानना चाहता था और उनकी ओर से यह उत्तर भी आना चाहिए था कि फिर क्या कारण था कि उस कमेटी में दो और व्यक्तियों की वृद्धि रहस्यमय ढंग से क्यों की गयी ? किस प्रकार का रोल उन दो व्यक्तियों का रहा वह तो रिपोर्ट को देखने से ही पता चल सकता है, मुझे उसे अपने शब्दों में कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं ।

एक साहब ने कहा कि जितने भी आरोप लगाये गये थे वे सारे के सारे निराधार साबित हुए । कमेटी स्वयं अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहती है कि बहुत बातों के लिए जो सामग्री कमेटी प्राप्त करना चाहती थी वह नहीं दी गयी । एडमिशन के सम्बन्ध में रिकार्ड नहीं दिये गये, एग्जामिनेशन्स के सम्बन्ध में रिकार्ड नहीं दिये गये । मैडीकल कालिज के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कहा कि उसमें १,२६,४७५ रुपये की रकम की बात थी, उसके रिकार्ड पेश नहीं किये गये ।

डा० का०ला० श्रीमाली : रिकार्ड हैं ही नहीं तो कहां से देंगे ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि जब रिकार्ड है ही नहीं तो वह कहां से लायें । कमेटी ने लिखा है कि विश्वविद्यालय के रिकार्ड रूम में सन् १८७७ और १८७८ तक के रिकार्ड तो मौजूद हैं पर ये रिकार्ड वहां नहीं हैं। इसका सीधा सादा मतलब क्या है यह मैं स्पष्ट भाषा में पूछना चाहता हूं । यह कहना सही नहीं है कि इसमें पैसे की कोई बात नहीं थी । विश्वविद्यालय का ७८ हजार रुपया बट्टे खाते डाल दिया जाता है वह व्यक्ति हिन्दुस्तान में कानपुर में बैठ कर पेंशन ले रहा है, और लिख दिया जाता है कि वह पाकिस्तान चला गया ।

जांच समिति ने लिखा है कि उसकी नियुक्ति से पूर्व १३ लाख रुपये के सम्बन्ध में पता नहीं था । और इसी कारण यह रिपोर्ट पूर्ण नहीं है कि उसको सारी सामग्री नहीं दी गयी ।

मैं फिर अपने वक्तव्य को संक्षिप्त सी भाषा में दुहराता हूं कि जहां तक उन चार व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है जिनको समिति में नियुक्त किया गया था उनकी नीयत पर किसी को सन्देह नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन उनको पूरी सामग्री न मिलने के कारण वह सचाई से निर्णय कैसे ले सकते थे ।

एक दो बात और कह कर मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करना चाहता हूं जहां तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है बहुत से महानुभावों ने

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

मेरी बात को प्रभावहीन करने के लिए कहा कि इस विश्वविद्यालय ने खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां जैसे व्यक्ति पैदा किये। मैं ने तो विश्वविद्यालय के सन् १९४७ के पहले के किसी एक शब्द को छुआ तक नहीं। अब अगर मैं यह कहता कि इस विश्वविद्यालय ने शेख अब्दुल्ला और लियाकत अली पैदा किये तो अलबत्ता उसके जवाब में आप यह कह सकते थे। जब सन् १९४७ के पहले कि किसी रिकार्ड को छुआ तक नहीं गया तब उन बातों की दुहाई देने की क्या आवश्यकता थी। लेकिन जहां तक विश्वविद्यालय की पुरानी स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है मैं ने कहा कि डा० जाकिर हुसैन एक ऐसे व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने कि इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थिति को सम्हालने का प्रयास किया, इसको राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप देना चाहा और इसमें मिली जुली संस्कृति का विकास करना चाहा लेकिन उसके पश्चात् विश्वविद्यालय का स्वरूप बिगड़ गया। आक्षेप तो मेरा वहां पर है। चर्चा में एक साहब खड़े हुए लेकिन बजाय इसके कि वह मेरे ठोस आक्षेपों का जवाब देते, पानी पी पी कर गालियां ही देते रहे। बजाय इसके कि वह कोई तथ्य पेश करते और मैं उसका जवाब देता वह मुझे कोसते ही रहे। उन्होंने यह कहा कि मैं ने श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री को एक पत्र लिखा था लेकिन शास्त्री जी ने उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। मैं ऐसे महत्वहीन पत्रों का जवाब देना अपने समय की बरबादी समझता हूं। पत्र अगर जवाब देने लायक होता तो मैं उसका जवाब देता। आपसे यह पूछा गया था कि प्रेस के पीछे जितनी जमीन है और जिसको कि तीन रुपये गज के हिसाब से लिया गया है उसी जमीन से लगती जमीन ३५ नये पैसे, १७ नये पैसे और ५ नये पैसे गज बिक रही है। वह एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड है और इससे ज्यादा इसकी कीमत क्या होगी। विश्वविद्यालय में लगने वाला पैसा राष्ट्र के गाढ़े पसीने की कमाई है और एक एक कौड़ी को हमें सावधानी से खर्च करना चाहिए।

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह : श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने ख्वाजा साहब के पत्र का उत्तर क्यों नहीं दिया ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह मेरा व्यक्तिगत मामला है। उन्होंने व्यक्तिगत तौर पर मुझे एक पत्र लिखा लेकिन मैं ने उस पत्र को इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं समझा कि उसका उत्तर दिया जाय। मैं किसी को इतना आवश्यक नहीं समझता कि उसका पत्र चाहे वह महत्वपूर्ण न भी हो तो भी उसका उत्तर दिया ही जाये। यह मेरा व्यक्तिगत मामला है और इसका उत्तर आप मुझ से नहीं पूछ सकते। मैं चाहता हूं कि अभी तक उस भूल को नहीं सुधारा गया है तो अब इस भूल को सुधारा जाय क्योंकि सुबह का भूला अगर शाम को घर वापिस आ जाय तो उसको भूला नहीं समझा जाता है। जांच समितियों को आवश्यक सामग्रियां नहीं मिल सकीं और इन ही कारणों से वह पूरी अपनी सम्मति नहीं दे सकीं।

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप से यह अर्ज करना है कि श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने जब यहां पर यह अभियोग लगाये थे और उन अभियोगों को साबित करने के लिए श्री जमाल ख्वाजा ने उनको चिट्ठी लिखी और उसकी जानकारी मुझ को भी है और मैं ने भी इनसे विनय की थी कि वे ख्वाजा साहब को उनकी चिट्ठी का जवाब भेज दें। अब शास्त्री जी यह कह रहे हैं कि ख्वाजा साहब का पत्र इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं था कि उसका उनको जवाब दिया जाता तो क्या शास्त्री जी ही अकेले यहां पर बड़े महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति हैं ? यहां पर सारे माननीय सदस्य महत्वपूर्ण हैं और उनमें हमें कोई फर्क नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप को मालूम होना चाहिए कि मैं ने व्यक्ति को महत्वपूर्ण होने न होने को नहीं कहा बल्कि मैं ने तो कहा था कि मैं ने उनके द्वारा लिखे हुए उस पत्र को इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं समझा कि उसका मैं जवाब देता।

Shri Jamal Khwaja: The hon. Member said in Hindi:

"पानी पी पी कर मैं ने उन को गालियां दीं।" I think it is unparliamentary to say that I had abused him "पानी पी पी कर गालियां दीं"। I think that the hon. Member sould withdraw these words. I spoke and referred to him with the grestest respect, and used parliamentary language. It is wrong to say "पानी पी पी कर मैं ने उन को गालियां दीं"। This is undignified, and he must be asked to withdraw these words.

श्री ग० मु० तारिक : मैं इस बात का गवाह हूं कि गाली तो उन्होंने दी लेकिन पानी पी कर नहीं दी।

میں اس بات کا گواہ ہوں کہ گالی
تو انہوں نے دی لیکن پانی پی کر
نہیں دی -ا

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised that with respect to the Aligarh University there must be so much quarrel inside the House. All that I can say is that after having heard both sides—to a large extent I was present here—I feel that these are matters where the hon. Minister must himself have brought the report for discussion before the House because there is so much of contention, and not left it to an individual non-official Member to bring it up. Is he not interested in it? After all that he has said, it is clear that he must have taken the initiative himself. I would urge upon all hon. Ministers to decide which matters they must bring up. If perchance an hon. Member did not bring it up here, should if go unnoticed?

I am surprised at this. Thais is very important matter. While Shri Prakash Vir Shastri was saying—I do not know if it is supported by the report, whether the report itself contains it—that sufficient material had not been given, papers were not made available to the Committee, the hon. Minister was asking: "Then, how did they make the report?" To the best of their ability. It is not right. If the Members of the Committee have expressed a feeling of frustration that many papers which ought to have been given to them were not given to them, you must thank them for having given a report in spite of the absence of those papers. The hon. Minister ought not to say: "How did they give a report?" It is not for Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to answer. It is for the hon. Minister to say.

I am really surprised why in a matter of such grave importance, where, unfortunately, even communal passions are likely to be roused, the Government, of its own accord, being a neutral party, did not bring it up to the House for a dispassionate discussion.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: With all due respect to you, I really do not like to say anything in this matter, but I would like you to know that it was my intention.....

Mr. Speaker: What about these documents?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They are not with me.

Mr. Speaker: He must understand what I have said. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said—I thought he read from the report—that the members of the Committee themselves had said that they did not receive sufficient assistance from the University authorities, that many important records were withheld, that witnesses were not forthcoming. I do not know if it finds a place in the report.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It was not a blanket point like that. They have said it was so in certain matters. At last they have paid their compliment.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The difficulty is that Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has been speaking in Hindi, and I am afraid it has been probably difficult for you to fully understand what he was saying.

Mr. Speaker: But I understood his English.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I have been able to understand, the Committee mentioned about certain data not being available. When he said the Committee had to face all these difficulties; that data was not available, I said, if it was lost, it was lost, if they did not have it, how could the university give it to them.

I have said in my speech very clearly that this report is not a compliment to the University and that the University must do everything quickly to set their house in order, that there are serious strictures against the administrative authorities of the University. I have made that very clear in my speech. I think the difficulty has arisen because he was speaking in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: I have learnt sufficient Hindi, but not abusive speech so far.

"गाली देना मैंने नहीं सीखा है"

But the hon. Minister spoke in English in reply. He said: "How did they then prepare the report?" Shri Prakash Vir Shastri was complaining that some records, he did not say all the records, were not made available. Therefore, the hon. Minister must have said: "Those were not available, they have been lost", or "If they have not been produced, they are not so mattrial, the other material records have been there." It is not useful to say: "How then did they produce the report?" I did not like that attitude. I did not make that remark because I did not understand Hindi. I perfectly understand Hindi.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall be grateful if you will kindly allow me to explain one point. It was my intention to bring the motion before this House. But I wanted to bring it before this House after having examined this report fully. The executive committee did not consider it for a long time. They had to take some decision. After they have taken certain decisions, then Government should examine them. In the meanwhile, during the last session, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri brought this kind of a motion. While the Government were examining the position, this motion was brought in and had, therefore, no other alternative. I did not want to bring the motion before this House until the Government had made up their minds as to what should be done with regard to the recommendations. The university has accepted some and rejected the others. Government should make up their mind. So, I was not shirking my responsibility. I am fully aware of my responsibility.

About the other matter also, the Committee itself has mentioned more than once that the whole administrative machinery of this university is inefficient. They did not know how to maintain accounts and did not give proper figures. There are all kinds of things. The most inefficient administration that could be thought of is in the University. We cannot build up records. If they did not have the records, what is to be done? Some medical college was started, I believe, as early as 1935 or so. After that the full records are not available. What are we to do? We have now to think of the future. It is most unfortunate. I had said this in my speech clearly. I have not praised the University for its administrative ability. This report itself passed several strictures. It is very damaging to the administration of the University. The University should understand this matter. I think I have brought out the whole matter very clearly before the House and in view of the explanation which I have offered. I do hope that I would not be accused of being guilty of dereliction of duty in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Is the amendment withdrawn?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I press it, Sir

Mr. Speaker: Then, I shall now put his amendment to the vote of the House. The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and feels that the enquiry was vitiated by the presence of the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University in the sitting of the Committee against the assurance to the contrary given by the Minister of Education on the floor of the House and by the atmosphere of terror created by certain interested parties as a result of which many intending witnesses did not appear before the Enquiry Committee."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The main motion is a formal motion. It has been discussed. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee, laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-FIFTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th August, 1961."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th August, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

15·43 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: INDIVIDUAL INCOME—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Kalika Singh on the 28th April, 1961:

"This House is of opinion that in order to achieve the goal of socialistic pattern of society the individual incomes should be so regulated that the gap between the maximum and minimum income is reduced to the ratio of 10 to 1."

Out of 1½ hours allotted for discussion of this Resolution, 25 minutes have already been taken up. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have read the Resolution put forward by the hon. Member Shri Kalika Singh. I listened to his speech last time with rapt attention. I have again read through his speech as it has been reported in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha. On going through all these things, I have come to one conclusion that this Resolution is motivated by some very fine sentiments. This Resolution is steeped in a very idealistic spirit and it takes us to those goals which we all cherish and which we all have in view. This Resolution refers to those objectives which are the most cherished objectives of our Constitution and the Directive Principles of our Indian Constitution.

Now, Sir, first of all I want to put one question. Has anything like that been done in any country of the world which has socialism as its goal

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

or which is a socialist country? Looking at the map of the world we find that there are some countries which are described as capitalist countries. Of course, even those countries say that they now practise people's capitalism and that they are not capitalist in the old sense of the word. There are some countries which are not fully developed or fully industrialised, where the standard of living is not very high and which are trying to improve themselves economically and industrially. When I look at those countries of the world where socialism is practised, so to say, even they do not have this kind of a ceiling either on the minimum income or on the maximum income of an individual.

Now, I want to refer to a country which is a socialist country but I do not give the name of that country because if I give the name of that country there may be so many allegations and counter allegations and so much controversy and counter-controversy. In that country, by and large, the minimum income of a person is about Rs. 150 a month. But the maximum salary which some of the persons draw there is about Rs. 15,000 a month. Therefore, even in those countries which swear by the name of socialism, there is no such thing as this: if the minimum income is one, the maximum income should be 10. But one thing is there. In every country of the world today, be it socialist, capitalist or democratic or of other kinds, the effort is to level up the salaries and incomes of persons who are, if I can describe them as such, in the low income group. That is, in every country of the world an effort is being made to level up the starting salary of every worker.

In my country, fortunatly or unfortunately, we have divided our workers or our officials into four classes. There are the class IV employees; then there are class III employees, then class II employees and then class I employees. I am not very happy to see this kind of division of workers in Government or elsewhere into these classes. This is a kind of administrative stratification. If I am against social stratification, I have every reason to believe that this kind of administrative stratification is very, very pernicious so far as this country is concerned. Not only this. There are strata of society between one group and another group. Class IV does not mean only Class IV. There are so many strata in Class IV and Class III. All this is very deplorable. To all these people, we have been trying to give a better deal or rather we have been making an attempt to give a better deal to Class III and Class IV employees. We have also been making an attempt to cut down some of the allowances and additional perquisites of office, which some of these officers and others have been getting in the higher income group.

If I understand aright, the gap between the lowest and the highest, before India became free, was in the proportion of 1:80. Now, the gap between the highest and the lowest in free India has been narrowed and I would say that it is now in the proportion of 1:30. Of course, I look forward to the day when this gap will be further narrowed down, but I believe that to give this kind of numerical description to this gap is not conducive either to the efficiency, well-being or prosperity of the workers or to the prosperity of our country as a whole.

One thing to which I may draw your attention and which I am keen about is that the Minimum Wages Act should become the norm of employment in our country. It should be so not only in the puolic sector but also in the private sector. There are so many sectors in our society—agricultural and other sectors—where the minimum wages have not been prescribed and where even if they had been prescribed they have not been implemented. There are so many sectors of our society where this thing has happened. There are some other sectors also,

as for example, the white-collar workers, where the minimum wages have not been properly dealt with. There are some persons who have tried to whittle down the wages of these persons. In order to realise the socialist pattern of society, we cannot be rigid in this approach. Who knows that it might come about, that a day might come, when the difference between the lowest and the highest may be just 1:2 or 1:3 or 1:4 or even 1:5? Therefore, this kind of rigid approach which my hon. friend Shri Kalika Singh applies to this problem is not in consonance with the socialist pattern of society. This approach should be kept as flexible as possible, for we cannot legislate for all time to come. We should go on legislating from year to year or from Plan to Plan, from one Plan to the next Plan. Our Prime Minister has said—and I think that is the view held by some other statesmen of the world also—that we should not talk in terms of a five year Plan or a seven year Plan or a ten year Plan but that we should talk in terms of a Plan which is being shaped every year. Similarly, I say that this narrowing of the gap between the high income group and the low income group should be kept under constant supervision and scrutiny. We should go on adjusting it to our economic conditions as time passes. Therefore, to legislate for all time to come, namely, that there should be a proportion of 1:10 and all that, is not, I think, good economics and it is also also not good socialism.

Another point is that our country has been thinking for sometime past in terms of wage boards. We have got wage boards for so many industries. There are some industries in which we do not have wage boards. We are trying to have these boards for them also. My feeling is that the principle of wage board should not only be applied only to industrial workers, but to other kinds of workers also. Why should not there be a wage board for teachers and for journalists? Of course for journalists it is there but it is not being fully implemented. Why not there be a wage board for all these different kinds of intellectual workers? All of us are workers, whether we are white-collar workers or non-white collar workers. So, this policy of wage boards should be extended as much as possible and there should be wage boards for all kinds of workers. I think that these wage boards should keep under supervision all the different problems connected with the salaries and allowances and other things.

15·55 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

Another problem that deserves attention at our hands is this. The public sector can be kept under check. If we give a high salary to some Secretary or Additional Secretary here or there, there will be a question about it in Parliament. The Minister will be answerable to the House as to why it has been done. All these things are under supervision all the time and we are very conscious of what is being done so far as the public sector is concerned. But I feel that in the private sector, it is the law of the jungle that prevails. There are no rules that govern the salaries in the private sector. We are trying to bring this private sector under control. There is no doubt about it. I feel that it will take a long time before this private sector can be made to obey the law of a socialist society. Look at the fabulous salaries which some of the people in the private sector draw, and look at the allowances that they get. Look at the perquisites of office, which they get. If you bring these things to the notice of the public, they say, "They are not doing anything; they are getting salaries inproportion to their capacity for work." I know what their capacity for work is. Therefore, this point requires to be considered and I think that the Deputy Minister of Finance who is sitting here will take it into consideration. The salaries which some of these persons get should not be out of proportion to the salaries

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

which some of our men in the public sector are getting.

We have certain companies in India which are not our own. They are managed by other countries in the world. They have their head offices in England or in some other countries. Those companies give to their national employees very high salaries and they give to Indians, who are doing the same kind of work in their companies, very low salaries. This is another aspect which ought to be looked into. The intention of the mover of this resolution is that the socialist pattern of society should grow from strength to strength. What he wants is this. Anyone who works and lives in this country should know that he is living and working in the country where there is equality, social justice, and no difference between one man and the other man. Everyone should have that feeling. You cannot give that feeling to these persons unless you do something about it.

16 hrs.

Take the case of Class IV employees. The other day I received an invitation from the Class IV employees' union in Uttar Pradesh to attend their conference. I do not know why they send that to me, but anyhow I get it every year.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): They send it to you because you are a good man.

Shri D. C. Sharma: These Class IV employees have to be looked after much more than before. Why? People are not going to Judge India by the multi-storeyed buildings that we put up. The other day a young lady from some other country came here and said, "We come to India to see four things: The Prime Minister, Taj Mahal, snake charmers and the poverty of India". That is what she told us. People from other countries come to India to look at the poverty of India. Of course, during the last ten years, we have tried to overcome the poverty of India to a great extent and I pay my compliments to those persons who work out our Plans. I am glad when our Third Five Year Plan is implemented, the poverty of India will be more diminished than before.

People do not judge us only by the Taj Mahal that they see. They also judge us by the slums that we have in our country. They do not judge us by the bunglows in which our Class I officers and Members of Parliament live. They see other things also. Therefore, the intention of the mover of the resolution will be fulfilled and his desire will be satisfied if we do something to level up at least the incomes of those who are at the bottom of the scale.

Look at the Central Secretariat Service. Look at the lower division clerks. People continue to be lower division clerks till the end as if lower division clerkship is something by birth. Just as I am a Brahmin by birth and I continue to be a Brahmin till the end of my life. Lower division clerks come and say, "Look at our condition". Something has got to be done to step up the resources of these persons. If we do that, I am sure we are giving reality to the socialist pattern of society. So, we should do something for these Class IV employees, lower division clerks, etc. so that they can realise that we are trying to have a socialist pattern of society.

In spirit, I agree with the mover of the resolution; in theory, I am at one with him. But when it comes to actual practice, we should not adopt a rigid attitude, but a flexible attitude and we should see to it that the incomes of the people in the lower group go on increasing and the incomes of the people in the upper group go on decreasing as much as possible, so that the gap between the one and other becomes narrower and narrower as time passes.

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा): सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय को यह प्रस्ताव लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं। इस सदन के सीनियर मेम्बर शर्मा जी ने एक अजीब सवाल उठाया है कि समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना के लिए हमको बहुत रिजिड तरीके से पेश नहीं आना चाहिए और उनकी समझ में यह आ रहा है कि यह प्रस्ताव बहुत रिजिड है। मैं समझता हूं कि मूल स्थापना समाजवाद या समाजवादी समाज की यह है कि देश की अधिक से अधिक जनता को भौतिक सुविधाओं से लाभान्वित किया जाये। यह तो उसके लिए पहली जरूरी चीज है। हमने समाजवाद का नारा तो दिया लेकिन काम हम उसका उलटा कर रहे हैं। इस नारे को लगाकर कहा जाता है कि हम धीरे धीरे समाजवाद की ओर जा रहे हैं, मगर असलियत यह है कि हम धीरे धीरे पूंजीवाद की ओर जा रहे हैं। यह प्रस्ताव हमको समाजवादी समाज की ओर ले जाने के लिए एक आवश्यक कदम है। इस प्रस्ताव की मुख्य धारा यह है कि सरविसेज में जो लोग हैं उनके बीच एक और दस से अधिक अन्तर तनख्वाह में नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि समाजवादी नारे को पूरा करने के लिए लोक सभा को ही सब से पहले यह कदम उठाना चाहिए।

अगर हम चाहते हैं कि देश के अधिक से अधिक लोग अधिक से अधिक चीजों का उपभोग कर सकें तो लाजिमी तौर पर हमको ऊपर के लोगों की आमदनी पर रोक लगानी चाहिए और नीचे के लोगों की आमदनी को बढ़ाना चाहिए। मेरे पास आंकड़े मौजूद नहीं हैं, लेकिन अगर पिछले १४ वर्षों की स्थिति को देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि इस समय में पूंजीपतियों का मुनाफा बढ़ा है, बड़े बड़े अफसरों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ी हैं। छोटे छोटे अफसरों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ायी गयीं मगर उसी अनुपात में महंगाई बढ़ जाने से उस बढ़ोतरी का उनको कोई लाभ नहीं मिला। ये जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं यही मुल्क की रीढ़ हैं, उनकी सुविधा की ओर खास ध्यान देना चाहिए था। उनकी ओर हम ध्यान नहीं देते और ऐसा प्रयत्न नहीं करते कि वे भी पूरी तरह भौतिक सामग्री का इस्तेमाल करें। बल्कि हम बड़े अफसरों के लिए हर प्रकार की सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध करते हैं ताकि उनकी एफीशेंसी बढ़े और वे ज्यादा अच्छी तरह काम कर सकें। उनके लिए यह जरूरी समझा जाता है कि उनको एअरकंडीशन्ड महलों में रहना चाहिए, उनके पास बड़ी बड़ी मोटरें होनी चाहिएं, उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा आराम मिलना चाहिए। अगर यह देखा जाए कि राष्ट्र इन अफसरों के ऊपर कितना खर्च करता है और ये राष्ट्र की उसके बदले में कितनी सेवा करते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इनको सजा का भागीदार समझा जाएगा। और जो यह काम करते हैं उसका तो आपको पता ही होगा। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हम को वास्तव में समाजवाद की ओर चलना है तो हम को इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करना चाहिये। आज आप इस देश में समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, लेकिन एक लड़का जो स्कूल में पढ़ने जाता है वह देखता है कि उसको भी उतना ही पैसा देना होगा जितना उसको जिसका बाप तीन और चार हजार रुपए मासिक वेतन पाता है। ऐसे हालात में यह कैसे मुमकिन है कि गरीब आदमी का लड़का भी वैसी ही तालीम पा सके जैसी कि धनी आदमी का लड़का पा सकता है। आज देश में अवस्था यह है कि गरीब आदमी अपने लड़कों को ऊंची तालीम नहीं दे सकता। जिनके पास पैसा है केवल वे ही अपने लड़कों को अच्छी तालीम दे सकते हैं, अच्छे टीचर रख सकते हैं, अपने बच्चों को अच्छे स्कूलों में दाखिल करवा सकते हैं।

हमारी सरकार की नीति क्या है उसका मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। एक आदमी आठ दिन का भूखा है और दूसरा आदमी ६ दिन का भूखा है। मैं पूछता हूं कि ऐसी हालत में पहले खाना किस को दिया जाना चाहिए। स्पष्ट है कि उसको दिया जाना चाहिए जो आठ दिन का भूखा है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार की नीति यह है कि जो ६ दिन का भूखा है उसको खाना दिया जाता है और इतना दिया जाता है कि चाहे उसको हज्म

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

भी न हो, और जो आठ दिन का भूखा है उससे कहा जाता है कि तुम सब्र करो । यह आपका समाजवाद है । होना तो यह चाहिए कि जो आठ दिन का भूखा है पहले उसको खाना दिया जाए और जो ६ दिन का भूखा है उससे कहा जाए कि तुम कुछ सब्र करो । लेकिन हमारी सरकार उससे उलटी चल रही है । इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि गरीब आदमी की मुसीबतें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ अमीर लोगों की ऐश और आराम में वृद्धि होती चली जा रही है । मैंने देखा है कि हमारे छोटे-छोटे जो नौकर हैं जो इस मुल्क की जान हैं और जो इस मुल्क को चलाने वाले हैं उन से हम बहुत ज्यादा उम्मीद रखते हैं । हम पुलिस के सिपाही से यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह ईमानदार रहे मगर पुलिस के आई० जी० से हम यह उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते कि वह दरअसल देखें कि उनका स्टाफ ठीक से काम करता है या नहीं । आई० जी० घरों से नकलते भी नहीं हैं और न ही यह देखते हैं कि हमारा स्टाफ ईमानदारी से ड्यूटी दे रहा है अथवा नहीं । हमारे मन्त्री लोग भी नहीं जाकर देखते कि दरअसल हमारे नीचे काम करने वाले लोगों में क्या विचार बन रहा है । अगर देश में यही अवस्था कायम रही तो एक तरफ तो ऊंची ऊंची अट्टालिकाएं, बड़े बड़े महल, ऐशो आराम, मोटरकारों और दूसरी फिजूल-खर्चियां देखने को मिलेंगी और दूसरी तरफ आम इंसान नंगे और भूखे फिरते नजर आयेंगे ।

हमारे शर्मा जी ने कहा कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में चूंकि लोगों को तनख्वाहें ज्यादा मिलती हैं इसलिए पब्लिक सैक्टर में हमें योग्य और अनुभवी व्यक्ति प्राप्त न हो सकेंगे । मैं शर्मा जी से इस में सहमत नहीं हो सकता । लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि प्राईवेट सैक्टर को कौन प्रोत्साहन देता है और उसके वास्ते कौन जिम्मेदार है ? आखिर यह सरकार ही तो उसके वास्ते जिम्मेदार है ।

यह दलील देना कि अगर हम अपने यहां तनख्वाहें घटा देंगे तो हमको अच्छे और योग्य व्यक्ति नहीं मिल सकेंगे, मैं इसको नहीं मानता । लेकिन प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी जो इतनी लम्बी लम्बी तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं उसके लिए यह सरकार ही तो जिम्मेदार है । उनको इतना मौका देती है कि वह इतना लम्बा मुनाफा कमायें और लम्बी लम्बी तनख्वाहें देकर बड़े बड़े लोगों को अपनी तरफ खींच लें । समय आ गया है जब हमें प्राइवेट सैक्टर के भारी मुनाफे पर कोई रोक लगानी चाहिए ताकि इस तरह से वे लोगों को लम्बी तनख्वाहों पर इनगेज न कर सकें । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर दरअसल हम समाजवाद की ओर जाते हैं तो हमें आज यह जो भारी आर्थिक असमानता विद्यमान है उसको दूर करना होगा । कुछ मुल्कों में समाजवाद है लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि हिन्दुस्तान का समाजवाद क्या है । अब यह तो एक सीधी सी बात है कि एक कुर्ता मैंने पहन रक्खा है और मैं दर्जी से कह सकता हूं कि मेरा एक ऐसा ही कुर्ता और बना दो लेकिन जिस कुर्ते का हमें कोई आइडिया न हो तो उसको कैसे बनवाया जा सकता है ? ठीक यही बात हमारे समाजवादी सिद्धान्त के बारे में लागू होती है । हमारी सरकार के पास हिन्दुस्तान के समाजवाद का कोई आइडिया नहीं है कि उसमें क्या होगा और वह किस तरीके से मुल्क में लाया जायगा । विभिन्न मुल्कों से इधर उधर की कुछ चीजों को लेकर एक अजीब तरीके का समाजवाद गढ़ लिया गया है जो कि एक चूं चूं का मुरब्बा बन कर रह गया है । कोई साफ रास्ता आपके सामने नहीं है कि दरअसल आप समाजवाद लोकसभा में किस प्रकार से और कैसे लायेंगे ?

अब अपनी लोकसभा को ही आप ले लीजिए । जैसे आसार हैं उसके मुताबिक यह मालूम पड़ता है कि लोकसभा में कोई भी गरीब आदमी नहीं आ सकेगा । लोकसभा के चुनावों में उम्मीदवारों को काफी खर्चा करना पड़ता है और उसकी वजह से लोकसभा

में गरीब आदमियों का आना मुश्किल हो जायगा क्योंकि वह चुनावों में इतना पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकते । दो, चार साल में यहां सब बड़े बड़े लोग और पैसे वाले आकर बैठ जायेंगे और वह सरकार की रीति नीतियों पर प्रभाव डालेंगे । होना तो यह चाहिए कि ऐसे लोग जो पैसे के प्रभाव से सारी चीजें खरीद लेते हैं उन पर रोक लगाई जाय और ऐसे लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लिया जाय जो कि साधनहीन हैं । लेकिन हमारे यहां इसका बिल्कुल उलटा है । एक तरफ चुनाव में ऐसा आदमी खड़ा हो जो कि इंसाफ को खरीद सकता हो, तालीम को खरीद सकता हो और बड़ी बड़ी फाइलों को खरीद सकता हो और दूसरी तरफ उसके मुकाबले में यदि कोई छोटा मोटा गरीब आदमी उम्मीदवार हो तो वह कैसे जीत सकता है ? साधनहीन लोग कैसे उन बड़े बड़े लोगों का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं ?

उन साधनहीन और गरीब लोगों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह सब्र करें और मुल्क के लिए सैक्रीफाइस करें । अगर मजदूर लोग अपनी तनख्वाह बढ़ाने की मांग करते हैं तो फौरन उन पर गोलियां चलने लगती हैं । छोटा मोटा कर्मचारी तो अपनी मांगों के लिए हड़ताल कर ही नहीं सकता । अभी पिछले दिनों उन्होंने एक हड़ताल की थी । उन्होंने मांग की थी कि उन्हें जीने लायक तनख्वाह दी जाय । लेकिन उन बेचारों को हड़ताल करने का मजा अच्छा खासा मिल गया और काफी तादाद में अभी भी उनका भविष्य अधर में लटका हुआ है अर्थात् उन्हें सरकारी नौकरी में वापिस लिया भी जाता है कि नहीं । उन्हें सोशलिज्म का मजा मिल गया । मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह कोई बगावत कर रहे थे ? वह तो केवल जीने लायक तनख्वाह की ही मांग कर रहे थे । लेकिन सरकार ने उसके लिए यह बहाना किया कि दूसरे मुल्कों ने उनको बहकाया है और भड़काया है और उनकी जो वाजिब मांग थी उसको उन्होंने सुनने से इंकार कर दिया । यह क्या समाजवाद हुआ कि एक तरफ तो अफसरों के कुत्ते पुलाव खायें और दूसरी तरफ हमारे कर्मचारियों के बच्चे दाने पानी के बगैर मरें ?

मैं समझता हूं कि प्रस्तावक महोदय के इस प्रस्ताव को सरकार को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए । तमाम लम्बे लम्बे मुनाफों पर कुछ रोक लगनी चाहिए और अधिक से अधिक पैसा उन लाखों क रोड़ों लोगों के पास जाना चाहिए जो कि आज उसकी बहुत तंगी महसूस कर रहे हैं । समाजवाद का सीधा अर्थ यह है कि आज देश में जो भारी असमानता फैली हुई है उसे दूर किया जाय । अभी पिछले दिनों स्विटजरलैण्ड का आदमी मेरे साथ जा रहा था । उसने लाल किले के पास की गन्दी बस्तियों को देख कर कहा था कि मैं नहीं समझता कि दुनिया के किसी कोने में इस तरीके से खराब हालत में इंसान अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं । जिन चीजों के वास्ते आज हम अपने मुल्क में लड़ रहे हैं हजारों वर्ष पहले वह चीजें उन मुल्कों में हो चुकी हैं । अगर १ और १० का अनुपात तनख्वाहों में रक्खा गया तो यह एक समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ा हुआ कदम होगा और उस को सरकार को मानना चाहिए । इससे ज्यादा तनख्वाहों में फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए । अब लम्बी लम्बी तनख्वाहों में कटौती न करने के लिए यह दलील दी जाती है कि अगर हमने तनख्वाहें कम कीं तो हमें अच्छे और योग्य आदमी सुलभ न हो सकेंगे । लेकिन मेरे पास इसकी मिसालें मौजूद हैं कि ५००० तनख्वाह पाने वाले अफसर भी ठीक काम नहीं करते हैं । इसलिए यह कोई बात नहीं है कि अगर हमने लम्बी तनख्वाहें नहीं दीं तो लोग काम नहीं करेंगे । मेरा तो कहना है कि अगर हमें इस मुल्क को समाजवाद की ओर ले चलना है तो हमें कुछ जरूरी और बुनियादी कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे और यह बुनियादी कदम यहीं से शुरू होगा कि हम तनख्वाहों के भेद को कम करें । प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जो लोग भारी मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं उन पर रोक लगायें । हम इस तरह के कायदे व कानून बनायें

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

जिससे हम अधिक से अधिक नीचे के लोगों को, जो शोषित और पीड़ित हैं उनको हम अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंचायें तभी हम सही मायनों में सोशलिज्म कायम करने की बात कह सकते हैं वरना होगा यह कि बात तो हम सोशलिज्म की करते हैं और चलते हैं पूंजीवाद के रास्ते पर और जिस में कि पूंजीपतियों का मुनाफा दिन पर दिन बढ़ता ही जाता है और वह अधिक से अधिक चीजों को एवैल करते हैं और गरीबों की गरीबी दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जाती है । मैं सदन से यह अपील करूंगा कि इस प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव को पास करें क्योंकि यह हमारे देश को समाजवाद की ओर ले जाने का एक रास्ता है ।

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a poor country that we are, when motions of this type are made before this House and when he says that it is a socialistic pattern of society that we are trying to form here and therefore the difference between the earning capacity of one and another should not exceed the difference between 1 and 10, it causes enthusiasm in the general population. It is hard not to accept such a resolution, but I would like to place before this House the various aspects of this question, because simply placing before us that the difference should not exceed between 1 and 10 is not sufficient to my mind.

Sir, if I remember correctly—I am quoting figures of 1953, possibly there is a lot of difference between then and now—in the European countries —I happened to tour most of the European countries in 1953-55 and in 1959 I happened to visit Bankok, Rangoon, Australia and some other places—the minimum wage in England was about Rs. 450 per month, in France it was Rs. 600, in Germany it was Rs. 700 and in Sweden and Switzerland it was somewhere about Rs. 750—I am speaking of 1955. In 1959, in Australia the minimum wage payable to any worker was Rs. 650, and when I made enquiries I was told that hardly any worker got less than Rs. 1000 per month. The general standard of living in those places is so high that an ordinary worker in England possibly lives in a better house, dresses well and eats well than most of the Members of Parliament here. Wherever I went, whether it was a boy or girl, wherever they were working, whether they were cleaning the pavements or white-washing the walls of a house or cleaning a motor-car or working as a porter in a railway station, nobody was educated less than the minimum of matriculation. Whomsoever I met and asked, they said that they had passed their matric. Before entry into any profession they have to be at least 16 years and by the time they pass their matric they get a minimum of Rs. 450 —this was in England, whereas in Sweden and Switzerland it was Rs. 750 and in Australia a worker earned not less than Rs. 1000.

The highest amount earned there was not more than Rs. 10000. In many of these places the difference was somewhere about 1 to 10 or 1 to 12. I am given to understand that many of the scientists and others in Russia get as much as 30,000 roubles and the minimum wage structure is between 600 to 800 roubles. There it makes a difference of nearly 1 to 35 or 1 to 40. Even so, the conditions of living are entirely different between the European countries, the democratic countries and the totalitarian countries, because when we consider these aspects of the question we have got to consider what are the things that we have to do if we are to apply this criteria of 1 to 10. This is a problem which we have got to understand very clearly. In Russia the difference is that sales tax is imposed mostly on the commodities that the common man purchases from the market; because, it is the common man that purchases the maximum of commodities, and, therefore, the Government can get the maximum of revenue by imposing

imposing sales tax on the common commodities. Here in India if we impose sales tax on the common commodities, people resent. I am placing the various aspects of the question before the House for consideration.

In England and most of the European countries people enjoy good health, various amenities in the shape of housing, health and general sanitation etc. Then, education is almost free in most of the countries. In England among the students even in the universities more than 70 to 75 per cent get scholarships either from the countries, or from the university itself, or from big donors, or from the factories where their parents happen to be working.

So, it is not merely a question of a ratio of 1:10. We have to see how it impinges on our general existence. What are the amenities that Government is going to give us? What are the taxes that it is going to impose and in what manner do we want them to be made up? If I remember the conditions that existed in India in 1948, the maximum that any of the Secretaries in Government could earn was somewhere about Rs. 2,200 and the minimum was Rs. 30 for a *chaprassi*. Today, even after the revision of salaries by the Second Pay Commission, no official in the Government services gets, generally speaking, more than Rs. 2,200; possibly it is Rs. 1,650, whereas the minimum that a worker used to earn in India has suddenly gone up. An industrial worker in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta or Madras does not earn less than Rs. 120 a month today.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the prices?

Dr. Melkote: I am coming to that. I am referring to the various aspects of the question.

The minimum level has gone up like this. We are trying to improve the minimum wage structure, though it has not gone up as much as we desire. Though the level has not gone up very much, still, sufficient rise in the pay scales has taken place in India. Education is becoming free. More amenities are given in the shape of medical care and housing. At the same time, there is a hue and cry from vested interests, because they do not want this rise to take place in the wages. They complain that the cost of commodities has gone up because we are paying higher wages to the workers in the industrial sector. They do not like the wage structure being revised even for the white-collared workers, as it is bound to have its impact on the workers in the industrial sector. So, they are trying to propagate among the rural population that this kind of rise in wage structure and expenditure by Government on huge salaries to their servants is going to adversely affect the rural sector and that their condition is not being improved. This is a fallacy which has been exploded by Communists long ago. It has been found in all economies where the minimum scales of wages have been raised sufficiently high, to Rs. 600 or 650 or more than that, that the purchasing capacity is increased and, therefore, *pari passu* the village sector is benefited thereby an the condition of the villagers is improved because the price structure of the commodities has gone up. So, this cry of the vested interests that the wage structure in the industrial sector or to the Government servants should not be raised has not much substance.

Merely bringing the ratio down to 1:10 is not sufficient. Of course, it has got to be reduced. But even 1 : 10 is too big a ratio. I would say that it should be 1 : 5 or 1: 3. Why should this difference exist in a country like India where we want to have the socialist pattern of society, where we want to give free education, public health measures, housing schemes and all that? Why should there be any difference at all? But, even so, in a democratic country like ours as things stand, even if we accept this motion, what would be the difference that would accrue to the poor people?

[Dr. Melkote]

Our national income today has gone up to about Rs. 12,000 crores. If it is distributed among 44 crores of people, the average will work out to only Rs. 300 per person. So, by bringing about this ratio of 1 : 10 the poorer worker is not going to be benefited very much more. But he will feel psychologically that the difference between himself and the top man is not very much different from what exists in other countries which have socialist pattern of society; he will have a feeling that he is getting a fair deal. That is why I said that even this ratio of 1 : 10 is very big and it should re reduced to 1 : 5.

But here I will say that it is not merely a question of bringing about or reducing the ratio to 1 : 10. We must try to give more amenities to the rural sector where the cost of living has gone up nearly four to four and a half times, with the result that the rise in wage structure has not been equal to the rise in price structure. Therefore, bringing about this ratio of 1 : 10 alone is not going to solve the problem. So, I would plead before the House that conditions should be brought about in such a manner that there is not merely a ratio of 1 : 10 but other amenities are also given so that those disparities that exist between the rich and the poor are done away with. If that concept is accepted, I am sure that this House would welcome this proposition. But merely saying the ratio should be 1 : 10 and then imposing more and more sales tax on the poor people and produce the conditions obtaining in Russia is not a very welcome feature for a country like ours. I would, therefore, plead before this House that it should accept my proposition that the difference should be reduced to 1 : 10 or even 1 : 5 and, along with that, better amenities should be given to the poor so that the disparities that are there are levelled down to the minimum.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri R R Bhagat): Mr. Chairman, I was very closely following the speech delivered by the hon. Member who spoke last. In a very elucidatory manner he referred to the concept of a more egalitarian society that can be achieved in this country and he appealed to the House that his proposal should be accepted. I was not able to follow fully what he meant. Anyhow, I will bring to his notice, and also to the notice of the other hon. Members, an earlier resolution which this House had accepted on this subject, on 5th May 1956, which reads as follows :—

> "This House recommends to the Government to take appropriate measures to reduce the disparity in income prevailing between the different sections of society in the country."

So far as the principle underlining the present resolution is concerned, that is to say, the reduction of the inequality to the maximum extent, that principle has been accepted by the House and the Government, and in our successive Plans we have emphasized this point. If I understood the hon. Member correctly, he wanted the level or ratio to be brought down to 1:10, or 1:5 or even 1:3. Though it should not be applied rigidly, according to him the objective should be that over a period of time, through following certain measures, either integrated measures of economic development or taxation policy or fiscal policy, the disparity should be brought down to the minimum extent. I would be happy if the disparity is brought down completely to nil, quite apart from bringing it down to 1:5 or 1:3. Hon. Members quoted the salaries or wages in more advanced countries of Europe and stated that it is roughly 1:10 or 1:12 and that the maximum salary was not more than Rs. 10,000.

But the Resolution speaks of income. I can understand that the minimum wage in England or in Sweden or

Switzerland may be in the range of Rs. 600 to Rs. 750. In the U.K. the salary may be Rs. 10,000, but the incomes are larger. So, it is not in the ratio of 1·10 or 1:12.

My point is that the Resolution speaks of a rigid ratio of 1:10 which has not been achieved so far in any country of the world, even in the advanced countries. Rapid economic development has a general tendency of reducing inequalities. Whatever may be the economic or ideological set-up, the very pace of economic development has tended to reduce the inequality in the countries well known as the capitalist countries. In the socialist countries also, particularly in the Soviet Union, this very concept of reducing inequality by way of reducing the salaries has been given up. It is more or less a phenomenon of economic growth in which we have to follow a certain rational or scientific process which arises as a result of the impact of development. We have to bear in mind various considerations. It is not that we follow a certain pattern. It is not that if you reduce the inequality between incomes or in salaries, it is necessarily a step towards socialism. Socialism has become a part and parcel of the way we achieve eccnomic development bringing about the maximum good and the largest opportunity to the people. It is more as a way of economic development of the country than as a way of related incomes or salaries although the latter is true that in any socialist economy whatever inequalities there may be, whether of salaries or of incomes, have to be reduced. But basically they have to go more in conformity with the rapid economic development as also with the ownership and control of all the economic apparatuses of production by the community. But where the introduction of levelling down of incomes or salaries comes in the way of rapid economic development or of various incentives for going towards a very speedy development, it has been given up both in the capitalist countries and in countries like the Soviet Union.

The hon. Member quoted some figures. I can only emphasise that it is well known that the Soviet Union has followed a policy of incentives so as to lead to greater productivity. For example, the salary differences are quite considerable. It is 1:35 as it has been said. Also, they have found it necessary to make large payments by way of bonuses and other benefits to workers and managers who make a special contribution to production. The idea is that reducing inequalities is not an end in itself. But in the overall march of socialist economy, as they call it, if it is necessary to give certain incentives or if it is necessary to give higher wages or higher salaries to the top classes, they have given them and have given them for good reasons and in the good interest of the march of socialist economy.

In the Soviet Union, as it is well known, these incentive payments must be judged in the light of the fact that progressive direct taxation is particularly unknown there. So, the point is that it is correct to follow the policy which the House has accepted in 1956, namely, that we accept the policy in general terms and the Government must make efforts towards reducing inequalities.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): To what extent?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: To any extent. To whatever extent that is possible. We should not commit ourselves to it. If it is possible in the interests of the overall economic development and the bringing in of the socialist transformation of society, as I call it, we will reduce the inequality to zero and not only to 1:5 or 1:10 or whatever it may be. It is a purely pragmatic and practical approach. But if it is not possible, we will maintain that because we cannot do it.

[Dr. B. R. Bhagat]

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*].

That is the practical approach so far as the principle underlying this Resolution is concerned. Any rigid proportion or level will not work. For example, I may try to analyse what it would lead to. If we follow the ratio mentioned in this Resolution, that is, of 1:10 what does it mean in the present context of the economic situation? According to the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee's Report, the annual family income of an agricultural labourer varied between Rs. 319 per year in Orissa to Rs. 755 per year in Assam. If we take the average over the country it may come to about Rs. 500. That is a rough figure and I am using it for calculation. Rs. 500 per year is the minimum income of an agricultural worker, according to the figures that we have today. This Resolution says that there should not be a gap between the maximum and the minimum income of more than ten times. If we have this ratio of 1:10, there should not be any income in the country of more than Rs. 5,000 per year.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (हाराबंकी) : आप इसको बढ़ा दें ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am interpreting the Resolution as it is and am saying how impracticable it is. The Resolution says tht there should not be more than ten times difference between the minimum and the maximum. The fixation of the ceiling at Rs. 5,000 per year would mean that the income-tax at the level of Rs. 5,000 would have to be 100 per cent, although it is 2½ per cent today and in the case of married persons with two or more childern it is 0.7 per cent. So, instead of that we will have 100 per cent. I do not know if the House will accept this.

So far as the principle involved in this Resolution is concerned, the House has already accepted it. The Government is committed to that. We have been following that on the general lines. But the Resolution as it is is impracticable. It cannot be worked and has to be given up in the shape as it is.

Then hon. Member opposite said that the Government has no concept of the socialism that it is following. He said that he has a shirt and can order another shirt meaning thereby that he wants to follow some dogmatic socialism which he has in mind.

Shri Sarju Pandey (Rasra): What is your socialism? Please explain.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am saying that you would like to follow some socialism the picture of which you have before you, namely, that because you have a shirt you can order a similar shirt. I think by it you meant that you will follow some socialism which is being applied in some other country. I think in the conditions of today in the country that cannot be applied. Even the votaries of socialism who have established socialist economy in other countries have given up the idea that socialism in each country will be of a different form and size.

Shri Sarju Pandey: What is your socialism?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am coming to our socialism. If he reads through the Third Five-Year Plan which has been circulated to hon. Members of the House, he will have a clear picture of what socialism is and of the picture of socialism that we are going to have. I think the hon. Member has not cared to read it. If he has not read it, he will in any case get an opportunity to discuss it. There he will find a very, very clear picture of socialism. It is in Chapter I, section III—Progress towards Socialism. I will commend him to that.

The real question is this. The correct approach to this problem is what

is outlined in the Third Five-Year Plan. It is on page 16-17 "Disparities in Income", Chapter I, section VI, If hon. Members glance through this short chapter they will find the correct line that we should follow in this respect. I am saying this because every session we have been having this resolution. Although the House has accepted the principle of this, every session we are having this resolution; and sometimes I see the embarrassing picture of Members who have voted against the resolution again coming forward and moving the resolution itself. I think it is better that it should end, because the line indicated in the Third Plan, which I am sure the House will discuss and adopt, gives a very clear perspective as regards the range of disparities or the measure taken towards reducing the same. It says:

> "In this connection"—that is, in connection with the question of reducing the disparities in income— it will be recalled that the Taxation Enquiry Commission considered a reasonable range of incomes after tax to be about thirty times the average family income. This broad objective should be progressively realised over the next two or three Plan periods. Although, in view of the low incomes of the bulk of the population, this range represents a considerable disparity, it could be further reduced as lower incomes rise."

So the main question is that disparities arise because our economic growth has been stunted over a period of time. The more advanced the economy the lesser is the disparity, as is evidenced in the advanced economies of Europe and America as also the Soviet Union. Here in our country this has been due to our traditional society, feudalism, marginal farm incomes, the inefficient way of land tenures, inefficiency in our farming or lower agricultural wages, lack of industrialisation, pressure on population—all these aspects of our traditional society led to high incomes on one side and a vast impoverished population on the other. It was because of our arrested economic growth. This is the basic cause of the inequality. Let us analyse the causes.

Now, when we bring out the society from the traditional stage into a more dynamic or self-sustained growth we have to approach it in a number of ways. And it also creates various problems.

For example, the hon. Member who moved the resolution said that the very fact that the development processs has gone on in the last ten years has in some ways increased the disparities in income. That is true. In a transitional period, at some stage there has been a certain increase. For example, take salaries. It has been said that the private sector is paying very high salaries, that Indians in foreign companies are getting less and the foreigners are getting more, and so on. That may be so. But the fact is that most of the foreign personnel in the private sector are imported from outside. In our own public enterprises we are getting foreign experts, paying them very high salaries. The reason is that there is such a shortage of technical personnel that we have to pay them at the level at which they get pay in a particular concern. For instance, in Bhakra Nangal we were paying the Chief Engineer a very high salary. He did the design and execution and the fact was that there was saving in time and in the overall economy it was not very expensive. But the fact that the salary paid was very high cannot be denied. In some cases we have to do it.

Similarly, in our own country today, situated as we are, whether it is the private sector or the public sector, there is such a shortage of technical personnel, scientists, engineers, etc. That is the reason why in the Third Plan we are trying to expand the technical facilities so as to provide 20,000 trained men every year. But till our

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

institutions produce the requisite titutions produce the requisite number of technical personnel there will be greater and greater demand for them. And when there is a great demand for a thing, it acquires scarcity value. That is the reason why for technical and other personnel we have to pay a higher salary; because the private sector pays them and we do not get them. This is a transitional period.

Then there is the impact of development in the rural areas. The income of those who have lands goes up quickly, because we give them fertilizers, irrigation facilities, credit facilities and other things. So their income grows over a short period, and there is a tendency for the incomes disparity to increase. But we have been following all these years, and we are trying to follow in the Third Plan with more speed and with greater care, the method of creating counter-balancing forces so as to decrease the disparity, as for example by co-operative farming or by reducing the size of the land holding. We are criticised, "Why are you attacking land when you are not reducing incomes in urban areas?" That is not the point. The point is that the entire land management is so obsolete and out-moded that unless we take it out of its traditional form we cannot have a progressive farming economy. And that is why land ceiling is a measure in the right direction, the object being to increase the per-acre production. As it is, either it is a capitalist system or it is the management of big firms or it is absentee management by the land-holding people. But if we divide the land through co-operative management or through small holdings we encourage them to take to modern farming so that the per acre production increases. If a man having a small holding has double the production per acre, the income will not go down. So by land ceiling it is not as if we want to reduce the income in the rural areas, but we want them to take to modern farming. And the future of agriculture lies there.

In the urban sector we have the fast growing public sector which growr every day. We have the co-operative sector. And by speedy economic development, and also by counteracting the reactionary forces which during the transitional period of economic development tend to increase the disparity, by progressive measures of taxation, by reducing the income at higher brackets, by various other processes such as our direct tax, capital gains tax, expenditure tax, wealth tax, by all these processes we are trying to gear the machinery so as to pull down the higher income: not so much as to break all incentive, but our aim during the past ten years has been, and during the Third and Fourth Plans will be, to increase the lowest income, whether it is the income of the farmers, the small farmers, or agricultural labour or industrial labour, or the middle classes. Wherever it may be, it has to be raised.

That is the only way by which we can reduce the disparity in income, and that is the only way by which we can bring about socialism. Because, socialism, as I said, is not merely a question of reducing income; we may reduce income. But that would be, as is well known, distribution of poverty. Unless we develop fast and create all the sinews of rapid development and distribution, it is of no use. Social ownership is such that there is maximum opportunity for the people, either in the way of universal education, training of a large number of technical pehrsonnel, percolating down the lower and lower classes; and we have a modern agriculture and a strong and growing public sector.

Through all these integrated measures of economic development we will be able to reduce income; that is by increasing the lower incomes to such an extent that the disparity will

be less and less. And I hope it may be not one to ten, but one to five or one to three, as the hon. Member has said. With these words I oppose this Resolution in the form as it is.

Shri Kalika Singh: Sir, the purpose of my Resolution has been largely achieved, because the discussion that has taken place in the House has given an opportunity to the Government to reiterate its policy regarding disparities in income.

Some Hon. Members: Don't withdraw.

Shri Kalika Singh: In my Resolution, I had put in as the objective that the disparity should not be beyond 1 : 10. The Minister, in his speech, has said that he would be very glad if the disparity is reduced to 5, or 3 and even to zero. After that assurance on behalf of the Government that the aim of the Government ultimately is to have a socialist pattern of society in India in which the disparity would be reduced even to the minimum, to zero, I think it would be wrong on my part to insist that the disparity should not be below 1 : 10. On the 28th of April, 1961, when I moved the Resolution, I moved it with a view to impress upon the Planning Commission which was then formulating its policy regarding this disparity in incomes to come to some definite view about this. In the First Five Year Plan, this subject of disparity or reduction of inequality in incomes had not been touched at all. In the Second Five Year Plan, this was put in as one of the four objectives. But, in the Third Five Year Plan, which is before us, there is a full chapter about it. I am glad that the Third Five Year Plan says that the essential problem here is to reduce the spread between the higher and the lower incomes and to raise the level of the minimum. I also said that my aim is not so much to put a ceiling on incomes, because there are only 1847 persons in the whole of India who have an income of over Rs. 50,000, but my aim is to impress on the Government that they should look to the foundational structure of the socialist society, the great labour force. I think the labour force in India must be about 20 crores; it is about 45 per cent or 50 per cent or nearabout that. When we have got such a large labour force, we have to look to the foundational structure, that is we should look to the floor rather than to the ceiling. We should fix a proper floor and try to raise the income of the masses, and that should be the aim of the Government also. There are opposition parties here in India. They just try to propagate that we should aim at the ceiling only and bring somebody down. But, they would not look to the foundational structure of the masses as a whole. Now, the Minister has said that he is also more emphatic about the foundational structure, about raising the level of the income from below. With that assurance, I think it would not be quite proper to insist upon passing thih Resolution that the gap should be 1 : 10, because the spirit of the Resolution has been understood by the Government and the Government has also laid down a policy about it. Therefore, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE*: BAN ON EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जिस संकल्प या प्रस्ताव को सदन में उपस्थित कर रहा हूं वह बिल्कुल ही निर्दोष और पवित्र है । संकल्प की भाषा इस प्रकार है :—

> "इस सभा की राय है कि सरकार को सेवा से मुक्त या निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों के किसी भी सरकारी या गैर सरकारी नौकरी या सेवा में

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

पुनः लगाये जाने या प्रवेश पर शीघ्र से शीघ्र प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए उपयुक्त विधान पेश करना चाहिए ।"

मैंने जो यह संकल्प इस सदन में उपस्थित किया है मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूं कि इस संकल्प से किसी को भी कोई विरोध नहीं होगा । इस सदन का चाहे कोई भी दल या कोई भी व्यक्ति क्यों न हो सभी को एक मत होगा, सभी की एक राय होगी और सभी लोग आज इस मुल्क से बेरोजगारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं । सभी लोग इस मुल्क को गरीबी से ऊपर लाना चाहते हैं । अगर मुल्क को गरीबी से ऊपर उठाना है तो फिर बेरोजगारों को काम देना होगा । ऐसे लोग जो लाखों की संख्या में बेरोजगार पड़े हुए हैं, ऐसे युवक जो कहीं पर धंधा नहीं पा रहे हैं उनको यहां हम को धंधा देना है तो उस के वास्ते हर हालत में हमें इस संकल्प को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा और ऐसे लोग जो रिटायर होने के बाद, पेंशन और ग्रैचुएटी मिलने के बाद या अपनी सेवा अवधि पूरी करने के पश्चात्, पुनः किसी सरकारी अथवा गैर सरकारी कम्पनी या फर्म आदि में नौकरी करें, या तो उन पर यह प्रतिबन्ध होना ही चाहिए कि उनको किसी भी सरकारी या गैर सरकारी किसी भी कम्पनी या फर्म में कोई काम नहीं मिलना चाहिए ।

मैं यहां किसी व्यक्ति विशेष की कोई आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूं, न ही मुझे किसी व्यक्ति विशेष से कोई शिकायत है । यहां पर तो चर्चा कुछ सिद्धान्तों की और वर्तमान सरकार की नीतियों की है । अगर व्यक्ति विशेष इससे कुछ अपने मन में समझें कि किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के लिये यह चर्चा है तो मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूं कि उनका यह सोचना बिलकुल ही गलत होगा ।

कुछ लोग यह प्रश्न करेंगे कि वह सरकारी लोग जिन्होंने योग्यता हासिल की है, जिन्होंने काम सीखा है तो उनके अन्दर जो योग्यता है उसका उनके रिटायर होने के बाद फायदा क्यों न उठाया जाय ? यह सवाल अपनी जगह पर बिलकुल ठीक है लेकिन फायदा उठाने का मतलब यह हरगिज नहीं है कि उनको फिर किसी दूसरे ऐसे स्थान पर बिठलाया जाय जिस स्थान पर कि कोई दूसरा आदमी पहुंच करके कुछ रोजी पा सकता था । मेरा कहना यह है कि उन्होंने अपनी ५५ वर्ष की आयु में जो कुछ भी सीखा वह उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के लिए सीखा और सीखने के बाद जब वह रिटायर होते हैं तो उनका यह धर्म और नैतिक कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह अपने पैंशन काल में कुछ देश के लिए अवैतनिक कार्य भी करें । जो उनमें योग्यता है वह योग्यता अपने आप नहीं आ गई है । वह योग्यता उन्होंने तब हासिल की जब राष्ट्र ने उनको अपने किसी पद पर बिठाया और बाहर के स्थानों पर भी कुछ वजीफा देकर भेजा । कुछ ऊंचे पदों पर जब उनको भेजा गया तब उनमें यह योग्यता आई और जब राष्ट्र के अन्दर ऐसे लाखों लोग बेकार हैं तो फिर उनको भी यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि राष्ट्र के इस बड़े काम में वह भी अपना योगदान प्रदान करें । उनको काम न देने के और भी अनेक कारण हैं । एक कारण यह भी है कि सरकारी अफसरों को ऊंचे ओहदों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को अपने कार्य काल में बहुत से ऐसे काम दूसरी कम्पनियों से कराने पड़ते हैं, उनसे सम्पर्क स्थापित करना पड़ता है, उनको ठेका देना पड़ता है और दूसरा कारण यह भी है कि जनतंत्र में केवल शासन और उसके कर्मचारियों को केवल ईमानदार होना ही जरूरी नहीं है बल्कि साथ ही साथ में उनको यह भी साबित करने की जरूरत पड़ती है कि वह बिल्कुल ईमानदार हैं जिससे

कि देश की देश की जनता की निष्ठा उस राष्ट्र में और राष्ट्र के कर्मचारियों में जमे। लेकिन अगर इस कसौटी पर जब हम अपने इस विचार को कसते हैं तो हमको इससे बहुत बड़ी निराशा होती है और हम कुछ अपने काम को आगे बढ़ा नहीं पाते हैं।

आज हमारे डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर तशरीफ रखते हैं और वह भी शायद यह समझते होंगे कि सरकारी दफ्तरों की फाइलें हमारे पास दफ्तरों में सुरक्षित हैं लेकि हम ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि वह लोग जो ऊंचे औहदों पर काम करने के बाद विभिन्न कम्पनियों में जा करके या विभिन्न उद्योगपतियों के यहां जाकर काम करते हैं वे उन सरकारी दफ्तरों की फाइलों की आत्मा को अपने साथ ले जाते हैं और उनकी आत्मा उन उद्योगपतियों के भवनों में जाकर कैद होती है जहां कि वह बैठते हैं और सरकारी दफ्तरों में पीछे केवल मृत फाइलें पड़ी रहती हैं।

इस तथ्य को समझने के लिये यह देखना होगा कि कुछ उच्च अफ़सर सरकारी सेवा से निवृत होने के बाद कहां गये हैं उन्होंने कहां सर्विस प्राप्त की है। चूंकि, सभी समाचार पत्रों में उनके नाम निकल चुके हैं, इसलिये इस सदन में उनका नाम लेना अवैधानिक या अनुचित नहीं है। १९५८–५९ में इस विषय पर काफ़ी वाद-विवाद हो चुका है।

17 hrs.

मुझे यहां पर उन लोगों के नाम नहीं लेने हैं जिन की चर्चा हो चुकी है। मुझे यहां पर उन लोगों के नाम भी नहीं लेने है, जो विवाद के विषय बने हुए हैं। हां, अलवता ऐसे लोगों के सम्बन्ध में देश के अनेक अखबारों में चर्चा हुई है और उनके नाम दिये गये हैं। अगर हम उन लोगों के मामलों पर विचार करें, तो पता लगता है कि जब तक वे सरकारी सर्विस में रहे, उनकी एक आंख सरकारी काम पर थी और दूसरी आंख उन पूंजीपतयों के दफ्तरों पर लगी हुई थी, जहां रिटायरमेंट के बाद उनको सर्विस प्राप्त करनी थी। उनका मन भी बंटा हुआ था—उनका आधा मन अपने काम में था और आधा मन रिटायरमेंट के बाद काम ढूंढने में लगा हुआ था।

१९५४ में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पैराग्राफ ४१ में सुझाव दिया था कि सेवा से निवृत्त अधिकारियों को निजी कम्पनियों या फर्मों में लिये जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिये। उस सुझाव के बावजूद भी मैं देखता हूं कि आज भी उन लोगों के लिये वह रास्ता खुला हुआ है और इस प्रकार योग्यता और काबिलियत का सारे का सारा स्रोत उसी दिशा में जा रहा है, जो मुल्क को बनाने की दिशा नहीं है, जो मुल्क को बिगाड़ने की दिशा है। रिटायर्ड कर्मचारियों के प्राइवेट नौकरियों में प्रवेश पर इसलिये भी प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिये कि राष्ट्र के शासन की गोपनीयता स्थापित रहे और जो जरूरी कागज हैं, वे दूसरे लोगों तक न पहुंच सकें। मैं यहां पर कुछ ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम ले रहा हूं, जिन के नाम देश के अनेक अखबारों में आ चुके हैं।

(१) श्री सी० सी० देसाई—वह भारतवर्ष में अनेकों उच्च पदों पर काम करने के बाद पाकिस्तान में हाई कमिश्नर रहे। आजकल वह दिल्ली में बिड़ला के सलाहकार हैं।

मैं केवल उन्हीं लोगों के नाम लेना चाहता हूं, जो सारे के सारे रिटायर होने के बाद दिल्ली मे बैठे हुए हैं। यद्यपि पूंजीपतियों के कोई बहुत बड़े कारखाने दिल्ली में नहीं हैं, लेकिन उन उच्च अफसरों को इसलिये यहां पर रखा जाता है कि वे यहां पर रह कर भारत सरकार के उच्च अधिकारियों, मिनिस्टरों और दूसरे कर्मचारियों से सम्पर्क रखें। यह एक तथ्य है कि जब

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

कोई भी अधिकारी रिटायर होने के बाद कहीं जाता है, तो उस समय भी उसके अधीनस्थ सरकारी कर्मचारी उस के इनफ्लुएन्स और प्रभाव में रहते हैं । अगर मुझे पूछा जाये, तो मैं ऐसे उदाहरण दे सकता हूं कि हालांकि किसी प्राइवेट कम्पनी में काम करने वाले रिटायरशुदा सरकारी कर्मचारी को कोई जानकारी हासिल करने के लिये सम्बन्धित दफ्तर में जाना चाहिये, लेकिन ऐसा न करके उस ने टेलीफोन पर अपने अधीनस्थ सरकारी कमचारी को, अपने डिप्टी को, बुला कर दफ्तर की सारी फाइलें अपने यहां मंगाई और उनकी कापी टाइप कराई, उनकी नक़ल कराई और उसके बाद वे फाइलें फिर दफ्तर में भेज दी गई ।

(२) सरदार दलीप सिंह—वह पहले दिल्ली में इनकम टैक्स आफिसर और बाद में सेल्ज़ टैक्स आफ़िसर और अन्त में इंडस्ट्रियल फ़िनांस कार्पोरेशन के आफ़िसर रहे हैं ।

Shri Datar: Is it necessary to mention the names? He can use the argument without mentioning the names. It may be unfair to those persons also. We do not know the circumstances in which they have accepted this employment in the private sector. So, I fully appreciate the hon. Member's desire to develop his argument that certain officers after retirement accept service in the private sector. That argument is perfectly understandable, but I would implore him not to bring in the names.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): But instances will have to be given of people in high places who immediately after retirement go to private employment.

Mr. Chairman: There is one other aspect involved in it. The hon. Member was not only mentioning names, but along with that, though he was not stating that such and such an officer took the file and copied it and all that, he was making the reference in such a way that it would give that impression. Therefore, if such a serious allegation is to be made against anybody who is not present in the House, or on whose behalf the Minister is not in a position to reply, the practice is not to mention the names. Therefore, if allegations are to be made, then the names in that context may not be mentioned. However, the hon. Member can proceed with giving the posts, and if he states mere facts, it would be all right. I do not think there would be any particular objection in mentioning a name or two, but along with the names he should not bring in any allegations, unless he can substantiate them.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : मैंने यहां पर सिर्फ इतना ही कहा है कि ऐसे बहुत से उच्च अफ़सर हैं, जो रिटायर होने के बाद किसी प्राइवेट कम्पनी में सर्विस करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर सरकारी दफ्तरों की फाइलें अपने यहां मंगा कर उनकी नक़ल करवाते हैं । मैंने किसी व्यक्ति या अधिकारी का नाम नहीं लिया है । मैंने नाम तो केवल उन लोगों के लिये हैं, जो रिटायर होने के बाद प्राइवेट कम्पनियों में काम कर रहे हैं । उनके नाम लेना इरेलिवेंट नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने पहले एक सज्जन का जिक्र किया और उसके बाद दूसरे सज्जन का जिक्र किया और दोनों के बीच में यह कहा कि घर पर फाइलें मंगा कर उनकी नक़ल की जाती है । उससे ग़लतफ़हमी हो सकती है । यह ठीक है कि माननीय सदस्य का यह मंशा नहीं था, लेकिन ग़लतफ़हमी हो सकती है कि घर पर फ़ाइलें मंगा कर नक़ल करने का सम्बन्ध उन व्यक्तियों से है, जिनका जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : मैंने शरू

में ही अपनी बात कही कि मैं यहां पर किसी व्यक्ति-विशेष की आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूं और न ही यह मेरे संकल्प का मंशा है। मेरे संकल्प का मंशा सिर्फ यह है कि जो लोग सरकारी सेवा से मुक्त होकर बाहर जाते हैं, उनको बाहर जाने के बाद सरकारी वेतन से अधिक दिया जाता है, जिसका अर्थ यह होता है कि उनका मन सरकारी काम में नहीं लगता है और रिटायर होने के बाद वे अपने पुराने दफ्तर के माध्यम से नाजायज लाभ उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं और उसकी रोक-थाम की जानी चाहिए।

मैं यहां पर उन्हीं लोगों का नाम लेना मुनासिब समझता हूं, जिनका हेडक्वार्टर रिटायर होने के बाद दिल्ली में है और जो दिल्ली में रह कर अपनी कम्पनियों और फ़र्म्ज़ के लिये काम करते हैं।

इसके बाद बग़ैर किसी किस्म का इल्ज़ाम लगाते हुए मैं ऐसे दूसरे लोगों के नाम बताना चाहता हूं।

श्री हरवंश लाल—वह पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीग्राफ्स के डाइरेक्टर-जेनरल रहे हैं और रिटायर होने के बाद अब ब्लैकवुड हाज की फर्म में डाइरेक्टर हैं।

लेफ्टिनेंट जेनरल थापर—रिटायर होने के बाद वह ईस्ट एशियाटिक कम्पनी के डायरेक्टर हैं और आजकल दिल्ली में ही रह रहे हैं।

श्री एन० आर० पिल्ले—वह विदेश विभाग के सेक्रेटरी थे और अब इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी के डायरेक्टर हैं और आजकल उनका हैडक्वार्टर दिल्ली में है।

डा० कटियाल—वह पहले श्रम विभाग में थे और रिटायर होने के बाद आज-कल दिल्ली में इंडियन एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी में डायरेक्टर हैं।

श्री हरिदत्त मलिक—वह भारत में अनेक पदों पर रहने के बाद फ्रांस और कैनेडा में भारतीय राजदूत के पद पर रहे और आजकर इंडियन एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी, दिल्ली में डायरेक्टर हैं।

श्री एम० सी० वढवार—वह चेयरमैन, रेलवे बोर्ड रहे हैं और रिटायर होने के बाद दिल्ली में बर्ड एंड कम्पनी के डायरेक्टर हैं।

श्री टी० पी० भल्ला—वह डायरेक्टर जेनरल आफ सिविल एवियेशन रहे हैं और रिटायर होने के बाद आज साहू-जैन एंड कम्पनी में डायरेक्टर हैं।

श्री एम० के० कौल—वह उत्तरी रेलवे में जेनरल-मैनेजर रहे हैं। रेल विभाग में उनकी क्या ख्याति थी, यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ मझे कहना नहीं है। वह भी एक कम्पनी के डायरेक्टर हैं और वहां पर उन को क्या मिलता है इसी से उन की योग्यता को आंका जा सकता है। श्री के०बी० माथुर, जो कि रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन रहे हैं, आज कल हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल प्रोजैक्ट भोपाल में हैं। श्री सारंगपानी भारतीय रेलवे में उच्च अधिकारी थे। रिटायर होने के बाद वह हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल प्रोजैक्ट, भोपाल में मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हो कर चले गये हैं। इस समय वह क्या पाते हैं और पहले क्या पाते थे, इस का भी आप को पता लगाना चाहिये। श्री नागेश आज-कल स्टील प्रोजैक्ट में हैं। ऐसे कई दर्जन नाम हैं जिन को मैं यहां पर कोट करना उचित नहीं समझता हूं।

मेरा जो खास मंशा कहने का है वह यह है कि ऐसे लोग जो रिटायर होने के बाद फर्मों और कम्पनियों में चले जाते हैं, और उन्हों ने दिल्ली में ही अपने दफ्तर बनाये हुए हैं, क्यों उन्हों ने यहां अपने दफ्तर बनाये हुए हैं, इस के पीछे एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल छिपा हुआ है। अगर इस सवाल को आप को हल करना है तो फिर आप को इस संकल्प को

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

स्वीकार कर लेना होगा । आज मुल्क के वे नौजवान जिन के अन्दर काम करने की क्षमता है, योग्यता है, जो अवसर मिलने पर अच्छे और योग्य अफसर और अधिकारी साबित हो सकते हैं, उन के रास्ते हैं बड़ी रुकावट खड़ी हो गई है क्योंकि इन तमाम स्थानों को ऐसे लोग घेर लेते हैं जिस की वजह से ये लोग आगे नहीं बढ़ पाते हैं । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि उन को रिटायर होने के बाद नौकरी इस तरह की करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिये । यह भी देखा गया है कि ऐसे लोगों को सरकार जो बहुत सी जो कमेटियां बनाती हैं या सब-कमेटियां बनाती है, उन में रख लिया करती है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह भी उचित नहीं है, मुनासिब नहीं है कि उन को इस तरह की कमेटियों में रख कर उन के प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये ।

मैं देश के उद्योगपतियों और फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों की तरक्की में रुकावट नहीं डालना चाहता । मैं चाहता हूं कि उन की तरक्की हो । मैं चाहता हूं कि वे अपने आदमियों को खुद ढूंढें लेकिन ऐसे लोगों को जो भारत सरकार की सेवाओं में रह चुकने के बाद रिटायर होते हैं उन से अगर जरूरी हो तो कोई और काम लिया जाय मगर ऐसा काम न लिया जाय कि काम तो वे आनरेरी करते हों और बंगले उन को मुफ्त मिले हों सरकार की तरफ से और उन को भारत सेवक समाज का अध्यक्ष भी बना दिया जाता हो और उस मुफ्त के बंगले में किसी कम्पनी के दफ्तर चलते हों और उस कम्पनी की बुनियाद वहां पर पड़ती हो । इस पर भी सरकार को विशेष तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संकल्प को सदन के सामने पेश करता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that Government should bring forward suitable legislation to debar retired Government employees from being re-employed in any Government or private service."

Now, there are about 7-8 hon. Members who want to take part. How much will the hon. Minister take?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): About 25 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Then I will have to curtail the number of speakers.

Each hon. Member may take only ten minutes.

Shri Datar: We finish the debate today?

Mr. Chairman: I think we may finish it. The time allotted is one hour and fifteen minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The time should be extended.

Mr. Chairman: Let us see how it develops. Now, Dr. Menon.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, I wish to throw in a few thoughts in a discussion on the Resolution before us. The Resolution deals with the re-employment of retired persons both by the Government and also by private concerns. The first aspect of it is relatively more simple. Government has an accepted policy on the subject and has fixed the age of retirement and the bulk of the employees retire at the age of 55. In recent years Government has extended the age to 60 and 63 in certain departments like science and education, judiciary, and higher civil service and also in political appointments abroad. In certain cases where the Government find it difficult, they give extension, but that extension I believe is given only in rare and exceptional cases and that only for a limited

period of time. Therefore, as far as re-employment of retired Government servants by the Government itself, either at the Centre or in the States is concerned, it is not to my mind a very serious one.

The second aspect of the question is re-employment by private concerns. This problem was not there in pre-Independent India, for the reason that the superior appointments in government service were almost exclusively manned by the Englishment and also by the fact that the private industries had not developed very much in those days. This problem is there today and as India industrialises, this problem will be of growing interest and importance. The Government today is the largest employer, and occupies a dominant position in the employment market. With our growing industrialisation, we are developing a competitive market and the Government is likely to be pushed away from the dominant position which is today almost dictatorial. The Government is likely to lose that postion. It is good in one way. It brings also certain rather difficult problems for the Government itself. When the competitive market comes, and when the private concerns offer better salaries, certainly a position will arise where the best intelligence of the country will be drafted by the private sector as is happening today in a country like the United States. That problem is still far in the future and may not concern us immediately. But as the competitive market develops, this problem also develops. As far as business is concerned, they have only one motive, and that is profit. As long as business is guided by that profit motive exclusively, the business firms are not very much concerned with the morality of the means they adopt in securing or recruiting the services of employees. They try to recruit or to angle for Government officials occupying eminent positions, positions of responsibility in Government, because they stand to gain something by it.

A very interesting list was given by the Mover of the resolution, and it is not necessary to add to it. It is evident from that that private business and private enterprise offer four-digit salaries free of income-tax, houses free of rent, cars free of payment and very many amenities which the Government itself does not offer to these men who occupied high positions in superior service. There must be a reason. There is a reason why the private firms offer these temptations, these high salaries and other amenities. They do it because these retired persons in the superior service are in possession of valuable information and they have also valuable contacts. It is to exploit this valuable information and valuable contacts that the private concerns angle for the services of these men. It is, I am afraid, rather corrupting both for the temptor as well as for the tempted.

Apart from this, there is another aspect to this problem. We are all interested in our future and Government officials are no exceptions to this rule. They will try to make it safe for their future. As soon as Government officials occupying eminent positions near the age of retirement, it will not be surprising if they flirt with these big business houses by giving them favours in order to secure favour for themselves. That again is likely to create problems for the Government.

These are problems which the Government must be conscious of. How to tackle it is a very difficult question. It is not possible for the Government to control retired officers once they are out on pension nor is it possible for the Government to introduce restrictions when they recruit their services limiting their choice after retirement. So, tackling this problem from the end of the Government employee is rather difficult according to me. The only way of approach that I can think of is to tackle the problem at the end of the business enterprise. If the Government is prepared to make business houses know that the Government will not look with favour or rather Government will

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

look with disfavour entertainment services of retired personnel, I feel that business houses will think twice before they take the risk of recruiting these men in their services. This is the only way of approach where a solution to the problem can be found as I see it. It is also necessary to find a solution to the problem, for, as I said, it corrupts both the temptor and the tempted It is for the Government to find a way out.

Shri Ramesh Prasad (Aurangabad): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the resolution brought by my friend Shri Bhaudauria to debar retired Government employees from being re-employed in any Government or private undertaking. I oppose this resolution on the ground that it cannot be accepted in principle.

Our country is still very poor and very backward educationally and scientifically and we require to develop ourselves in all fields. If we consider the position in which we are today and compare it with other advanced countries of the world, we find that we have to traverse a long way to compete with other civilised countries of the world. In the fields of science and technology, we have not only to produce local men and prepare engineers and technicians here, but in order to cope with the great demand for scientists and engineers, we have to bring them from foreign countries also.

Therefore, if we accept this resolution, we will thereby be debarring a number of elderly persons—they may be more than 60 or even 65 years of age who will be very useful to us in running our undertakings which the younger persons may not be able to do. If we accept this resolution, we will not be able to have the valuable services of those experts who though old in age, can render very valuable service to this country and to our national government. That being so, if we accept this resolution we will be doing a great deal of harm to ourselves and to our infant State.

Without going into the personal element brought in by the Mover of the resolution by naming a number of persons, I can only say that his resolution should not be accepted by this House and it must be rejected.

श्री सरजू पांडे : सभापति महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित किया गया है मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

मुख्य रूप से दो कारणों से मैं इस का समर्थन करना चाहता हूं । पहला कारण यह है कि अगर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रिटायर होने के बाद फिर काम पर लग जाने का लालच रहेगा तो उन की स्वतन्त्रता खत्म हो जायेगी । हमारे देश में जितने रिटायर्ड जजेज हैं उन को वाईस चांसलर बनाया गया है । और हमारे प्रान्त के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने तो यह नियम ही बना दिया है कि रिटायर्ड जजों को वाइस चांसलर बनाया जायेगा । अगर जजों को यह खयाल होगा कि उन को रिटायर होने के बाद फिर वही आराम और सुविधायें मिल जायेंगी तो उन की स्वतन्त्रता कम हो जायेगी । इस प्रकार के कार्य करना देश के हित में नहीं है, और जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो हम उन से सही मानों में स्वतन्त्रता की आशा कैसे कर सकते हैं । हमारा यह उसूल है कि हमारी अदालतें स्वतन्त्र होनी चाहियें । अगर आप कहिये कि ऐसे लोगों के नाम गिना दो जिन को रिटायर होने के बाद दूसरे पदों पर रखा गया तो मैं नाम गिना सकता हूं, पर उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । यह बात सरकार के नोटिस में है कि उन लोगों को इस तरह का लालच है इसलिये उन की स्वतन्त्रता गायब होती जाती है ।

मुझे मालूम है कि एक बड़े इनकम टैक्स आफिसर ने रिटायर होने के बाद एक प्राइवेट

कम्पनी में काम कर लिया । अब लाजिमी तौर से वह उस कम्पनी को इनकम टैक्स से बचने के उपाय बतलायेंगे और सरकार की गलतियों से फायदा उठाने का रास्ता दिखायेंगे । अब यह तो उन का काम हो गया ।

अभी हमारे साथी अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया ने बीसों नाम पेश किये । मैं भी दस बीस नाम दे सकता हूं । लेकिन उन नामों के देने से क्या लाभ । सरकार को मालूम है कि यह हो रहा है । इस लिये सरकार को इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये कि सरकारी अफसर रिटायर होने के बाद फिर काम पर न लगें ।

अभी थोड़ी देर पहले यहां कहा गया था कि अगर हम सरकारी अफसरों को ज्यादा वेतन नहीं देंगे तो उन को प्राइवेट कम्पनीज ज्यादा वेतन दे कर अपने यहां ले सकती हैं । यह बात हम जानते हैं कि सरकारी अफसरों को ज्यादा चार्म आजकल प्राइवेट कम्पनीज में हैं क्योंकि उन को ज्यादा मुनाफा होता है । अगर सरकारी अफसर रिटायर होने के बाद प्राइवेट कम्पनियों में जायेंगे तो वे उन कम्पनियों का लाभ पहुंचाने और सरकारी गलतियों से फायदा उठाने की तरकीबें बतलायेंगे और इस से बड़े सरकारी कर्मचारियों का पतन होगा । इसलिये सरकार को ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिये कि सरकारी कर्मचारी रिटायर होने पर फिर किसी प्राइवेट कम्पनी में या सरकारी काम पर न लिये जायें ।

यहां पर श्री एन० आर० पिल्ले का नाम आया कि वह पहले एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स विभाग में थे और रिटायर हो कर प्राइवेट कम्पनी में चले गये । इसी तरह से जस्टिस महाजन का नाम लिया जा सकता है । इसी तरह से नवाब अली यावर जंग बहादुर का नाम पेश किया जा सकता है । इसी तरह के और नाम भी दिये जा सकते हैं । लेकिन मैं इस समय कोई बड़ा लैक्चर देने की जरूरत नहीं समझता । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को इस प्रश्न पर गौर करना चाहिये । हम को इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये जैसा कि प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है । जो बड़े बड़े अफसर रिटायर होते हैं उन पर इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण अवश्य लगाना चाहिये । अगर इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण नहीं लगाया जायेगा तो वे लालच में पड़ सकते हैं । मेरे पास इस बात का प्रमाण नहीं है कि वे इस प्रकार लालच में पड़े या नहीं, लेकिन जब वे कम्पनियों की सरविस में जायेंगे तो उन को कम्पनियों के बीसियों काम करने होंगे और कम्पनियों को बचाना होगा और उन को कानूनी गलतियों का लाभ उठाने का रास्ता बताया जायेगा । इसलिये इस के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार इन बातों को मानेगी । मुल्क में जो आने वाला खतरा है उस से हमारी स्वतन्त्रता को बाधा उत्पन्न होगी । आज समय का तकाजा है कि हम उन प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के हाथ में न खेलें और हम इस किस्म का कानून बनायें ताकि हमारे अफसर और कर्मचारी रिटायर्ड होकर दूसरी प्राइवेट कम्पनियों में काम न कर सकें । मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Mr. Chairman; I rise to oppose this Resolution. Of course, I do not question the motive of the hon. Member who has brought in this Resolution. There are, no doubt difficulties and we do see odd cases of big officers after retirement going and getting employed in big companies under objectionable, doubtful or colourable circumstances. But the remedy suggested in the Resolution, as it stands, is not practicable. Its coverage is far too wide and wholesale and so it is not practicable. It seeks to ban entirely the employment of retired Government employees, which is not practicable.

Take for example, the army. The army officials generally retire at a fairly early age. Because, they do not want old people in the active force, many officers are made to retire early.

[Shri Narasimhan]

So, even when they go out, they are quite energetic and they do not even look old because of the training they had in the army, psychological and physical. They are fit for service for quite a number of years. In our country, we do need their services for further employment, be it in the private or public sector. For example, in the normal course, without there being any colourable circumstances, a retired army officer may be immediately appointed in the watch and ward section of a big company. That company might have big stores worth Rs. 5 crores or 10 crores, they might have patrols and they might need a sergeant to be in charge of the patrols. Naturally, that company will appoint an efficient and intelligent retired army officer. There is no motive behind it and we cannot suspect him. So, we cannot say that every retired officer who gets a very legitimate appointment in some company after retirement should be prevented from getting it. Therefore, the wholesale application of this ban on employment of retired officers will do more harm than good.

It we find that the officers are corrupt and they are using their present position for future advantage, against the national interest, we have to meet the situation by raising the morale standards of the officials. That is a long-range remedy. In any case, experienced retired officials cannot be prevented from serving the community in one form or another.

In the olden days, particularly during the pre-independence days, one of the main placards of the Indian National Congress was the Indianisation of the services. The experience of Europen officers went with them when they retired and left the country. That was one of the main reasons for the agitation for Indianisation of services. That should not be forgotten.

Then, retired people like engineers, even though they may be old, can serve the community. Eminent men like Einstein have served the country more till the last moment of their life in fields like science.

It is true that there may be a number of instances, likely to be colourable, or thought to be colourable or sought to be colourable. In the same way, I can quote other instances where their services have been utilised in the national interest. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the Resolution, as it is worded, is difficult of implementation. Of course, I agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, when he made his speech. All the same, I would request him not to press a motion of this type. At the same time, I would urge on the Government to take such steps as may be possible as not to allow objectionable transactions to take place. They can even put temporary restrictions on retired officers for the first two or three years against re-employment. They can go to that extent. But if they go beyond that, it will bring its own bad effects.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria. We remember when the Pay Commission recommended that the age of superannuation be raised from 55 to 58 years Government objected to it and turned down the recommendation of the Pay Commission only on the ground that they wanted new blood to come up and that the old people should make room for the young people. Had that recommendation been accepted, this question would not have arisen that retired people should not take up appointment in other establishments either in the private sector or in the public sector. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to why that particular recommendation of the Pay Commission was turned down when the Government of India or the State Governments had no objection to permit their own employees to take up employment after ertirement in another public sector project, whether

it is a steel plant or a heavy electricals plant or a heavy engineering corporation or any other corporation. Why should they not allow the same employees, whether they are in Class I or Class II, or in Class III or Class IV, to continue up to the age of 58 years? So, the entire idea on which the unanimous recommendation of the Pay Commission was turned down by Government is defeated if it is allowed that after retirement Government servants can take up employment elsewhere.

The question is generally raised that after all the country should be benefited by their vast experience and efficiency. If this is correct, should we say that efficiency is the monopoly only of certain big officers, that efficiency is confined only to Class I employees and that it is not there in Class III and Class IV employees? After visiting so many public sector projects I have a feeling that all those retired persons who have taken up the posts of managing directors and chairmen or other responsible posts are unfortunately functioning like a group of pensioners. I say this without imputing any motive to them. I hope that Government will take a decision that such officers, who after retirement draw a provident fund of Rs. 75,000|- or Rs. 80,000|-, in certain cases it is more than Rs. 1 lakh, who are drawing a pension of about Rs. 500|- plus some gratuity, shall not be permitted to have another Rs. 4,000|- per month in any project.

I do not want to mention names. My hon. friend, Shri Bhadauria, has mentioned so many names. It is no use mentioning names. But I can quote an instance. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, because they wanted to derive some benefit from the Bihar Government took the services of one Shri **, who was working in the Labour Department or in the Chief Minister's Department, on loan. Ultimately they forced the Bihar Government to see that Shri ** becomes a permanent employee of TISCO. How is it that even when he was in employment—he was Secretary of some Department, most probably the Labour Department—his services were taken on loan?

Mr. Chairman: Earlier I had ruled that names are permitted to be mentioned only when no accusation is made. An accusation is being made...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not against him. I am accusing the Tatas.

Mr. Chairman: I have heard the hon. Member saying "to get the benefit of his position" etc. In this case the name may be deleted from the proceedings. The Press will also take note of this. If the hon. Member does not want to make any accusation, mere mention of the name may be allowed. But if he wants to refer to certain things and insinuate, name may not be mentioned and only the post may be mentioned.

Shri Narasimhan: I may submit that two names are mentioned, those who employ and those who get employed. It is unfair to both of them.

Shri Datar: And the Bihar Government.

Shri Narasimhan: And also the Bihar Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have mentioned the name, but I have no bitterness against him. I have not even seen his face.

Shri Narasimhan: He is mentioning another well-known firm saying that it is using him for its purpose and so on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Tata Company is well known as an employer. It is well known as a most mischievous employer also. Some people say that. What can I do? Recently I have been convicted with simple imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 500 in Jamshedpur, and Tatas initiated the whole thing.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I say that the services of senior government officials working in different States should not be taken as loan; it is no question of retirement only.

I will mention another case. The gentleman who was previously working as Controller General of Defence Production—I do not know under what circumstances he was forced to resign —but the moment he resigned he has joined a big concern in Rourkela. I will not mention the name.

But these facts have to be examined. And whether the facts that have been brought before the House should receive the careful and personal attention of the hon. Minister or not is a matter for this House to decide. Otherwise it is of no use. We do not mention the names just to slander some people. After all, what harm have they done to us? They have not done us any harm.

When we consider the unanimous recommendation of the Pay Commission and how the Government turned it down, and how at the same time they go on permitting their own employees, even after retirement and after giving them pensionary benefits, provident fund and gratuity, to take up appointments where they are paid the same salary and in certain places more than what they were drawing previously, naturally the question arises whether this should be permitted or not. I know that when a class IV employee, a peon, attains the age of fifty-five he is not given any extension. He has simply to starve. Because, what is the pensionary benefit that he receives? Hardly fifteen rupees or twenty rupees. He cannot maintain himself with that. And he gets a meagre amount of provident fund, hardly one thousand rupees. What can he do with this when the cost of living is going up? If we demand that he should at least be re-employed somewhere, we are told that he is an unskilled man and that he cannot be re-employed. If the Government is sincerely moving, or is said to be moving, towards socialism it must decide something about this.

In this connection I would also request the hon. Minister to tell us with respect to these government servants, who were Railway Board Members or others drawing more than a salary of one thousand rupees, and who have taken up appointments either in the private sector or in the public sector projects, what salary they are drawing at present, so that we may know whether they have been benefited by this employment or whether it is because their national sentiments have been roused to that extent to save the country from devastation that they are making available their efficiency to those particular concerns.

With these words I support the resolution. I wish that this House takes a note of this resolution, and I would request the hon. the Mover of the Resolution to press for a division so that we may know where we are.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): I oppose the resolution in the shape in which it has been brought forward before this House. The reasons are obvious. It mentions every government servent. Take the class of teachers, for instance, the whole group of them, from the primary classes up to the college classes. If they are not to be re-employed, in the present condition of our country when we are trying to improve the standard of education and spread it out, would it be worth while? And what is the harm they are going to do to the community as such? The Resolution looks innoccuous, but it is so sweeping that it affects the economy any well being of the country itself. That is why I try to oppose this, in the first instance.

It cannot be denied that the people feel that in a few instances, advantage has been taken by some persons in government service to get out and get themselves employed in lucrative business outside as soon as they retire. So far as I am aware, Government

has framed rules already with regard to that. I believe that all Class I officers, irrespective of their denomination, have to obtain the permission of the Government if they have got to be re-employed employed within a period of two years. There are innumerable persons pensioned out year after year. It is not in the case of every one that the Government has given such permission. Permission is denied to a large number of people. It is only to just a few who are absolutely needed, where the Government feels that the necessity is there, that the Government gives permission. Even so, I would like to bring before the House that possible abuses of this privilege have been present and it is only to that extent that remedial measures have got to be seen and not otherwise. I personally feel that instead of two years, in the case of government servants at the level of Secretary and Joint Secretary, if it should be raised to a period of five years before which they cannot take any appointment, much of the present abuse will be remedied. Anything lower than that would harm the interests of the country as such. I do not know whether this will be welcome to the Government. Even so, I am trying to make an amendment which could be acceptable, provided all remedial measures are taken.

Apart from these things, there have been in government service technical personnel, engineers and others whose services outside may be taken up. This Resolution says, no private employment, not even in the private sector. All these people are useful to society one way or the other. The knowledge that they possess cannot be taken advantage of by the Government or anybody else except the private sector man, for the benefit of society. This Resolution condemns the whole lot of government servants as bad and secondly, in order to remedy a very small defect, an amendment is made wholesale. It would not be correct to pass the Resolution. Therefore, I oppose it in the form in which it is presented to the House.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The parity was two to the right and one to the left.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of parity or anything.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That was the system.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will get the next chance.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव श्री भदौरिया ने रखा है,मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं। अभी हमारे एक बजुर्ग सदस्य ने उस का विरोध किया । अब शायद कुछ ऐसा है कि हम लोगों की आदत पड़ गई है समर्थन करने की और माननीय सदस्य ने हर चीज का विरोध करने का फैसला किया है । अगर ऐसा है, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । उन्हों ने यह दलील दी है कि जो सरकारी नौकर रिटायरमेंट के बाद किसी प्राइवेट नौकरी में जाना चाहते हैं, तो बिना सरकार की आज्ञा लिये हुए नहीं जा सकते और सरकार ने सब को आज्ञा नहीं दी है, उस ने विशेष परिस्थितियों में ही आज्ञा दी है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों के नाम अभी माननीय सदस्य ने सुनाये थे, वे साधारण सरकारी नौकर नहीं थे । इस के अतिरिक्त यह भी प्रश्न विचारणीय है कि कौन सी स्थिति ऐसी हो सकती है, जिस में उन को आज्ञ दी गई थी और कौन सी स्थिति ऐसी होगी, जिसमें उन को आज्ञा नहीं दी जायेगी । एक कारण तो यह हो सकता है कि किसी सरकारी नौकरी की रिटायरमेंट के बाद आर्थिक दशा खराब हो, वह रोटी के टुकड़ों के लिये मोहताज हो और सरकार उस को नौकरी दिला दे । यह तर्क किसी मतलब का नहीं है । इस प्रस्ताव के विरोध में इस तर्क को रखने से वह बात सिद्ध नहीं होती है ।

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव के समर्थन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इन कारणों से चाहता हूं कि यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हो । आज हमारे देश में पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था चल रही है जिसे सत्तारूढ़ दल समाजवादी व्यवस्था कह सकता है । अभी पिछले प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जिक्र किया और समाजवाद की बड़ी बड़ी बातें कीं । हमें डर लग रहा है कि समाजवाद का नक्शा जिस तरह से पेश किया जा रहा है और जिस तरह से समाजवाद बन रहा है, उस से ऐसी स्थिति बन रही है कि गरीब लोग समाजवाद का नाम सुन कर ही उस का विरोध करना शुरू कर देंगे इस वक्त पूरी पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था चलती है और जब पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था चल रही है तो उस में सरकारी नौकरों को और विशेष तौर से क्लास १ के अफसरों को निजी नौकरियों में या पुनः सराकरी नौकरियों में आने की अगर सुविधा दी जाती है तो मैं समझता हूं कि जनतन्त्र को खतरा पैदा हुए बिना नहीं रह सकता है । इस से पक्षपात बढ़ेगा और साथ ही साथ भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ेगा । चाहे राज्य सरकारें हों या केन्द्रीय सरकार हो, इन लोगों को पुनः नौकरी में लेने या प्राइवेट नौकरी में जने की इजाजत देना एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर सकता है जिस में कि वे टकटकी लगाये हुए सरकार की तरफ देखते रहें और हमेशा ही उस को खुश करने की कोशिश करते रहें ताकि उन के रिटायर हो जाने के बाद वह उन को पुनः किसी काम पर लगा दें । ये लोग ऐसी अवस्था में पूंजीपतियों की ओर या मंत्रियों की ओर देखते रहते हैं और उन को खुश करने की कोशिश में लगे रहते हैं ताकि उन को सेवा से निवृत्त होने के बाद कोई न कोई अच्छी नौकरी मिल जाये । वे किस तरह से खुश करने की कोशिश करते हैं ? अगर कोई जज होता है तो उस के सामने कोई चनाव के मकदमे फैसला होने के लिये आते हैं और कभी कभी ट्रिब्यूनल भी चनाव के सस का फैसला करने के लिये बनाये जाते हैं, कभी कभी फंडामेंटल राट्स को या कुछ अधिकारों को तय करने के लिये उन के सामने चीज जांच पड़ताल के लिये जाती है, तो उन केसिस में कभी कभी ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि वे संविधान का गला घोंट दें और ऐसा इसलिये कर दें कि सरकार उन से खुश हो जाये और उन के सेवा निवृत्त होने के बाद उन को कोई और अच्छी सी नौकरी दे दे ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि ऐसे कितने लोग होंगे जो कि सेवा-निवृत्त होने के बाद लगे होंगे और उन की संख्या बहुत कम ही होगी । लेकिन सवाल यहां थोड़े से लोगों का नहीं है, यहां पर तो सवाल सारे लाट का है, पालिसी का है ?। नौकरी में पुनः कुछ ही लोग लिये जाते हैं लेकिन उस रास्ते की तरफ टकटकी लगाये हुए सभी देखते रहते हैं और पुनः नौकरी पाने के लिये वे ऐसे काम करते हैं जो अनुचित होते हैं । अपने ध्येय की पूर्ति के लिये ऐसे लोग सैंकड़ों और हजारों होते हैं जो कार्यालयों की गोपनीयता को नष्ट करते हैं, अन्दर की बातें दूसरों तक पहुंचाने लग जाते हैं जिस से जो पूंजीपति हैं या जो सरमायेदार हैं, लाभ उठाते हैं ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह ५५ साल की उम्र रिटायरमेंट के लिये क्यों रखी गई है । इस का कारण यह है कि एक अमुक उम्र तक पहुंच जाने के बाद आप यह समझते हैं कि उस की कार्यकुशलता कम हो जाती है, वह काम नहीं कर सकता है । एक तरफ तो यह कहा जाता है कि उस में कार्यकुशलता नहीं है इसलिए उसको रिटायर किया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ कहा जाता है कि उसकी कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाई है, उसको अनुभव बढ़ गया है, इसलिए पुनः उसको जगह दी जा रही है । यह जो दोहरा तर्क है यह समझ में नहीं आता है । इस तरह का तर्क वितर्क ही हो सकता है ।

हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री स० म०

बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि जो चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं, उनके लिए एक तर्क चलता है और जो बड़े अफसर हैं उनके लिए दूसरा ही तर्क चलता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो तर्क एक के लिए दिया जाए वह दूसरे के लिए भी दिया जाए और तर्क को वितर्क न बनाया जाए।

इस वास्ते यदि हम चाहते हैं कि पक्षपात न चले, भ्रष्टाचार न चले, भाई भतीजावाद न चले तो इस प्रस्ताव पर आपको गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। आज आप देखते हैं कि इनकम टैक्स वगैरह की चोरियां होती हैं। ये कैसे होती हैं? इस प्रकार की चोरियों की जानकारी इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों की जानकारी सरकारी अधिकारियों को अधिक होती है और वे अधिक जानते हैं कि किस तरह से चोरियां की जा सकती हैं। इस वास्ते जब किसी इनकम टैक्स के अधिकारी को रिटायर्ड होने के बाद किसी प्राइवेट फर्म में नौकर रख लिया जाता है तो वह हर प्रकार से इनकम टैक्स के मामले में उसकी मदद करता है।

आखिर यह ५५ साल की उम्र या ५८ या ६० साल की उम्र रिटायर होने की क्यों रखी गई है? क्यों कहा जाता है कि ५५ साल भी घिस चुकने के बाद उनकी कार्यकुशलता नष्ट हो जाती है और उसके बाद वे काम करने के काबिल नहीं रहते हैं? मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार समझती है कि वे उसके बाद किन्हीं कारणों से नौकरी के काबिल नहीं रह जाते हैं, तो उसको पुनः क्यों नौकरी में ले लिया जाता है या क्यों उनको निजी फर्मों में जा कर काम करने की छूट दी जाती है? क्यों उनके सामने इस तरह के अवसर उपस्थित किए जाते हैं कि वे टकटकी लगाये आपकी तरफ देखते रहे और आपको खुश करने में लगे रहें? या तो यह कहा जाए कि अनाज ज्यादा दिन तक रखने के बाद सड़ जाता है, चना ज्यादा दिन रखने के बाद सड़ जाता है लेकिन चावल एक ऐसी चीज है जो जितना पुराना हो जाएगा उतना ही अच्छा होता जाएगा और ये बड़े अधिकारी चावल की किस्म में आते हैं तब तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है लेकिन अगर ऐसी बात नहीं है तो रिटायर होने के बाद इनको पुनः सर्विस में नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये।

५५ साल की उम्र तक कार्यकुशलता बनी रहती है, उसके बाद नहीं, जब इस सिद्धान्त को आप स्वीकार करते हैं तो फिर आपको सोचना होगा कि बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति क्यों इन बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों की तरफ टकटकी लगाये देखते रहते हैं और इस ताक में रहते हैं कि कब ये रिटायर हो और इनको गोदी में बिठा लिया जाए, मुहब्बत से बिठा लिया जाए और इनको बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें दी जाएं। आखिर इसके पीछे कोई न कोई रहस्य तो अवश्य है। क्या वजह है कि जब उनका आराम करने का समय होता है और ऐसी हालत होती है कि उनको काम न कर आराम करना चाहिऐ, उनको नाजायज लाभ उठाने दिया जाता है जिसका असर जनतंत्र पर भी पड़ता है और देश में भ्रष्टाचार, कुनबापरस्ती और पक्षपात भी बढ़ता है।

यह एक सीधा सादा सा प्रस्ताव है जिसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये यह कहा जा सकता है कि बहुत थोड़े लोग ऐसे होंगे जो इससे प्रभावित होंगे मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर थोड़े से लोगों का ही सवाल है तो क्यों उन थोड़े से लोगों को भी इसकी छूट दीजाती है और क्यों इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता है। जिनका न्याय में, इंसाफ में, जनतन्त्र में विश्वास है और जो चाहते हैं कि पक्षपात, भ्रष्टाचार और कुनबापरस्ती न बढ़े और उस पर अंकुश लगे, उनका यह फर्ज है कि वे इसका समर्थन करें। समाजवाद का भी यह तकाजा है कि इस प्रस्ताव को पास किया जाए।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : मैं इस प्रस्ताव पर एक दूसरी ही दृष्टि से विचार

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

करता हूं। यह प्रस्ताव भारतीय संस्कृति, भारतीय सभ्यता, भारतीय धर्म के अनरूप है और मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। आप देखें तो आतको पता चलेगा कि सारा भारतीय वाङमय चार चीजों पर आधारित है, ब्रह्मचर्य आश्रम, गृहस्थआश्रम, बान-परस्थ और सन्यास आश्रम। इसी के आधार पर रोम के समय में, ग्रीक के समय में और आजकल भी रिटायरमेंट अर्थात अवसर प्राप्ति को एक लक्ष्य रखा गया है कि मनुष्य की जिन्दगी में वह अवस्था भी आती है जब उसको पूर्ण अनुभव प्राप्त हो जाता है और पूर्ण अनुभव प्राप्त होने के बाद उसकी शक्ति कुछ भी क्यों न हो, उसको बान-परस्थ व्यवस्था अर्थात अवसर ग्रहण कर लेना चाहिये ताकि उसके अनुभव से समाज कुछ लाभ उठा सके। मैं एग्जेम्पल दूं कि बौद्ध देश जितने हैं उनमें साक्षरता का परसेंटेज ८० है जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में या दूसरे और देशों में वह ८० तो क्या ४० भी नहीं है। वहां इतना अधिक परसेंटेज होने का क्या कारण है? बौद्ध देशों में एक सिस्टम है जिसको उन्होंने हिन्दुओं से, भारत-वासियों से लिया है। वह सिस्टम यह है कि ५० या ५५ वरस के ऊपर हर एक व्यक्ति के ऊपर यह लाजिमी है कि वह भिक्षु बने हां एक अपवाद इसमें दिया गया है और वह राजा के सम्बन्ध में किया गय है और कह गया है कि राजा केवल तीन महीने के वास्ते भिक्षु हो सकता है। राजा के अलावा और जितने लोग हैं सब को अपने जीवन में भिक्षु होना पड़ेगा। बौद्ध देशों में जो आदमी भिक्षु होते हैं वे अपने गांव में बैठ जाते हैं, दुनिया को त्याग देते हैं और उनका यह काम होता है कि अपने गांव के बच्चों को शिक्षा दें, उन्हें अपने अनुभव बतायें। इसी वास्ते आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि थाईलैंड में, बर्मा में कम्बोडिया में तथा बौद्ध जगत के देशों में एजूकेशन के लिए बजट छोटा होते हुए भी साक्षारता हम से अधिक है। इसका कारण यह है कि वे लोग जब रिटायर होते हैं तो उनकी एक मात्र भावना यह होती है कि वह जा कर समाज की सेवा करें।

इसी प्रकार से आप अंग्रेजों की एग्जेम्पल लें। वे भी रिटायर होने के बाद कछ न कुछ इसी तरह के काम करते हैं। मैं आपको एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। वे जब रिटायर होते हैं तो उसके बाद कहीं पर भी काम करने के लिए आम तौर पर नहीं जाते हैं। एक एग्जेम्पल बम्बई के चीफ जस्टिस की मेरे पास है। उनका नाम बेमाटं है। वे जब रिटायर हुए तो आनरेरी मैजिस्ट्रेट का काम जा करके उन्होंने इंग्लैंड में शरू किया। हमारे यहां कितने हाई कोर्ट के जज हैं जो सोचते हैं कि रिटायर होने के बाद उनको जा कर बार एसोसियेशन में बैठ जाना चाहिए आनरेरी मैजिस्ट्रेट के तौर पर कौम करना चाहिये, या जो यंग लायर्ज होते हैं, उनको अपने अनुभव से लाभ उठाने का मौका देना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान में आप कोई भी हाई कोर्ट का जज ऐसा नहीं देखेंगे जिसने रिटायर होने के बाद जा कर आनरेरी मैजिस्ट्रेट का काम किया हो। इसका कारण यह है कि हम इसको छोटा काम समझते हैं, हम समझते हैं कि हम बड़े अफसर हैं और इतनी लम्बी चौड़ी तमख्वाह पा कर क्या हम उसको जा कर कर सकते हैं? यह जो मनोवृति है, इसको बदलना होगा और जब यह बदलेगी तभी समाज का सुधार हो सकेगा।

भारत में लोकतंत्र की सब से बड़ी बड़ी आवश्यकता क्या है, इसकी रीढ़ क्या है, मेरूदंड क्या है। इसकी रीढ़ इसका मेरुदंड सामाजिक और सार्वजनिक संस्थायें हैं, हम से सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, राजनितिक कार्यकर्ता, धार्मिक कार्यकर्ता निकलते हैं। जिस दिन इन सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं का लोप हो जाएगा, जिस दिन इन राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं का लोप हो जायेगा, जिस दिन इन सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं में काम करने वालों का लोप हो जाएगा, उस दिन हिन्दुस्तान

में यह लोकतंत्र भी आप नहीं चला सकेंगे । आप देखिए कि वैस्टर्न डिमाक्रेसीज में क्या होता है, लोग क्या करते हैं रिटायर हो कर। कोई किसी अस्पताल में काम करने चला जाता है, कोई कहीं किसी स्कूल में काम करने चला जाता है, कोई चर्च में जाकर काम करते हैं। उसका फल यह है कि उनके अनुभव का लाभ उठाकर नई नई विभूतियां देश में पैदा होती हैं । वे उन नए पौधों में सिंचाई का काम करते हैं । वे अपने ज्ञान से उन नव अंकुरित पौधों को सींचते हैं । ये पौधे बड़े होकर देश हित के कामों में लगते हैं । इसीलिए मैं कहता हूं कि यह प्रस्ताव भारतीय संस्कृति के बिल्कुल अनुरूप है और इसको मानना चाहिए। मैलकोटे साहब ने और नरसिंहन साहब ने जो तर्क दिया मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूं कि रिटायर होने के बाद आदमी को काम करना चाहिए । अगर उसको रिटायर होने के बाद काम करना है तो उसको रिटायर ही क्यों किया जाए ।

18 hrs.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Please see the resolution as it is.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I am seeing it. I have read it. I think I know so much English.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: See the wide scope of it. ,

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जब आदमी को रिटायर किया जाता है तो क्यों किया जाता है, उसका सिद्धान्त क्या है । उसको रिटायर करने का सिद्धान्त यह है कि इसमें अब आगे काम करने की शक्ति नहीं है लिहाजा दूसरे आदमी को उसका स्थान दिया जाए। इसी ख्याल से रिटायरमेंट की अवस्था ५५ साल रखी गयी है । मगर हमारे यहां ५५ की अवस्था के बाद भी अफसरों की तीन, चार पांच साल का एक्सटेंशन दिया जाता है। एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि नया खून आना चाहिए, नौजवानों को आगे आने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए , और दूसरी तरफ उनकी वृद्धि को इस तरह रोका जाता है ये दोनों बातें परसपर विरोधी हैं और इसी कारण हमारी तरक्की नहीं हो रही है ।

एक बात मैं और कहता हूं कि आज अवस्था यह है कि रिटायरमेंट के बाद भी हमारे लोग रुपये के पीछे दौड़ रहे हैं। हमारे यहां तो यह सिद्धान्त था और बौद्ध देशों में भी यह सिद्धान्त है कि वानप्रस्थ ग्रहण करने के पश्चात आदमी को भिक्षा पर गुजर करना चाहिए । उसी परिष्कृत अन्न से अपना पालन करना चाहिए, उसे कुधान्य या राज्य धान्य नहीं खाना चाहिए । जो इस प्रकार का भोजन करता है उसकी बुद्धि भी परिष्कृत होती है और तब वह देश के नौजवानों का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं । यही कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति, हिन्दुस्तान की सभ्यता आज तक जीवित है । मुसलमान जहां गये सारा देश समाप्त हो गया । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान आज तक क्यों स्थिर है । हिन्दुस्तान इसी वास्ते स्थिर है कि हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था इतनी सुन्दर थी, इतनी उत्तम थी और उसकी जड़ें बहुत नीचे तक गयी हुई थीं । लेकिन बाद में हमारे देश में वह व्यवस्था छिन्न भिन्न हो गयी, बौद्ध देशों में कायम रही । इसलिए कोई भी बौद्ध देश, बर्मा को छोड़ कर जो ४०–५० साल पराधीन रहा, पराधीन नहीं हुआ । उसका कारण क्या है । उसका कारण यह है कि जो आदमी ५०वर्ष से अधिक का होता है वह समाज में जाता है, नगरों में जाता है, गांवों में जाता है और अपना सारा जीवन समाज के उत्थान के लिए और देश के उत्थान के लिए और गांवों के उत्थान के लिए लगा देता है । वह अपने अनुभव से दूसरे नौजवानों को लाभ पहुंचता है । इसी वास्ते आप देखेंगे कि सिवा बर्मा के, जो कि ४०–५० वर्ष पराधीन रहा, कोई बौद्ध देश पराधीन नहीं हुआ । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के लोग इस सिद्धान्त को भूल गए और हमारा पतन आरम्भ हो गया ।

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: How long are we sitting?

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member concludes, I will call the hon. Minister and then adjourn the House.

Shri Tangamani: The time fixed was 1¼ hours. The time may be extended.

Mr. Chairman: The time has already been extended, because we have already taken one hour and ten minutes. The Minister has to reply, and that will take another 30 minutes.

Shri Tangamani: Normally we have two hours for such resolutions, but today one hour and 15 minutes was fixed to enable Dr. K. B. Menon to move his resolution. But that is not possible now.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: It may be adjourned to next week.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : आज इसको अगले दिन के लिए स्थगित कर दिया जाए।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may conclude his speech.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : दूसरी बात हमें यह कहनी है कि हमें आर्मी का उदाहरण दिया गया । आप देखेंगे कि आर्मी में बहुत थोड़ी उम्र में रिटायरमेंट होना है । वह इसलिए किया जाता है कि आर्मी से प्रशिक्षित आदमी अपने गांवों में जाएं और खेती बाड़ी करें और उनके अनुभव से दुसरे लोग फायदा उठाएं । इसलिए मैं थोड़े में यही कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं और इस वास्ते समर्थन करता हूं कि मैं काशी का रहने वाला हूं और भारतीय आचरण, भारतीय नीति और भारतीय नैतिकता मुझे इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए बाध्य करती है । अगर हमें भारत में सचमुच में लोकतंत्र की स्थापना करनी है तो हमें इस प्रस्ताव को अवश्य स्वीकार करना चाहिए ।

Mr. Chairman: The discussion may continue the next time.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the 65th Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now stand adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday the August 14, 1961/Sravana 23, 1883 (Saka)

[*Friday, August* 11, 1961 / *Sravan* 20, 1883 (*Saka*)]

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409 Hotel Finance Corporation . 1507
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412 Salai hydro-electric project on Chenab . 1509
413 Small-pox cases in Delhi . 1509—11
414 Accident at Clacutta port . 1511
415 Electric locos . 1512
416 Traffic jam at Vijayawada . 1512–13
417 Committee to inquire into working of C.H.S. scheme 1513
418 Gradation of foodgrains . 1513–14
419 Movement of coal on railways 1514–15
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421 Defective construction of ship Haldia . . . 1516
422 Hirakud reservoir . 1516–17
423 Undelivered parcels at G.P.O. Calcutta . . . 1617–18
424 Central Council of Ayurvedic Research . . . 1518
425 Ukai Project . . . 1518
426 Air flights by foreign airlines through India . 1519
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702	Chambal power to Banswada	1523–24
703	Interest on loan advanced for Nagarjunasagar Project	1524
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705	Report of the Railway Uniforms Committee	1525
706	Exhibits from Cooperative Societies, Himachal Pradesh, for World Agriculture Fair	1525–26
707	Cooperative Societies in Himachal Pradesh	1526
708	Master Plan for Pathankot Junction	1526
709	Panchayats in Delhi	1527
710	P.Os. in Gurdaspur District (Punjab)	1527
711	Telegraph Offices in Madhya Pradesh	1527–28
712	Bridges in Madhya Pradesh	1528
713	P.C.Os. in Maharashtra	1528–29
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856	Grow More Food Scheme in Tripura	1622
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889	Refund of fares	1641-42
890	Typists cadre on Northern Railways	1642
891	Bomb explosion in Break Van	1642-43
892	Accident averted at Madurai	1643
893	Sugar supply at Madurai	1643
894	River Boards	1644
895	D.D.T. stocks	1644

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 1645—49

Shri A.M. Tariq called the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the reported failure of the Indian Airlines Corporation to provide accommodation for the personal physicians to the President by their Patna-Delhi flight on the 20th July,1961.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 1649—54

(1) A copy each of the following Statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha :—

(*a*) Supplementary Statement No. III — Thirteenth Session, 1961.

(*b*) Supplementary Statement No. VI — Twelfth Session 1960.

(*c*) Supplementary Statement No. X. — Eleventh Session 1960.

(*d*) Supplementary Statement No. XV. — Tenth Session, 1960.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(*e*) Supplementary Statement No. XVI — Ninth Session, 1959.

(*f*) Supplementary Statement No. XIX. — Eighth Session, 1959.

(2) A copy each of the following papers:—

(*i*) Annual Report on the activities of Delhi Development Authority for the year 1959-60 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(*ii*) Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1957-58 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(3) A copy each of the following Rules under subsection (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 :—

(*i*) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Rules, 1960 published in NotificationNo.G.S.R.938 dated the 13th August, 1960 .

(*ii*) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Amendment Rules, 1960 published in Noification No. G. S. R. 1267 dated the 29th October, 1960.

(4) A copy each of the following Notification under sub-sectin (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(*i*) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 662 dated the 4th May, 1961.

(*ii*) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1961, pulished in Notification No. G.S.R. 663 dated the 4th May, 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(*iii*) The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Amendment Order 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 683 dated the 16th May, 1961.

(*iv*) Notification No. G.S.R. 730 dated the 28th May, 1961 rescinding—

(*a*) The Maharashtra and Gujarat Roller Flour Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959.

(*b*) The Uttar Pradesh Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959.

(*c*) The Madhya Pradesh Roller (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1961.

(*v*) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Third Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 746 dated the 3rd June, 1961.

(*vi*) Notification No. G.S.R. 747 dated the 3rd June 1961 rescinding the Andhra Pradesh Rice (Information, Inspection and Seizure) Order, 1958.

(*vii*) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Sixth Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 760 dated the 1st June 1961.

(*viii*) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Sixth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 761 dated the 1st June, 1961.

(*ix*) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Fourth Amentment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 784 dated the 7th June, 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(*x*) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Seventh Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 785 dated the 9th June, 1961.

(*xi*) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Seventh Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 786 dated the 9th June, 1961.

(*xii*) Notification No. G.S.R. 787 dated the 12th June, 1961 rescinding the Calcuta Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1959.

(*xiii*) The Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Products) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 889 dated the 8th July, 1961.

(*xiv*) The Bombay Rice (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 914 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(*xv*) The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 915 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(*xvi*) The Bihar Foodgrains (Movement Control) Third Amendment Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 916 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(*xvii*) The Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 917 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(*xviii*) The Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Noti-

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

fication No. G.S.R. 918 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(*xix*) The Rice (Northern Zone) Movement Control Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 919 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(*xx*) The Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 920 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(*xxi*) The Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R.921 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(*xxii*) The Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Second Amendment Order 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 922 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(*xxiii*) The Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Third Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 923 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(*xxiv*) The Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 924 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(*xxv*) The Rajasthan (Rice Import Restriction) Amendment Order, 1961 pulished in Notification No. G.S.R. 925 dated the 15th July, 1961

(*xxvi*) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Eighth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 932 dated the 15th July 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(*xxvii*) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Eighth Amendment) Order, 1961 pubished in Notification No. G.SR. 933 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(*xxviii*) Notification No. G.S. R. 934 dated the 17th July, 1961.

(*xxix*) Notification No. G.S.R. 1011 dated the 5th August, 1961 containing corrigendum to the Foodgrains Movements (Conversion to Metric Weights) Order, 1961.

MINUTES OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE—LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 1655

Minutes of evidence given before the Sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee on Public Undertakings and Minutes of the sitting of the Estimates Committee relating to Hundred and thirty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)—Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay were laid on the Table.

OPINIONS ON BILL . . 1655

Sardar Amar Singh Saigal laid on the Table Paper No. V to the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill, 1958, which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th March, 1959.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES . . 1655–56

Shri Shivram Rango Rane presented the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS 1657–58

(*i*) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) laid on the Table a statement

COLUMNS

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS—*contd.*

regarding U.K.'s decision to negotiate for entry into the European Economic Community and the likely effects on India's trade and also a copy of the communique issued at the conclusion of the talks between India and the Rt. Hon. Peter Thorneycroft Mission.

(*ii*) The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya) made a statement regarding the arragement between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the French Petroleum Institute for petroleum exploration in the Jaisalmer area in Rajasthan.

BILLS—INTRODUCED . 1658-59

(1) The Constitution (Tenth (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(2) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Bill, 1961.

COLUMNS

MOTION *RE.* REPORT OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE . . . 1659—1783

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri that the House take note of the Report of the Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee, laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1961 An amendment to the motion was negetived and the motion was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTION 1783-84

Eighty-fifth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN 1784—1812

Further discussion on the Resolution *re.* Regulation of individual income moved by Shri Kalika Singh on the 28th April, 1961 continued. The Resolution was withdrawn.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1961/SRAVANA 23, 1883 (*Saka*)

Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill, 1961, and the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

\PD—LSII—797(Ai)LSD—23-8-61—885.